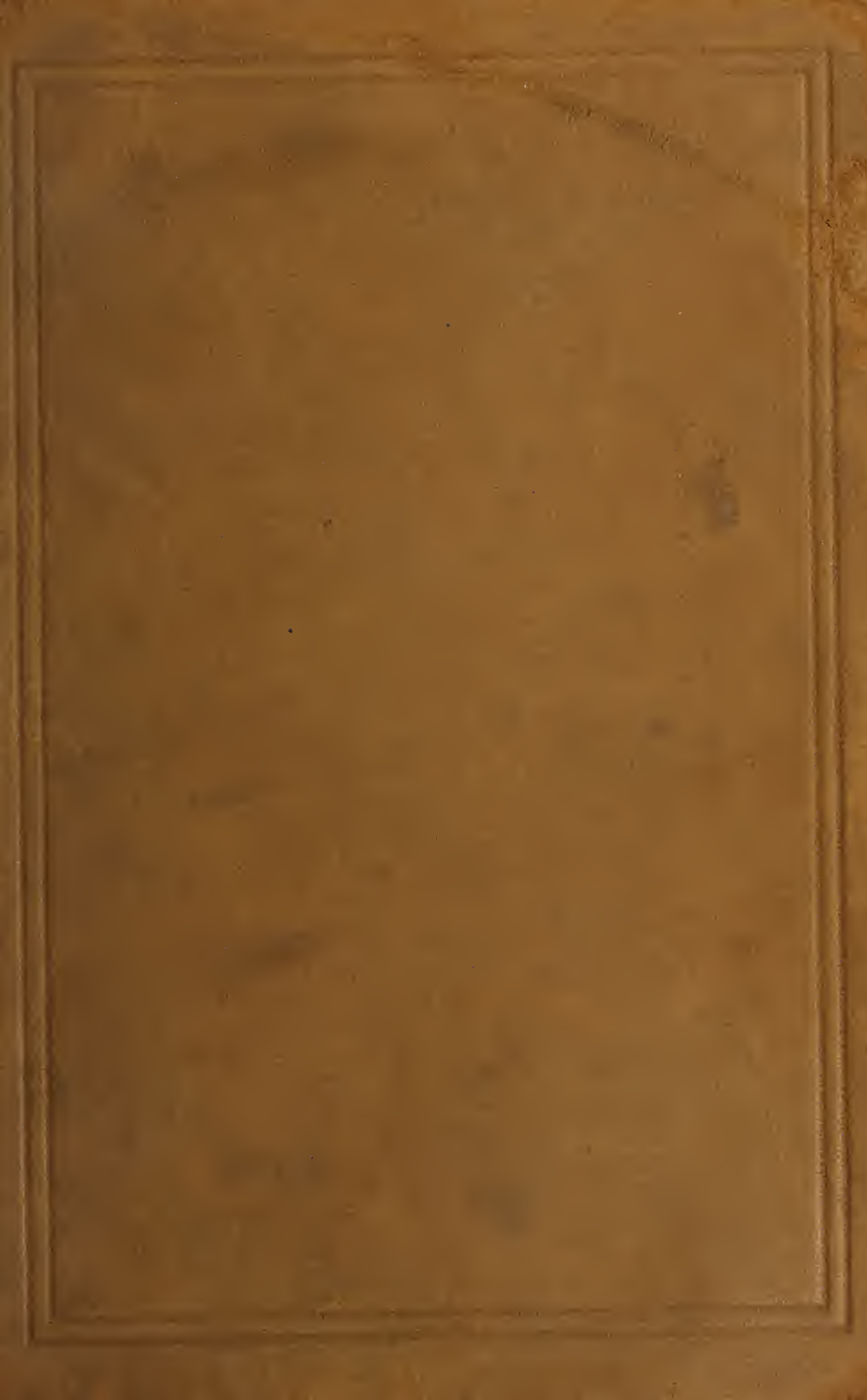




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ORDINANCES

OF THE

City of Cleveland

Revised by authority of the Council under the direction of the
City Solicitor, and containing all the General Ordinances in force January 1, 1907.

CLEVELAND :
CHAS. LEZIUS PTG. CO.
1907.

352.07713
C590Y
1907

ORDINANCE No. 7359.

AN ORDINANCE to revise, amend, rearrange and to consolidate the existing ordinances of the City of Cleveland, in force on the first day of January, 1907.

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Cleveland, State of Ohio:

Section 1. That the existing ordinances of the City of Cleveland, in force on the first day of January, 1907, be revised, amended, rearranged and consolidated as follows:

352.07713

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PART I.

Boundaries, Territorial Subdivisions and Organization.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

BOUNDARIES, TERRITORIAL SUBDIVISIONS AND ORGANIZATION.

Section 1. The municipal corporation of Cleveland, in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, shall be a city, and shall have such powers as are provided by law.

Sec. 2. The boundaries of the City of Cleveland shall be as follows:

Beginning on the southerly shore of Lake Erie at a point distant 150 feet easterly at right angles from the westerly line of original East Cleveland Township lot No. 360; thence southerly parallel with and distant 150 feet easterly at right angles from the westerly line of said original lot No. 360 to the northerly line of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway right of way line; thence northeasterly along the said northerly right of way line of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway to the center of Coit Avenue; thence southeasterly along the center line of Coit Avenue to the easterly line of original lot No. 353; thence southerly along the easterly line of original lots Nos. 353, 358, 365 and 373 to the southeast corner of said original lot No. 373; thence westerly along the southerly line of said original lot No. 373 to the southwest corner of said original lot No. 373; thence southerly along the easterly line of original lots Nos. 380 and 388 to the southeast corner of original lot No. 388;

thence easterly along the northerly line of original lot No. 397 to the northeast corner of said original lot No. 397; thence southerly along the easterly line of original lot No. 397 to the southeast corner of said original lot No. 397; thence westerly along the southerly line of original lot No. 397 to the easterly line of Walton's subdivision of parts of sublots 157 and 158 in Andrew Cozad's subdivision of original East Cleveland Township lots Nos. 404 and 405 as recorded in volume 14, page 12, of Cuyahoga County Records of Maps; thence southerly and southwesterly along the easterly and southeasterly line of said Walton's subdivision to the meeting thereof with the easterly line of original lot No. 404; thence southerly along the easterly line of original lot No. 404 to the southeast corner of said original lot No. 404; thence westerly along the southerly line of said original lot No. 404 to the southwest corner of said original lot No. 404; thence southerly along the easterly line of original lot No. 411 to the southeast corner of said original lot No. 411; thence westerly along the southerly line of original lot No. 411 to a point distant 100 feet easterly at right angles from the easterly line of Baldwin Street; thence southwesterly parallel with and 100 feet distant easterly at right angles from said easterly line of Baldwin Street to the center of the Ingersoll Road, so-called; thence southwesterly in a direct line to a point where the center line of South Woodland Avenue intersects the easterly line of original lot No. 425; thence southerly along the easterly line of original lots No. 425, 433, 441, 449, 457, 465 and 473 to the southeast corner of said original lot No. 473; thence westerly along the southerly line of said original lot No. 471 to the northwest corner of said original lot No. 473; thence westerly along the southerly line of original lots Nos. 473, 472 and 471 to the southwest corner of said original lot No. 471; thence northerly along the westerly line of said original lot No. 471 to the northwest corner of

said original lot No. 471; thence westerly along the southerly line of original lot No. 311 to the easterly line of John Deveny and Company's Belvedere Allotment as recorded in volume 8, page 11, of Cuyahoga County Record of Maps; thence southerly, southeasterly, northeasterly and southerly following the boundary line of said Deveny and Company's Belvedere Allotment to the southeast corner of said allotment; thence southwesterly and southerly along the easterly boundary line of J. H. Breck's Allotment, as recorded in volume 15, page 35, of Cuyahoga County Records of Maps, to the center line of Oak Avenue as laid out in said J. H. Breck's Allotment; thence westerly along the center line of said Oak Avenue to the center line of the Brecksville Road, so-called; thence southwesterly along the center line of the Brecksville Road to the center line of Grant Street as said Grant Street was laid out in J. H. Breck's Allotment, and recorded in volume 17, page 19, of Cuyahoga County Records of Maps; thence westerly along the center line of Grant Street to the westerly line of original lot No. 306; thence northerly along the westerly line of said original lot No. 306 to the northwest corner of said original lot No. 306; thence westerly along the southerly line of original lot No. 309 to the southwest corner of said original lot No. 309; thence northerly along the westerly line of original lots No. 309 and 313 to the southerly line of a subdivision made by C. G. Barkwill, Trustee of a part of original lot No. 312 and recorded in volume 12, page 26, of Cuyahoga County Records of Maps; thence westerly about 260.5 feet along the southerly line of said subdivision to the southwest corner of said subdivision; thence northerly about 92.7 feet along the westerly line of said subdivision to a stone monument at the southeast corner of Engle and Skinner's subdivision of a part of said original lot No. 312, as recorded in volume 13, page 18, of said County Maps; thence northwesterly about 594.09 feet

along the southerly line of said Engle and Skinner's subdivision and Cook and Barkwill's subdivision to the southwest corner of Cook and Barkwill's subdivision as recorded in volume 16, page 14, in said County Record of Maps; thence northerly along the westerly line of said Cook and Barkwill's subdivision to the southeast corner of a subdivision of a part of said original lot No. 312 made by Adolphus Kershaw and recorded in volume 19, page 20, of said County Record of Maps; thence westerly along the southerly line of said Kershaw's subdivision and its prolongation in a direct line to the westerly line of said original lot No. 312; thence northerly along said westerly line of original lot No. 312 to the northwest corner of said original lot No. 312; thence westerly along the southerly line of original lots Nos. 287, 286, 285, 277 and 276 to the center of the Cuyahoga River; thence southerly up the center line of the Cuyahoga River following its crooks and bends to the southerly line of original lot No. 88; thence westerly along the southerly line of original lots Nos. 88, 81, 76 and 63 to the center line of the Independence Road, so-called; thence southerly along the center line of the Independence Road about 639 feet; thence westerly to a stone monument at the southeast corner of F. W. Sears' subdivision as recorded in volume 17, page 3, of Cuyahoga County Records of Maps; thence westerly along the southerly line of said F. W. Sears' subdivision and along said southerly line produced westerly in a direct line to the point of intersection with the southerly line produced southeasterly of land formerly owned by Thomas Clague; thence northwesterly along said southerly line produced and along said southerly line of land formerly owned by Thomas Clague to an angle in said southerly line; thence westerly along the southerly line of land formerly owned by Thomas Clague to the westerly line of original lot No. 59; thence northerly along the westerly line of original lots Nos. 59, 58 and 57 to

the northwest corner of original lot No. 57; thence westerly along the southerly line of original lot No. 45 to the southwest corner of original lot No. 45; thence northerly along the westerly line of original lot No. 45 to the northwest corner of said original lot No. 45; thence westerly along the southerly line of original lots Nos. 35 and 26 to the easterly line of the Ridge Road, so-called; thence northerly along the easterly line of the Ridge Road to the northerly line of original lot No. 26; thence westerly along the northerly line of original lot No. 26 to the northerly line of land of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company; thence southwesterly along the northerly line of land of said Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company to the center of Big Creek; thence northerly following the center of Big Creek to the southerly line of Linn Avenue; thence southwesterly along the southerly line of Linn Avenue to the westerly line of original lot No. 4; thence northerly along the westerly line of original lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 to the southerly shore line of Lake Erie; thence easterly along the southerly shore line of Lake Erie to the place of beginning.

The territory within the above boundaries shall be divided into wards, each to be bounded and described as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. Ward I.—Beginning at a point where the westerly boundary line of the city intersects the northerly line of the city on Lake Erie; thence easterly along Lake Erie to the intersection of said Lake Erie by W. 65th Street; thence southerly along the center line of W. 65th Street to Lorain Avenue; thence westerly along the center line of Lorain Avenue to the intersection thereof with Clark Avenue S. W.; thence westerly along an imaginary line which would connect the last named point, being the intersection of the center line of Clark Avenue S. W. and Lorain Avenue with

the northeast corner of original lot No. 7; thence southerly along the easterly line of said original lot No. 7 to the northerly line of Lorain Avenue; thence southwesterly along the north line of Lorain Avenue to the intersection of said northerly line of Lorain Avenue with the west line of original lot No. 6; thence northerly along the center line of W. 117th Street to the place of beginning.

Sec. 4. Ward II.—Beginning at the point in W. 117th Street where the northerly line of Lorain Avenue intersects the western boundary of the City of Cleveland; thence northeasterly along said northerly line of Lorain Avenue to its intersection with the east line of original lot No. 7; thence northerly along the east line of said original lot No. 7 to the northeast corner of said original lot No. 7; thence easterly along an imaginary line which would connect said northeast corner of said original lot No. 7 with the intersection of the center lines of Lorain Avenue and Clark Avenue S. W.; thence northeasterly along the center line of Lorain Avenue to a point at the intersection of the center lines of W. 59th Street and Lorain Avenue; thence southerly along the center line of W. 59th Street to Train Avenue; thence northeasterly along the center line of Train Avenue S. W. to its intersection with W. 53rd Street; thence easterly along the center line of Train Avenue S. W. to its intersection with W. 44th Street; thence northeasterly along the center line of said Train Avenue S. W. to its intersection with W. 41st Street; thence southeasterly along the center line of said W. 41st Street to its intersection with Storer Avenue S. W.; thence westerly along the center line of Storer Avenue S. W. to the end thereof; thence westerly by a projected line from the termination of said center line of Storer Avenue S. W. to a point at the intersection of said projected line with the northerly line of the land of C. C. C. and St. L. Ry. Co.'s right of way; thence southwesterly along said northerly line

of lands of said C. C. C. and St. L. Ry. Co., which is also the boundary of the City of Cleveland, to the center line of Big Creek; thence northerly following the center of Big Creek to the southerly line of Bellaire Road S. W.; thence southwesterly along the southerly line of Bellaire Road S. W. to the west line of original lot No. 4; thence north along the west line of original lots Nos. 4, 5 and 6, which is also the western boundary of the City of Cleveland, to the place of beginning.

Sec. 5. Ward III.—Beginning at a point at the intersection of W. 65th Street and Lake Erie; thence easterly along Lake Erie to the Old River Bed; thence southerly and easterly along said Ohio River Bed to W. 45th Street; thence southerly along the center line of W. 45th Street to its intersection with Franklin Avenue N. W.; thence easterly along the center line of Franklin Avenue N. W. to the center of Franklin Circle; thence southwesterly along the center line of Fulton Road N. W. to its intersection with W. 30th Street; thence southerly along the center line of W. 30th Street to its intersection with Lorain Avenue; thence westerly along the center line of Lorain Avenue to its intersection with W. 65th Street; thence northerly along the center line of W. 65th Street to the place of beginning.

Sec. 6. Ward IV.—Beginning at a point at the intersection of the center line of Lorain Avenue by the center line of W. 59th Street; thence easterly along the center line of Lorain Avenue to its intersection with W. 19th Street; thence south along the center line of W. 19th Street to the center line of Abbey Avenue S. W.; thence east along the center line of Abbey Avenue S. W. to the center line of Walworth Run; thence along the center line of said Walworth Run south to its intersection with Walworth Avenue S. W.; thence southwest along the center line of Walworth Avenue S. W. to its intersection with W. 41st Street; thence south along the

center line of W. 41st Street to its intersection with Train Avenue S. W.; thence in a southwesterly direction along the center line of Train Avenue S. W. to its intersection with W. 59th Street; thence north along the center line of W. 59th Street to the place of beginning.

Sec. 7. Ward V.—Beginning at a point in the center line of W. 41st Street at its intersection with Walworth Avenue S. W.; thence northeasterly along the center line of Walworth Avenue S. W. to its intersection with W. 25th Street; thence southerly along the center line of W. 25th Street to a point in the center line of said W. 25th Street, which would be found by an intersection of said W. 25th Street by Storer Avenue S. W. projected eastward thereto; thence easterly on an imaginary line, the same being a continuation of the projected line of Storer Avenue S. W. to its intersection with Scranton Road S. W.; thence southerly along the center line of said Scranton Road S. W. to a point which would be found by its intersection with the center line of Daisy Avenue S. W. were the same projected easterly thereto; thence along said imaginary line westward to the center line of Daisy Avenue S. W.; thence westward along said center line of Daisy Avenue S. W. and said center line of Daisy Avenue S. W. projected westward with its intersection with Fulton Road S. W.; thence northeasterly along the center line of Fulton Road S. W. to its intersection with Storer Avenue S. W.; thence westward along the center line of Storer Avenue S. W. to its intersection with W. 41st Street; thence north along the center line of W. 41st Street to the place of beginning.

Sec. 8. Ward VI.—Beginning at a point at the intersection of the C. C. C. and St. L. Railway tracks with the easterly line of W. 73rd Street; thence eastward along an imaginary line connecting said point with the center of Storer Avenue S. W.; thence eastward along the center line of Storer Avenue

S. W. to its intersection with Fulton Road S. W.; thence southwesterly along the center line of Fulton Road S. W. to Daisy Avenue S. W. ; thence along the center line of said Daisy Avenue S. W. and its center line produced to Scranton Road S. W.; thence north along the center line of said Scranton Road S. W. to its intersection by an imaginary eastward projection of Storer Avenue S. W.; thence westward along said imaginary eastward projection of Storer Avenue S. W. to its intersection with W. 25th Street; thence northerly along the center line of W. 25th Street to its intersection with Clark Avenue S. W.; thence east along the center line of Clark Avenue S. W. to the center line of the Cuyahoga River; thence along the said center line of the Cuyahoga River southerly and westerly to the southerly city limits; thence westerly along said southerly city limits to the center line of Independence Road; thence southerly along the center line of said Independence Road to the city limits; thence westerly, northwesterly, westerly, northerly, westerly, northerly, westerly and northerly along the city limits to the place of beginning.

Sec. 9. Ward VII.—Beginning at a point in the center line of W. 25th Street at its intersection with the center line of Walworth Avenue S. W.; thence northeasterly along the center line of Walworth Avenue S. W. to the center line of Walworth Run; thence along the center line of said Walworth Run northeasterly to the center line of the Cuyahoga River; thence southerly, easterly and southerly along the center line of the Cuyahoga River and following the course thereof to its intersection by Clark Avenue S. W.; thence westerly along the center line of Clark Avenue S. W. to its intersection with W. 25th Street; thence northerly along the center line of W. 25th Street to the place of beginning.

Sec. 10. Ward VIII.—Beginning at a point at the center of the Old River Bed and its intersection with Lake Erie; thence easterly along Lake Erie to the center of Cuyahoga River; thence generally southerly and easterly along the

center line of the Cuyahoga River to its intersection with Walworth Run; thence westerly along the center line of Walworth Run to its intersection with Abbey Avenue S. W.; thence westerly along the center line of Abbey Avenue S. W. to its intersection with W. 19th Street; thence northerly along the center line of W. 19th Street to its intersection with Lorain Avenue; thence westerly along the center line of Lorain Avenue to its intersection with W. 30th Street; thence northerly along the center line of W. 30th Street to its intersection with Fulton Road N. W.; thence northeasterly along the center line of Fulton Road N. W. to the center of Franklin Circle; thence westerly along the center line of Franklin Avenue N. W. to its intersection with W. 45th Street; thence northerly along the center line of W. 45th Street to the center of the Old River Bed; thence westerly along the center line of the Old River Bed to the place of beginning.

Sec. 11. Ward IX.—Beginning at the center line of the Cuyahoga River at its mouth; thence easterly along Lake Erie to the center line of E. 12th Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 12th Street to its intersection with Euclid Avenue; thence easterly along Euclid Avenue to its intersection with E. 14th Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 14th Street to its intersection with Erie Court S. E.; thence westerly along the center line of Erie Court S. E. to its intersection with E. 9th Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 9th Street to its intersection with Eagle Avenue S. E.; thence westerly along the center lines of Eagle Avenue S. E. and Stone's Levee S. E. to the center line of W. 3rd Street; thence northerly along the center line of W. 3rd Street to the center line of the Cuyahoga River; thence northerly and westerly following the course of the center line of the Cuyahoga River and along said center line to the place of beginning.

Sec. 12. Ward X.—Beginning at a point on Lake Erie at its intersection with the center line of E. 12th Street; thence easterly along Lake Erie to a point where said shore of Lake Erie would be intersected by the center line of E. 18th Street projected to the lake; thence along said imaginary line projection of E. 18th Street south and along the center line of E. 18th Street to its intersection with Lakeside Avenue N. E.; thence along the center line of Lakeside Avenue N. E. to west to E. 17th Street; thence along the center line of E. 17th Street south to Hamilton Avenue N. E.; thence along the center line of Hamilton Avenue N. E. east to E. 23rd Street; thence along the center line of E. 23rd Street south to St. Clair Avenue N. E.; thence along the center line of St. Clair Avenue N. E. east to E. 24th Street; thence along the center line of E. 24th Street south and southwesterly to Euclid Avenue; thence along the center line of Euclid Avenue west to E. 22nd Street; thence along the center line of E. 22nd street southerly to Central Avenue S. E.; thence along the center line of Central Avenue S. E. westerly to E. 14th Street; thence along the center line of E. 14th Street north to Euclid Avenue; thence along the center line of Euclid Avenue west to E. 12th Street; thence along the center line of E. 12th Street northerly to the place of beginning.

Sec. 13. Ward XI.—Beginning at a point on the shore of Lake Erie where it is intersected by an imaginary projection of E. 18th Street to Lake Erie; thence along the shore of Lake Erie east to E. 49th Street; thence along the center line of E. 49th Street south to Payne Avenue N. E.; thence along the center line of Payne Avenue N. E. to E. 34th Street; thence along the center line of E. 34th Street north to Superior Avenue N. E.; thence along the center line of Superior Avenue N. E. west to E. 24th Street; thence along the center line of E. 24th Street north to St. Clair Avenue N. E.; thence along the center line of St. Clair Avenue N. E.

west to E. 23rd Street; thence along the center line of E. 23rd Street north to Hamilton Avenue N. E.; thence along the center line of Hamilton Avenue N. E. west to E. 17th Street; thence along the center line of E. 17th street north to Lakeside Avenue N. E.; thence along the center line of Lakeside Avenue N. E. east to E. 18th Street; thence along the center line of E. 18th Street and E. 18th Street projected north to Lake Erie, the place of beginning.

Sec. 14. Ward XII.—Beginning at a point which is the intersection of the center line of Superior Avenue N. E. and E. 24th Street; thence easterly along the center line of Superior Avenue N. E. to E. 34th Street; thence south along the center line of E. 34th Street to Payne Avenue N. E.; thence easterly along the center line of Payne Avenue N. E. to E. 35th Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 35th Street and an imaginary projection of E. 35th Street to Prospect Avenue S. E.; thence southerly along the center line of E. 36th Street to Central Avenue S. E.; thence easterly along the center line of Central Avenue S. E. to E. 37th Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 37th Street to Scovill Avenue S. E.; thence westerly along the center line of Scovill Avenue S. E. to E. 22nd Street; thence northerly along the center line of E. 22nd Street to Euclid Avenue; thence easterly along the center line of Euclid Avenue to E. 24th Street; thence northerly along the center line of E. 24th Street to the place of beginning.

Sec. 15. Ward XIII.—Beginning at a point in the center of the Cuyahoga River at its intersection with the center line of W. 3rd Street; thence southerly along the center line of W. 3rd Street to Stone's Levee S. W.; thence easterly along the center line of Stone's Levee S. W. and Eagle Avenue S. E. to E. 9th Street; thence northerly along the center line of E. 9th Street to Erie Court S. E. easterly along the center line of Erie Court S. E. to E. 14th Street; thence southerly along the

center line of E. 14th Street to Central Avenue S. E.; thence easterly along the center line of Central Avenue S. E. to E. 22nd Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 22nd Street to Scovill Avenue S. E.; thence easterly along the center line of Scovill Avenue S. E. to E. 28th Street; thence southwesterly along the center line of E. 28th Street to Woodland Avenue S. E.; thence northwesterly along the center line of Woodland Avenue S. E. to the center of E. 27th Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 27th Street to Pittsburg Avenue S. E.; thence northwesterly along the center line of Pittsburg Avenue S. E. to E. 25th Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 25th Street to Broadway S. E.; thence southerly along the center line of Broadway S. E. to Kingsbury Run; thence westerly along the center line of Kingsbury Run to the Cuyahoga River; thence following the course of the center line of the Cuyahoga River in a general northerly direction to the place of beginning.

Sec. 16. Ward XIV.—Beginning at a point in the center line of Euclid Avenue to be found by projecting the center line of E. 35th Street south and through to Euclid Avenue; thence easterly along the center line of Euclid Avenue to E. 71st Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 71st Street to Cedar Avenue S. E.; thence westerly along the center line of Cedar Avenue S. E. to E. 69th Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 69th Street to Central Avenue S. E.; thence westerly along the center line of Central Avenue S. E. to the C. and P. R. R. crossing; thence along the center line of the right of way of the C. and P. R. R. south to E. 69th; thence southerly along the center line of E. 69th Street to Quincy Avenue S. E.; thence westerly along the center line of Quincy Avenue S. E. to E. 55th Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 55th Street to Scovill Avenue S. E.; thence westerly along the center line of Scovill Avenue S. E. to E. 37th Street; thence northerly along the center line of

E. 37th Street to Central Avenue S. E.; thence westerly along the center line of Central Avenue S. E. to E. 36th Street; thence northerly along the center line of E. 36th Street to Prospect Avenue S. E.; thence northerly to the place of beginning by the center line of E. 35th Street projected south to meet E. 36th Street.

Sec. 17. Ward XV.—Beginning at a point in Scovill Avenue S. E. at its intersection with E. 28th Street; thence easterly along the center line of Scovill Avenue S. E. to E. 55th Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 55th Street to Kingsbury Run; thence in a general westerly direction along the center line of Kingsbury Run to Broadway S. E.; thence northerly along the center line of Broadway S. E. to E. 25th Street; thence northerly along the center line of E. 25th Street to Pittsburg Avenue S. E.; thence easterly along the center line of Pittsburg Avenue S. E. to E. 27th Street; thence northerly along the center line of E. 27th Street to Woodland Avenue S. E.; thence easterly along the center line of Woodland Avenue S. E. to E. 28th Street; thence northerly along the center line of E. 28th Street to the place of beginning.

Sec. 18. Ward XVI.—Beginning at a point which is the intersection of Kingsbury Run and the Cuyahoga River; thence easterly along the center line of Kingsbury Run to its intersection with E. 55th Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 55th Street to Broadway S. E.; thence southeasterly along the center line of Broadway S. E. to Ackley Road S. E.; thence southwesterly along the center line of Ackley Road S. E. to the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway right of way; thence westerly along the center line of the right of way of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway to the center line of E. 49th Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 49th Street to Fleet Avenue S. E.; thence westerly along the city limits to the Cuyahoga River; thence

northerly and easterly along the center line of the Cuyahoga River to the place of beginning.

Sec. 19. Ward XVII.—Beginning at a point which is the intersection of E. 55th Street and the Kingsbury Run; thence in a general easterly and southeasterly direction along the center line of Kingsbury Run and the southerly branch thereof to E. 79th Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 79th Street to Union Avenue S. E.; thence westerly along the center line of Union Avenue S. E. to E. 78th Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 78th Street to Broadway S. E.; thence northerly along the center line of Broadway S. E. to Fullerton Avenue S. E.; thence westerly along the center line of Fullerton Avenue S. E. to E. 71st Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 71st Street to Harvard Avenue S. E.; thence westerly along the center line of Harvard Avenue S. E. to the city limits; thence northerly, westerly, northerly, westerly and northerly along the city limits and along the center line of E. 49th Street to the center line of the right of way of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway; thence easterly along the center line of the right of way of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway to Ackley Road S. E.; thence easterly along the center line of Ackley Road S. E. to Broadway S. E.; thence northerly along the center line of Broadway S. E. to E. 55th Street; thence northerly along the center line of E. 55th Street to the place of beginning.

Sec. 20. Ward XVIII.—Beginning at a point in the center line of Bessemer Avenue S. E. at its intersection with E. 79th Street; thence easterly along the center line of Bessemer Avenue S. E. to E. 87th Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 87th Street to Laisy Avenue S. E.; thence easterly along the center line of Laisy Avenue S. E. to E. 93rd Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 93rd Street to Raymond Avenue S. E.; thence easterly along the

center line of Raymond Avenue S. E. to the city limits; thence southerly along the city limits to the southernmost end thereof; thence westerly, northerly, westerly, southerly, westerly, southerly, westerly, northerly, westerly and northerly along the line of the city limits to Harvard Avenue S. E.; thence easterly along the center line of Harvard Avenue S. E. to E. 71st Street; thence northerly along the center line of 71st Street to Fullerton Avenue S. E.; thence easterly along the center line of Fullerton Avenue S. E. to Broadway S. E.; thence southerly along the center line of Broadway S. E. to E. 78th Street; thence in a general northerly direction along the center line of E. 78th Street to Union Avenue S. E.; thence east along the center line of Union Avenue S. E. to E. 79th Street; thence north along the center line of E. 79th Street to the place of beginning.

Sec. 21. Ward XIX.—Beginning at a point at the intersection of the center lines of Quincy Avenue S. E. and E. 79th Street; thence easterly along the center line of Quincy Avenue S. E. to E. 86th Street; thence northerly along the center line of E. 86th Street to Cedar Avenue S. E.; thence easterly along the center line of Cedar Avenue S. E. to E. 101st Street; thence south along the center line of E. 101st Street to Wain Court S. E.; thence east along the center line of Wain Court S. E. to E. 105th Street; thence south along the center line of E. 105th Street to Quincy Avenue S. E.; thence easterly along the center line of Quincy Avenue S. E. to the city limits; thence southerly along the city limits to Raymond Avenue S. E.; thence westerly along the center line of Raymond Avenue S. E. to E. 93rd Street; thence northerly along the center line of E. 93rd Street to Laisy Avenue S. E.; thence westerly along the center line of Laisy Avenue S. E. to E. 87th Street; thence northerly along the center line of E. 87th Street to Bessemer Avenue S. E.; thence westerly along the center line of Bessemer Avenue S. E. to E. 79th Street; thence

northerly along the center line of E. 79th Street to the place of beginning.

Sec. 22. Ward XX.—Beginning at a point in the intersection of the center lines of E. 55th Street and Quincy Avenue S. E.; thence east along the center line of Quincy Avenue S. E. to E. 79th Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 79th Street to the southerly branch of the Kingsbury Run; thence in a northerly and westerly direction along the center line of the southern branch of Kingsbury Run and the center line of Kingsbury Run to E. 55th Street; thence northerly along the center line of E. 55th Street to the place of beginning.

Sec. 23. Ward XXI.—Beginning at a point at the intersection of the center lines of E. 71st Street and Euclid Avenue; thence easterly along the center line of Euclid Avenue to E. 105th Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 105th Street to Wain Court S. E.; thence westerly along the center line of Wain Court S. E. to E. 101st Street; thence northerly along the center line of E. 101st Street to Cedar Avenue S. E.; thence westerly along the center line of Cedar Avenue S. E. to E. 86th Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 86th Street to Quincy Avenue S. E.; thence westerly along the center line of Quincy Avenue S. E. to E. 69th Street; thence northerly along the center line of E. 69th Street to the right of way of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company; thence in a northerly direction along the center line of the right of way of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company to Central Avenue S. E.; thence easterly along the center line of Central Avenue S. E. to E. 69th Street; thence northerly along the center line of E. 69th Street to Cedar Avenue S. E.; thence easterly along the center line of Cedar Avenue S. E. to E. 71st Street; thence northerly along the center line of E. 71st Street to the place of beginning.

Sec. 24. Ward XXII.—Beginning at a point which is the intersection of the center line of Payne Avenue N. E. and E. 35th Street; thence easterly along the center line of Payne Avenue S. E. to E. 55th Street; thence northerly along the center line of E. 55th Street to White Avenue N. E.; thence easterly along the center line of White Avenue N. E. to E. 65th Street; thence northerly along the center line of E. 65th Street to Superior Avenue N. E.; thence easterly along the center line of Superior Avenue N. E. to Addison Road N. E.; thence southerly along the center line of Addison Road N. E. to E. 79th Street; thence along the center line of E. 79th Street to Hough Avenue N. E.; thence westerly along the center line of Hough Avenue N. E. to E. 66th Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 66th Street to Euclid Avenue; thence westerly along the center line of Euclid Avenue to a point where said center line would be intersected by the center line of E. 35th Street projected to Euclid Avenue; thence along said projected center line of E. 35th Street and along the center line of E. 35th Street to the place of beginning.

Sec. 25. Ward XXIII.—Beginning at a point on the shore of Lake Erie at its intersection by the center line of E. 49th Street; thence easterly along the shore of Lake Erie to E. 72nd Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 72nd Street to St. Clair Avenue N. E.; thence westerly along the center line of St. Clair Avenue N. E. to E. 71st Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 71st Street to Superior Avenue N. E.; thence westerly along the center line of Superior Avenue N. E. to E. 65th Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 65th Street to White Avenue N. E.; thence westerly along the center line of White Avenue N. E. to E. 55th Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 55th Street to Payne Avenue N. E.; thence westerly along the center line of Payne Avenue N. E. to E. 49th

Street; thence northerly along the center line of E. 49th Street to the place of beginning.

Sec. 26. Ward XXIV.—Beginning at a point on the shore of Lake Erie, which is the intersection thereof by the center line of E. 72nd Street; thence easterly along the shore of Lake Erie to the city limits; thence southerly along the city limits to the intersection thereof by the right of way of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company; thence easterly along the northerly line of the right of way of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company to a point which is the intersection of said northerly right of way line by the center line of Lake View Road N. E. and Lake View extension produced and extended north to said right of way line; thence southerly along such extension of Lake View Road N. E. produced and Lake View Road N. E. to its intersection by the center line of Amor Avenue N. E. produced; thence westerly along the center line of Amor Avenue N. E. and Amor Avenue N. E. produced to the easterly line of Rockefeller Park; thence southeasterly to E. 99th Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 99th Street to Superior Avenue N. E.; thence westerly along the center line of Superior Avenue N. E. to Doan Brook; thence southerly along the center line of Doan Brook and following the course thereof to Wade Park Ave N. E.; thence westerly along the center line of Wade Park Avenue N. E. to Addison Road N. E.; thence northerly along the center line of Addison Road N. E. to E. 71st Street; thence northeasterly along the center line of E. 71st Street to St. Clair Avenue N. E.; thence easterly along the center line of St. Clair Avenue N. E. to E. 72nd Street; thence northerly along the center line of E. 72nd Street to the place of beginning.

Sec. 27. Ward XXV.—Beginning at a point which is the intersection of the center lines of Wade Park Avenue N.

E. and Addison Road N. E. ; thence easterly along the center line of Wade Park Avenue N. E. to E. 105th Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 105th Street to Euclid Avenue; thence westerly along the center line of Euclid Avenue to E. 66th Street; thence northerly along the center line of E. 66th Street to Hough Avenue N. E.; thence easterly along the center line of Hough Avenue N. E. to E. 79th Street; thence northerly along the center line of E. 79th Street to Addison Road N. E. ; thence northerly along the center line of Addison Road N. E. to the place of beginning.

Sec. 28. Ward XXVI.—Beginning at a point which is the intersection of Amor Avenue N. E. produced with the easterly limit of Rockefeller Park; thence easterly along Amor Avenue N. E. produced and Amor Avenue N. E. to Lake View Road N. E.; thence northerly along the center line of Lake View Road N. E. and Lake View Road N. E. extension produced to the northerly line of the right of way of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company; thence easterly along the northerly line of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company to Coit Road N. E.; thence southeasterly along the center line of Coit Road N. E. to the easterly city limits; thence southerly, westerly, and southerly along the course of the city limits and generally southerly following the line of the city limits to Quincy Avenue S. E. produced; thence westerly along the center line of Quincy Avenue S. E. to E. 105th Street; thence northerly along the center line of E. 105th Street to Wade Park Avenue N. E.; thence along the center line of Wade Park Avenue N. E. to Doan Brook; thence northerly following the course of the center line of Doan Brook to Superior Avenue N. E.; thence easterly along the center line of Superior Avenue N. E. to E. 99th Street; thence northerly along the center line of E. 99th Street to the easterly line of Rockefeller Park; thence northerly along the easterly line of Rockefeller Park to the place of beginning.

CITY BASE OF LEVELS.

Sec. 29. The water table or the surface of Lake Erie 564 feet above tide water at Albany as taken at Cleveland in June, 1838, and as permanently re-established and located on bench mark No. 1, is hereby established as the standard zero or plane of reference for the grades of streets, sewers, water pipes and all other levels taken in the City of Cleveland. Said zero shall be 82.130 feet below bench mark No. 1 located in the northeasterly section of Monumental Park commonly called the Public Square, this bench mark being a bronze bolt encased in masonry and provided with suitable covering located in the aforesaid section of Monumental Park 174.22 feet easterly of the center line of Ontario Street and 153.41 feet northerly of the center line of Superior Avenue.

FIRE LIMITS.

Sec. 30. The fire limits of the City of Cleveland are established as follows: On the east side of the Cuyahoga River, beginning at the point of intersection of the shore line of Lake Erie and the center line of E. 20th Street extended; thence south along the center line of E. 20th Street to a point 100 feet north of the north line of St. Clair Avenue N. E.; thence easterly parallel with the center line of St. Clair Avenue N. E. to the center line of E. 55th Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 55th Street to a point 100 feet south of the southerly line of St. Clair Avenue N. E.; thence westerly parallel with the center line of St. Clair Avenue N. E. to the center line of E. 21st Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 21st Street to a point 300 feet north of the northerly line of Euclid Avenue; thence easterly parallel with the center line of Euclid Avenue to the center line of E. 55th Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 55th Street to a point 100 feet south of the southerly line of Euclid Avenue; thence westerly parallel

with the center line of Euclid Avenue to the center line of E. 22nd Street; thence southerly to a point 100 feet north of the northerly line of Prospect Avenue S. E.; thence easterly parallel with the center line of Prospect Avenue S. E. to the center line of E. 55th Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 55th Street to a point 100 feet south of the southerly line of Prospect Avenue S. E.; thence westerly parallel with the center line of Prospect Avenue S. E. to the center line of E. 22nd Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 22nd Street to a point 100 feet north of the northerly line of Scovill Avenue S. E.; thence easterly parallel with the center line of Scovill Avenue S. E. to the center line of E. 55th Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 55th Street to a point 100 feet south of the southerly line of Scovill Avenue S. E.; thence westerly parallel with the center line of Scovill Avenue S. E. to the center line of E. 22nd Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 22nd Street to a point 100 feet north of the northerly line of Woodland Avenue S. E.; thence easterly parallel with the center line of Woodland S. E. to the center line of E. 55th Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 55th Street to a point 100 feet south of the southerly line of Woodland Avenue S. E.; thence westerly parallel with the center line of Woodland Avenue S. E. to the center line of E. 34th Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 34th Street to a point 100 feet south of the southerly line of Prospect Avenue S. E.; thence westerly parallel with the center line of Prospect Avenue S. E. to a point 100 feet east of the easterly line of Broadway S. E.; thence easterly parallel with the center line of Broadway S. E. to the center line of Dille Avenue S. E.; thence southerly along the center line of Dille Avenue S. E. to a point 100 feet south of the southerly line of Broadway S. E.; thence westerly parallel with the southerly line of Broadway S. E. to the Erie Railroad; thence westerly along the Erie Railroad to the center

line of the Cuyahoga River; thence along the center line of the Cuyahoga River to Lake Erie; thence along the shore line of Lake Erie to the center line of E. 20th Street extended, which is the point of beginning.

Sec. 31. The fire limits of the west side of the Cuyahoga River are hereby established as follows: Beginning at the center of the intersection of the Cuyahoga River and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad; thence westerly along the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad to the intersection of the Erie Railroad; thence westerly along the center line of the Erie Railroad to the center line of Russia Street N. W.; thence southerly along the center line of Russia Street N. W. to a point 100 feet east of the easterly line of W. 25th Street; thence southerly parallel with the easterly line of W. 25th Street to the center line of Clark Avenue S. W.; thence westerly to a point 100 feet westerly of the west line of W. 25th Street; thence northerly parallel with the westerly line of W. 25th Street to a point 100 feet south of the southerly line of Lorain Avenue; thence westerly parallel with the southerly line of Lorain Avenue to the center line of W. 58th Street; thence northerly along the center line of W. 58th Street to a point 100 feet north of the northerly line of Lorain Avenue; thence easterly parallel with the northerly line of Lorain Avenue to a point 100 feet westerly of the westerly line of W. 25th Street; thence northerly parallel with the west line of W. 25th Street to the center line of Church Avenue N. W.; thence westerly along the center line of Church Avenue N. W. to the center line of W. 29th Street; thence northerly along the center line of W. 29th Street to a point 100 feet south of the southerly line of Detroit Avenue N. W.; thence westerly parallel with the southerly line of Detroit Avenue N. W. to the center line of W. 58th Street; thence northerly along the center line of W. 58th Street to a point 100 feet north of the northerly line of

Detroit Avenue N. W. to the center line of W. 29th Street; thence northerly along the center line of W. 29th Street to the center line of Vermont Avenue N. W.; thence easterly along the center line of Vermont Avenue N. W. to the center line of W. 25th Street; thence northerly along the center line of W. 25th Street to the center line of Washington Avenue N. W.; thence easterly along the center line of Washington Avenue N. W. to the center line of Mulberry Street N. W.; thence westerly along the center line of Mulberry Street N. W. to the Old River Bed; thence northerly along the Old River Bed to the center line of the Cuyahoga River; thence in a southerly direction along the center line of the Cuyahoga River to the point of beginning.

DOCK LINES.

Sec. 32. Dock lines of the City of Cleveland are hereby established as follows:

SHIP CHANNEL AND OLD RIVER BED.

Sec. 33. Base line on the south side of Old River Bed begins at a stone monument in the center line of Main Avenue N. W. and Elm Street N. W. and extends to a stone monument at the intersection of Elm Street N. W. and Division Avenue N. W.; thence deflecting to the left 89 degrees 48 minutes 30 seconds, 2,006.44 feet to a stone at the angle in Division Avenue N. W.; thence deflecting to the right 41 degrees 49 minutes 30 seconds a distance of 914.22 feet to a stone monument; thence deflecting to the right 30 degrees 2 minutes a distance of 280.84 feet to a stone monument; thence deflecting to the right 45 degrees 24 minutes 30 seconds, a distance of 91.36 feet, to a stone monument; thence deflecting to the left 39 degrees 28 minutes 50 seconds, a distance of 200.16, to a stone monument; thence deflecting to the left 4 degrees 16 minutes 00 seconds, a distance of 1,687 feet to a stone monu-

ment which is at the center of Old River Avenue N. W. and 54th Street N. W.

The said dock or wharf lines on the westerly side of said ship channel begin at a point in the northerly line of River Bed Avenue N. W. three hundred and one feet eight inches (301.66) easterly of the intersection of the center line of Division Avenue N. W., produced with the said northerly line of River Bed Avenue N. W.; thence northerly at right angles with River Bed Avenue N. W. to the dock line of the Cuyahoga River on the westerly side thereof; and the dock line of the easterly side of said ship channel is parallel to, and one hundred and ninety-eight (198) feet easterly from the above described line, and extends from said northerly line of River Bed Avenue N. W. to the Cuyahoga River.

The said dock or wharf line of said ship channel on the northwesterly side thereof, begins at the end of the west concrete pier as built by the U.S. government and thence southerly along this line produced until it intersects a line which is at right angles to the east line of Riverbed Avenue N. W. and through said point in the northerly line of River Bed Avenue N. W. three hundred and one feet eight inches (301.66) easterly of the center line of Division Avenue N. W. produced; thence south $39\frac{3}{4}$ degrees west, forty-eight (48) feet; thence south $46\frac{3}{4}$ degrees west, sixty-six (66) feet; thence south $53\frac{3}{4}$ degrees west, sixty-six (66) feet; thence south $60\frac{3}{4}$ degrees west, sixty-six (66) feet; thence south $67\frac{3}{4}$ degrees west, sixty-six (66) feet; thence south $74\frac{3}{4}$ degrees west sixty-six (66) feet, to a point twenty-eight and one-half ($28\frac{1}{2}$) feet, at right angles from a point in the easterly line of Division Avenue N. W. one hundred and sixty-one and one-twelfth (161.08) feet, southerly from its intersection with the southerly line of Riverbed Avenue N. W.; thence south $84\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west, six hundred and sixty-two and eight-twelfths (662.66) feet

to the northwest corner of said second division of the ship channel; which corner is fifty-three and one-half ($53\frac{1}{2}$) feet at right angles from a point in the northerly line of Elm Street N. W. ninety and three-twelfths (90.25) feet easterly of its intersection with the easterly line of Macy Street N. W.; thence south 24 degrees 32 minutes west, five hundred and thirty and two and one-half twelfths (530.20) feet to a point thirty-six and ten-twelfths (36.83) feet distant, at right angles, from a point in the easterly line of Macy Street N. W. one hundred and sixteen and one-half-twelfths (116.04) feet northerly from its intersection with the northerly line of Mulberry Street N. W.; thence south $10\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west, eight hundred and thirty-eight and two-thirds (838.66) feet to a point in 28th Street N. W. fifteen and ten-twelfths (15.83) feet, at right angles northerly of the southerly line thereof, and one hundred and fifty-seven and two-twelfths (157.16) feet, easterly of the easterly line of Macy Street N. W.; thence south 23 degrees 41 minutes west, three hundred and eleven and three-fourths (311.75) feet to a point four and eight and one-half-twelfths (4.70) feet, at right angles southerly, from a point in the northerly line of Union Street, one hundred and thirty and three and one-half-twelfths (130.29) feet easterly from its intersection with the easterly line of Macy Street N. W.; thence south 36 degrees 15 minutes west, two hundred and thirty-nine and nine and one-half-twelfths (239.79) feet; thence south 60 degrees 13 minutes west, three hundred and eighty-eight and three-fourths (388.75) feet to a point which is one hundred and nine and six-twelfths (109.50) feet distant, at right angles, from a point in the northerly line of Andrews Street, and one hundred and forty-four feet and two inches (144.16) from its intersection with the southerly line of Giddings Street; thence south 83 degrees $32\frac{1}{2}$ minutes west, three hundred and seventy-nine feet and six inches (379.50);

thence south 88 degrees 56 minutes west, one thousand four hundred and eight and one-half-twelfths (1,408.04) feet, to a point five and one-half-twelfths (5.04) feet, westerly on the last mentioned course, from a point in the center line of Carter Street, one hundred and thirty-seven feet and eleven inches (137.92) southerly from its intersection with the southerly line of Andrews Street; thence north 77 degrees 35 minutes west, four hundred and seventy-five feet eleven and three-fourths inches (475.98) to the westerly line of 54th Street N. W. produced, and four hundred and sixty-two and four-twelfths feet (462.33) from the intersection of said westerly line with the northerly line of old River Avenue N. W.

EASTERLY SIDE.

Sec. 34. And on the southeasterly side begins in the said southerly line of River Bed Avenue N. W. one hundred and ninety-eight (198) feet, easterly of the beginning of the northwesterly side; thence south $9\frac{1}{4}$ degrees west, at right angles with said northerly line of River Bed Avenue N. W., fifty-five and ten-twelfths (55.83) feet; thence south 40 degrees 41 minutes west, one hundred and twenty-five and four-twelfths (125.33) feet; thence south 47 degrees 41 minutes west, ninety and four-twelfths (90.33) feet; thence south 54 degrees 41 minutes west, ninety and four-twelfths (90.33) feet; thence south 61 degrees 41 minutes west, ninety and four-twelfths (90.33) feet; thence south 68 degrees 41 minutes, west 90.33 feet; thence south 76 degrees 38 minutes west, one hundred (100) feet to a point one hundred and forty-two and ten and one-half-twelfths (142.89) feet, distant at right angles, from a point in the northerly line of Elm Street N. W., one hundred and ten and eight-twelfths (110.66) feet, easterly from its intersection with the easterly line of Division Avenue N. W.; thence southwest to a point which is about 195 feet from the last mentioned point and said point

is 96.17 feet from a point in the center line of Elm Street N. W. and measured along the north line of Division Avenue N. W. at a point 161 feet southerly from a stone monument at the intersection of Division Avenue N. W. and Elm Street N. W., said dock line is 348.84 feet at right angles from this point; at a point 207.50 feet from the above mentioned monument said dock line 368.02 feet at right angles from this point; at a point 623.50 feet from the above mentioned monument, said dock line is 376.49 feet at right angles from this point; thence south $10\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west 640 feet to a point in 28th Street N. W., 37.75 feet southerly, at right angles, from a point in its northerly line 239.75 westerly from its intersection with the westerly line of Division Avenue N. W.; thence south 20 degrees west 507 feet to a point which is 1,770.80 feet from the stone monument at the intersection of Elm Street N. W. and Division Avenue N. W. and measured along the center line of Division Avenue N. W.; said dock line is 290.54 feet at right angles from said point; thence southwesterly 653.0 feet to a point which is 330.0 feet at right angles from a point in the center line of Division Avenue N. W. said point being 666.98 feet from the angle in Division Avenue N. W.; thence south 82 degrees 48 minutes west, four hundred and thirty-seven feet eight and one-half inches (437.70) to a point two hundred and sixty-nine (269) feet north of the center line of old River Avenue N. W., measured on a line parallel, and one hundred and sixty-three (163) feet distant, from the west line of 45th Street N. W.; thence south 89 degrees and 58 minutes west, one thousand four hundred and forty-four feet and four inches (1,444.33) to a point two hundred and ten and one-half (210.50) feet distant at right angles from a point in the center line of old River Avenue N. W. and four hundred and thirty-two (432) feet, easterly of its intersection with the westerly line of 54th Street N. W.; thence north 78 degrees 23 minutes west, four hundred

and fifty-one feet and eight inches (451.66) to a point in the westerly line of 54th Street N. W. two hundred and fifty-one (251) feet northerly of its intersection with the northerly line of Old River Avenue N. W.

Sec. 35. From upper W. 3rd Street bridge to a point 1,400 feet south of Clark Avenue S. E. easterly side of the river. The said dock or wharf lines on the easterly side of the Cuyahoga River commences at a point in the center line of W. 3rd Street N. W., forty (40) feet southerly from a stone monument marked R. S. 150; thence easterly in a straight line three hundred and fifty-one and thirty-two-one-hundredths (351.32) feet, making an angle with the center line of 3rd Street using stone monuments marked R. S. 128 and R. S. 150 of 98 degrees 15 minutes 10 seconds; thence deflecting to the left 5 degrees 36 minutes 10 seconds on a straight line six hundred and sixty-seven and eighty-seven one hundredths (667.87), feet to a point which is fifty-seven (57) feet distant at right angles from a point in the line between stone monuments marked R. S. 155 and R. S. 153, one hundred and twenty (120) feet westerly from said stone monument marked R. S. 155; thence in a straight line to a point which is thirty-five (35) feet at right angles from a point in the Canal Commission base line between stone monuments marked C. C. S. 14 and C. C. S. 15, eighteen (18) feet from a stone marked C. C. S. 14; thence in a straight line to a point which is fifty (50) feet at right angles from a point in the Canal Commission base line between monuments marked C. C. S. 14 and C. C. S. 15, one hundred and seventy-six (176) feet from C. C. S. 14; thence in a straight line to a point which is one hundred and fifty (150) feet at right angles from C. C. S. 15 in said base line using C. C. S. 14 for base line; thence in a straight line to a point which is four hundred and thirty-one (431) feet at right angles from a point in the center line of Dry Dock Street S. W., two hundred and sixty-five (265)

feet northerly from the center line of Mahoning Avenue S. W.; thence in a straight line six hundred and two and seventy-nine one hundredths (602.79) feet to a point which is three hundred and thirty (330) feet at right angles from a point in a line between monuments marked R. S. 194 and C. C. S. 19, twenty-eight and seventy-five one hundredths (28.75) feet from R. S. 194; thence deflecting to the right 7 degrees 49 minutes 10 seconds on a straight line two hundred and twenty-four and forty-one one hundredths (224.41) feet; thence deflecting to the right 20 degrees 54 minutes 30 seconds on a straight line one hundred and ninety-seven and three one hundredths (197.03) feet to a point in a line between monuments marked R. S. 194 and C. C. S. 19, two hundred and seventy-nine and fifty-three one hundredths (279.53) feet from a stone monument marked R. S. 194; thence deflecting to the right 4 degrees 15 minutes, a distance of 863.81 feet; thence deflecting to the right 7 degrees 11 minutes 20 seconds, a distance of 67.96 feet, to a point in the center line of Jefferson Avenue S. W. three hundred and seventy-six and twenty-six one hundredths (376.26) feet westerly from a stone monument at the angle in Jefferson Avenue S. W. and marked R. S. 197; thence continuing on the same straight line which is also parallel to and two hundred (200) feet distant at right angles from the said dock line on the westerly side of the river six hundred and fifty-two and forty-nine one hundredths (652.49) feet; thence deflecting to the left 29 degrees .09 minutes 25 seconds on a straight line four hundred and seventy-seven and three one hundredths (477.03) feet to a point in the center line of the C. T. & V. Railroad Company's right of way six hundred and eight and fifty-two one hundredths (608.52) feet from the center line of W. 3rd Street measuring along said center line of railroad; thence continuing on the same straight line which line is also parallel to and two hundred (200) feet distant at right angles to the

dock line on the west side of the river seven hundred and thirty-three and eight one hundredths (733.08) feet; thence deflecting to the left 21 degrees 59 minutes 10 seconds on a straight line one hundred and eighty-five and forty-five one hundredths (185.45) feet; thence deflecting to the left 21 degrees 59 minutes 10 seconds on a straight line along the Grasselli Chemical Co.'s dock, six hundred and forty-two and twenty-two one-hundredths (642.22) feet to a point in the east line of O. L. No. 86, two hundred and twenty-two and thirty-two one-hundredths (222.32) feet south from a stone monument at the center of Independence Road S. E. on said O. L. line; thence south along said easterly line of O. L. 86, one hundred and one and seventeen one-hundredths (101.17) feet; thence deflecting to the right 98 degrees 44 minutes 20 seconds on a straight line which is parallel to and one hundred (100) feet distant at right angles from the above mentioned dock line along the Grasselli Chemical Co.'s dock, a distance of seventy-five (75) feet to a point; thence deflecting to the left 88 degrees, 13 minutes 30 seconds on a straight line, five hundred and ninety-five and twenty one-hundredths (595.20) feet to a point in the easterly dock line and two hundred (200) feet distant at right angles from the dock line on the west side of the river; thence deflecting to the left on a straight line, which line is also parallel to and two hundred (200) feet distant at right angles from the dock line on the west side of the river, 967.36 feet to a point which is two hundred and thirty-seven and forty-five one-hundredths (237.45) feet distant at right angles from a point in center line of Independence Road S. E. nine and seven one-hundredths (9.07) feet south from a stone monument at the first angle in Independence Road S. E.; north of Clark Avenue S. E.; thence deflecting to the right 14 degrees .00 minutes 40 seconds on a straight line, which line is also parallel to and two hundred (200) feet distant at

right angles from the dock line on the west side of the river six hundred and seventy-seven and ninety-seven one-hundredths (677.97) feet to a point which is one hundred and seventy and fifty-seven one-hundredths (170.57) feet distant at right angles from a point in the center line of Independence Road S. E., three hundred and five and eighty-seven one-hundredths (305.87) feet north from stone at the center line of Clark Avenue S. E.; thence deflecting to the left 5 degrees 13 minutes 50 seconds on a straight line, which line is also parallel to and two hundred (200) feet distant at right angles from the dock line on the west side of the river, three hundred and seven and eighty-four one-hundredths (307.84) feet to a point in the center line of Clark Avenue S. E. which is one hundred and sixty-eight and twenty-two one-hundredths (168.22) feet west from a stone monument in the center line of Independence Road S. E.; thence continuing in the same straight line one hundred and eighty-nine and ninety-six one-hundredths (189.96) feet; thence deflecting to the right 26 degrees on a straight line, which line is also parallel to and two hundred (200) feet distant at right angles from the dock line on the west side of the river one hundred and twenty-four and ninety-three one-hundredths (124.93) feet to a point in the north line of O. L. 283, two hundred and thirty-two and nineteen one-hundredths (232.19) feet distant from a stone in said lot line in the center of Independence Road S. E.; thence continuing on the same straight line eighty-nine and ninety-four one-hundredths (89.94) feet; thence deflecting to the right 12 degrees 31 minutes 20 seconds on a straight line, which line is also parallel to and two hundred (200) feet distant at right angles from the dock line on the west side of the river, nine hundred (900) feet.

Sec. 36. From Upper W. 3rd Street Bridge to a point 1,400 feet south of Clark Avenue S. W., westerly side of the river.

The said dock or wharf line on the westerly side of the Cuyahoga River commences at a point in the center line of W. 3rd Street, two hundred and sixty-seven (267) feet north from a stone monument (marked R. S. 129) at the intersection of the center lines of Cuyahoga Avenue S. W. and W. 3rd Street; thence in a straight line nine hundred and sixty-two and fifty one-hundredths (962.50) feet to a point which is two hundred and thirty (230) feet at right angles from a point in the center line of Cuyahoga Avenue S. W., fifty-seven (57) feet westerly from a stone monument at the intersection of the center lines of Cuyahoga Avenue S. W. and Dry Dock Street S. W.; thence deflecting to the right 29 degrees 31 minutes 40 seconds on a straight line two hundred and thirty-seven and twenty-seven one-hundredths (237.27) feet to a point which is one hundred and seventy-nine (179) feet distant from a stone monument at the intersection of the center lines of Cuyahoga Avenue S. W. and Dry Dock Street S. W. and a line making an angle with the center line of Cuyahoga Avenue S. W. of 144 degrees; thence deflecting to the right 25 degrees 13 minutes 40 seconds on a straight line sixty and sixty-four one-hundredths (60.64) feet to a point which is one hundred and eighty-six (186) feet distant from a stone monument at the intersection of the center lines of Cuyahoga Avenue S. W. and Dry Dock Street S. W. and on a line making an angle with the center line of Cuyahoga Avenue S. W. of 163 degrees; thence deflecting to the right 17 degrees 54 minutes on a straight line one hundred and forty-one and forty-seven one-hundredths (141.47) feet to a point which is two hundred and thirty (230) feet distant at right angles from the center line of Dry Dock Street S. W. from a stone monument at the intersection of the center lines of Cuyahoga Avenue S. W. and Dry Dock Street S. W.; thence deflecting to the right 32 degrees .03 minutes and 30 seconds on a straight line two

hundred and fifty-six and ninety-eight one-hundredths (256.98) feet to a point which is two hundred and forty-eight (248) feet at right angles from a point in the center line of Dry Dock Street S. W., two hundred and fifty-six and thirty-five one-hundredths (256.35) feet south from a stone monument at the intersection of the center lines of Cuyahoga Avenue S. W. and Dry Dock Street S. W.; thence deflecting to the right 3 degrees 33 minutes on a straight line eleven hundred and sixty and sixty-nine one-hundredths (1,160.69) feet to a point in the center line of Mahoning Avenue S. W., three hundred and nine (309) feet easterly from a stone monument marked R. S. 195 at the intersection of the center line of Mahoning Avenue S. W. with the westerly line of Dry Dock Street S. W.; thence continuing the same straight line twenty-seven (27) feet to the southerly line of Mahoning Avenue S. W.; thence deflecting to the left 68 degrees along the southerly line of Mahoning Avenue S. W., produced one hundred and ninety-nine and five-tenths (199.5) feet; thence deflecting to the right 19 degrees 20 minutes 45 seconds on a straight line one hundred and seventy-one and eighty-one one-hundredths (171.81) feet; thence deflecting to the right 44 degrees 27 minutes on a straight line two hundred and forty-eight (248) feet to a point in a straight line between Canal Commission stone No. 19 and a stone monument marked R. S. 194 near center line of Erie R. R., thirty-nine and thirty-eight one-hundredths (39.38) feet easterly from said last mentioned stone; thence continuing the same straight line sixty-five and twenty-six one-hundredths (65.26) feet; thence deflecting to the right 18 degrees 7 minutes 20 seconds to a point in the center line of Jefferson Avenue S. W. twenty-two (22) feet easterly from a stone monument marked R. S. 193, 891.51 feet; thence deflecting to right 7 degrees 15 minutes seven hundred and forty-seven and one one-hundredths (747.01) feet to a point in the center

line of Mary Avenue S. W. three hundred and fourteen and sixty-three one-hundredths (314.63) feet easterly from a stone monument at the intersection of the center lines of W. 3rd Street and Mary Avenue S. W.; thence deflecting to the left 29 degrees .09 minutes 25 seconds on a straight line six hundred and thirty-three and twelve one-hundredths (633.12) feet to a point in the center line of the C. T. & V. R. R. Co.'s right of way, three hundred and eighty-three and six one-hundredths (383.06) feet from the center line of W. 3rd Street, measuring along the center line of said railroad; thence continuing the same straight line five hundred and ninety-three and ninety-nine one-hundredths (593.99) feet to a point in the northerly line of O. L. No. 86, four hundred and thirty-eight and seventy-two one hundredths (438.72) feet easterly from a stone monument at the intersection of W. 3rd Street with said northerly line of O. L. No. 86; thence continuing the same straight line nine hundred and forty and seventy-five one-hundredths (940.75) feet; thence deflecting to the right 17 degrees 26 minutes 20 seconds on a straight line ten hundred and forty-one and ninety-four one-hundredths (1,041.94) feet to a point which is five hundred and thirty-five (535) feet distant at right angles from a point in the center line of the W. & L. E. R. R. Co.'s right of way, two hundred and sixty (260) feet northerly from a stone monument at said Railroad Company's point of curve; thence deflecting to the right 14 degrees 6 minutes 40 seconds on a straight line six hundred and forty-four and eight one-hundredths (644.08) feet; thence deflecting to the right 5 degrees 13 minutes 50 seconds on a straight line two hundred and ninety-seven and ninety-one one-hundredths (297.91) feet to a point in the center line of Clark Avenue S. W. which is one hundred and ninety (190) feet easterly from a stone monument in the center line of Clark Avenue S. W. (marked R. S. 184); thence continuing the same

straight line one hundred and forty-three (143) feet; thence deflecting to the right 26 degrees on a straight line one hundred and forty-six and seventy-six one-hundredths (146.76) feet; thence deflecting to the right 12 degrees 31 minutes 20 seconds on a straight line fourteen hundred (1,400) feet;

Sec. 37. The dock or wharf lines of the Cuyahoga River between the Middle 3rd Street Bridge and the Upper 3rd Street Bridge, also the base line to which the same have reference, are hereby re-established as follows:

BASE LINE, EASTERLY SIDE OF RIVER.

The said base line on the easterly side of the Cuyahoga River commences at the center of a stone monument marked R. S. 114 at the intersection of the center lines of W. 3rd Street and Stone's Levee S. W.; thence southerly along the center line of Stone's Levee S. W. two hundred and ninety-five and seventy-seven one-hundredths (295.77) feet, to a stone monument marked R. S. 115; thence deflecting to the left 5 degrees 17 minutes along the center line of Stone's Levee S. W. two hundred and eleven and fifty-nine one-hundredths (211.59) feet, to a stone monument marked R. S. 116; thence deflecting to the left 12 degrees 26 minutes along the center line of Stone's Levee S. W. one hundred and seventy-four and sixty-six one-hundredths (174.66) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. 117; thence deflecting to the left 9 degrees 11 minutes 45 seconds along the center line of Stone's Levee S. W. one hundred and ninety-one and seventy-nine one-hundredths (191.79) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. 118; thence deflecting to the left 13 degrees 38 minutes 40 seconds along the center line of Stone's Levee S. W. three hundred and twelve and thirty-four one-hundredths (312.34) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. 119; thence continuing on the same straight line two hundred and fifty-three and six one-hundredths (253.06) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. 120; thence continuing on the same straight line two hundred and ninety-

one and thirty-two one-hundredths (291.32) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. 121; thence deflecting to the left 19 degrees 11 minutes 15 seconds on a straight line six hundred and sixty-five and thirty-five one-hundredths (665.35) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. 123; thence deflecting to the left 46 degrees 11 minutes 45 seconds on a straight line two hundred and fifty-five and ten one-hundredths (255.10) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. 124; thence deflecting to the left 20 degrees 43 minutes 10 seconds on a straight line two hundred and sixty-seven and seventy-five one-hundredths (267.75) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. 125, which point is also the point on the center line of the right of way of the Central Viaduct lands; thence deflecting to the left 33 degrees 38 minutes 20 seconds on a straight line two hundred and thirty-six and twenty-four one-hundredths (236.24) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. 127, which point is also on the north line of Stone's Levee S. W.; thence deflecting to the left 5 degrees 39 minutes 40 seconds on a straight line ten hundred and fifty-one and twenty-four one-hundredths (1,051.24) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. 128 on the center line of W. 3rd Street S. W.; thence deflecting to the right 83 degrees 29 minutes 20 seconds along the center line of W. 3rd Street S. W. one hundred and seventeen one-hundredths (100.17) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. 150.

DOCK LINE, EASTERLY SIDE OF THE RIVER.

Sec. 38. The said dock or wharf line on the easterly side of the Cuyahoga River commences at a point in the center line of W. 3rd Street two hundred and twenty-one (221) feet northerly from a stone monument marked R. S. 114; at a stone R. S. 115 said dock line is two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet distant on a line making an angle of 91 degrees 30 minutes with said base line between said stones 114 and 115; at a point in said base line seventy-three and five-tenths (73.5) feet southerly from said stone

R. S. 116, said dock line is two hundred and twenty-two (222) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line twenty (20) feet southerly from said stone R. S. 117 said dock line is two hundred and seven (207) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line ninety-four and five-tenths (94.5) feet southerly from said stone R. S. 118 said dock line is one hundred and ninety-eight (198) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at said stone R. S. 119 said dock line is two hundred and four (204) feet distant on a line making an angle of 88 degrees 30 minutes with said base line between stones 118 and 119; at said stone R. S. 120 said dock line is one hundred and ninety-eight (198) feet distant on a line making an angle of 84 degrees 40 minutes with said base line stones 119 and 120; at said stone R. S. 121 said dock line is one hundred and eighty (180) feet distant on a line making an angle of 67 degrees 15 minutes with said base line between said stones 120 and 121; at a point in said base line one hundred and sixty-six (166) feet from said stone R. S. 121 said dock line is one hundred and fifty-six (156) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line four hundred and twelve (412) feet from said stone R. S. 121 said dock line is one hundred and thirty-seven (137) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line five hundred and sixty-eight (568) feet from said stone R. S. 121 said dock line is ninety-four (94) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line two (2) feet from said stone R. S. 123 said dock line is fifty-two (52) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line two hundred (200) feet from said stone R. S. 123 said dock line is sixty-nine (69) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line one hundred and eighty-six (186) feet

from said stone R. S. 124 said dock line is one hundred and eight (108) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at said stone R. S. 127 said dock line is two hundred and eighty-six (286) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line between stones R. S. 127 and 128; at a point in said base line seven hundred and seventy-four (774) feet from said stone R. S. 127 said dock line is one hundred and forty (140) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in the center line of W. 3rd Street said dock line is forty (40) feet south from stone R. S. 150.

BASE LINE, WESTERLY SIDE OF RIVER.

Sec. 39. The said base line on the westerly side of the Cuyahoga River commences at the center of a stone monument marked R. S. 129 at the intersection of the center lines of W. 3rd Street and Cuyahoga Avenue S. W.; thence westerly along the center line of Cuyahoga Avenue S. W. and in a straight line eleven hundred and forty-eight and ninety-seven one-hundredths (1,148.97) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. 130; thence continuing on the same straight line three hundred and twenty-four and seventy-three one-hundredths (324.73) feet to its intersection with the center line of University Road S. W., produced easterly sixty-six and seventy-four one-hundredths (66.74) feet from the stone on the center line of W. 11th Street; thence-deflecting to the right 44 degrees 00 minutes 50 seconds along said center line produced sixty-six and seventy-four one-hundredths (66.74) feet to a stone monument at the intersection of the center lines of University Road S. W. and W. 11th Street; thence along the center line of University Road S. W. three hundred and ninety-two and twenty-one one-hundredths (392.21) feet to a stone monument; thence deflecting to the right 23 degrees 14 minutes along the center line of W. 14th Street produced east two hundred and fifty-one (251.00) feet to a stone monument at the westerly line of

W. 14th Street; thence along the center line of W. 14th Street nine hundred and thirteen and forty-seven one-hundredths (913.47) feet to stone monument at the center of Scranton Road S. W.; thence deflecting to the right 64 degrees 26 minutes along the center line of Scranton Road S. W. two hundred and forty and sixty-five one-hundredths (240.65) feet to a stone monument at an angle in Scranton Road S. W.; thence deflecting to the left 4 degrees 02 minutes 40 seconds along the center line of Scranton Road S. W. two hundred and eighty-nine and seventy-four one-hundredths (289.74) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. 137; thence continuing on the same center line eleven hundred and nineteen and two one-hundredths (1,119.02) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. 138 at an angle in Scranton Road S. W.; thence deflecting to the right 20 degrees 25 minutes 45 seconds along the center line of Scranton Road S. W. nine hundred and ninety-five and thirty-six one-hundredths (995.36) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. 139 at the center of Carter Road N. W.; thence continuing on the same center line four hundred and fifty and ninety one-hundredths (450.90) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. 147 at the center of W. 3rd Street; thence deflecting to the right 100 degrees 00 minutes 50 seconds along the center line of W. 3rd Street four hundred and ten and ninety-seven one-hundredths (410.97) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. 148.

DOCK LINE, WESTERLY SIDE OF RIVER.

Sec. 40. The said dock or wharf line on the westerly side of the Cuyahoga River commences at a point in the center line of W. 3rd Street two hundred and sixty-seven (267) feet north from the stone monument marked R. S. 129; at a point in said base line four hundred and sixty and fifty-five one-hundredths (460.55) feet westerly from said stone R. S. 129 said dock line is two hundred and seventy-two

(272) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line eight hundred and twenty and five-tenths (820.5) feet from said stone R. S. 129, said dock line is one hundred and ninety-three (193.0) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line eighty-seven (87) feet southerly from said stone R. S. 130, said dock line is two hundred and thirty-five (235) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line three hundred and five (305) feet westerly from the stone monument at the center of W. 11th Street said dock line is three hundred and thirty-eight (338) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line three hundred and five (305) feet from a stone monument on the westerly line of W. 14th Street said dock line is two hundred and seventy (270) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line five hundred and twenty (520) feet from said stone on the westerly line of W. 14th Street said dock line is two hundred and ninety-seven (297) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line seventy-six (76) feet southerly from said stone R. S. 137 said dock line is two hundred and seventy-eight (278) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line two hundred and sixty-two (262) feet northerly from said stone R. S. 137 said dock line is one hundred and sixty-seven (167) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line four hundred and sixty-seven (467) feet from said stone R. S. 137 said dock line is one hundred and thirty-seven (137) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line one hundred and ninety-five (195) feet southerly from said stone R. S. 138 said dock line is one hundred and fifty-six (156) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line three hun-

dred and forty (340) feet northerly from said stone R. S. 138 said dock line is one hundred and thirty-nine (139) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line two hundred and eighty-six (286) feet southerly from said stone R. S. 139 said dock line is one hundred and sixty-nine (169) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line five (5) feet southerly from said stone R. S. 139 said dock line is two hundred and forty-eight (248) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in the production of the base line over stones 147 and 148 said dock line is fifty-five (55) feet distant southerly from said stone R. S. 148.

Sec. 41. The dock or wharf lines of the Cuyahoga River between Front Avenue N. W. and Middle 3rd Street bridge, as also the base lines to which the same have reference, are hereby re-established as follows:

BASE LINE—EASTERLY SIDE.

The said base line on the easterly side of said Cuyahoga River commences at the center of a stone monument marked R. S. I., near the center line of River Avenue N. W., produced northwesterly one hundred and forty-eight (148) feet from the intersection of the supposed center line of said River Avenue N. W. with the supposed southerly line of Front Avenue N. W.; thence southeasterly on a straight line near the center line of River Avenue N. W. eleven hundred and twenty-seven and seventy-six one-hundredths (1,127.76) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. II., at the supposed angle in said River Avenue N. W. on the line between original lots 195 and 196; thence deflecting westwardly 20 degrees 52½ minutes on a straight line, and continuing near the center line of said River Avenue N. W. seven hundred and fifty-nine and sixty-two one-hundredths (759.62) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. III.; thence continuing on the same straight line three hundred and sixty-eight and

sixty-eight one-hundredths (368.68) feet to a stone marked R. S. IV., near the center of said River Avenue N. W.; thence deflecting westwardly 17 degrees 44 minutes on a straight line two hundred and one and sixty-nine one-hundredths (201.69) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. V., at the supposed intersection of the center line of Superior Avenue N. W. and Merwin Street N. W.; thence deflecting westwardly 55 degrees on a straight line five hundred and sixty-seven and fifty-seven one-hundredths (567.57) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. VI.; thence deflecting westwardly 8 degrees 28 minutes on a straight line four hundred and fifty-six and thirty-five one-hundredths (456.35) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. VII., at the intersection of the center lines of Center Street N. W. and Merwin Street N. W.; thence deflecting eastwardly 7 degrees 46½ minutes on a straight line seven hundred and seventy (770) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. VIII., at or near the center line of said Merwin Street; thence on the same straight line four hundred and forty-four and thirty one-hundredths (444.30) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. IX.; thence deflecting easterly 5 degrees 24 minutes on a straight line six hundred and forty-eight and sixty-four one-hundredths (648.64) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. X., at the supposed angle in said Merwin Street N. W.; thence deflecting eastwardly 31 degrees, 20 minutes on a straight line seven hundred and seventy-three and seventy-four one-hundredths (773.74) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. XI., six (6) feet southerly and two (2) feet easterly, of the supposed intersection of the center line of Leonard Street N. W. with the easterly line of Columbus Road N. W.; thence deflecting northwardly 85 degrees 17 minutes on a straight line two hundred and ten and six-tenths (210.6) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. XII., in said Leonard Street N. W., and extending in a straight line four hundred

and nineteen (419) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. XXXI., at the intersection of the center lines of Leonard Street N. W.; thence deflecting westwardly 63 degrees 29 minutes on a straight line six hundred and sixty-eight and forty-four one-hundredths (668.44) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. XXXII.; thence deflecting eastwardly 31 degrees 13 minutes on a straight line seven hundred and forty-seven and seventy-one one-hundredths (747.71) feet to a stone marked R. S. XXXIII.; thence deflecting eastwardly 90 degrees on a straight line one hundred and ninety-three and fifty-two one-hundredths (193.52) feet to a stone monument marked XXXIV.; thence deflecting northerly 42 degrees 45 minutes on a straight line four hundred and eighty-seven (487) feet to a stone monument marked XXXV., on the easterly side of the C. C. C. & St. L. R. R. bridge, and from thence runs in a direct line to a stone monument marked R. S. XXXIX., set in the towing path of the Ohio Canal in or near the westerly line of W. 3rd Street; thence along the Ohio Canal commission base lines between stones C. C. S. No. 6 and C. C. S. No. 9.

DOCK LINES—EASTERLY SIDE.

Sec. 42. The said dock or wharf line on the easterly side of said Cuyahoga River commences at the southerly end of the government stone pier at a point one hundred and twenty-five and eighty-four one-hundredths (125.84) feet from stone monument marked R. S. I., on a line making an angle of 92 degrees with said base line between stone monuments R. S. I. and R. S. II.; at a point in said base line sixty-two and seventy-one one-hundredths (62.71) feet from said stone R. S. I. said dock line is one hundred and fifty-five and eight-tenths (155.8) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line one hundred and thirty-two and twenty-one (132.21) feet from said stone I. said dock line is one hundred and seventy-six and twenty-

four one-hundredths (176.24) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line two hundred and twenty and forty-one one-hundredths (220.41) feet from said stone I. said dock line is one hundred and eighty-five (185) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line three hundred and fifty-seven and seventy-one one-hundredths (357.71) feet from said stone I. said dock line is one hundred and eighty-one and nine-tenths (181.9) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line four hundred and sixty-one and seventy-one one-hundredths (461.71) feet from said stone I. said dock line is one hundred and seventy-eight and fifty-seven one-hundredths (178.57) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point seven hundred and seventy-one and two one-hundredths (771.02) feet from said stone I. said dock line is one hundred and fifty-three and fourteen one-hundredths (153.14) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line eight hundred and fifty-one and two one-hundredths (851.02) feet from said stone I. said dock line is one hundred and forty-four (144) feet distant on a line making an angle of 90 degrees 5 minutes with said base line between said points in said base line and said stone R. S. II.; at a point in said base line eight hundred and eighty-seven and two one-hundredths (887.02) feet from said stone I. said dock line is one hundred and forty-five (145) feet distant on a perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line nine hundred and forty-seven and two one-hundredths (947.02) feet from said stone I. said dock is one hundred and forty-four and six one-hundredths (144.06) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line nine hundred and ninety-four and two one-hundredths (994.02) feet from said stone I. said dock line is one hundred and forty-six (146) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a

point in said base line eleven hundred and nine and twenty-one one-hundredths (1,109.21) feet from said stone I. said dock line is one hundred and sixty-three and one-tenth (163.1) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line one hundred and eighty-one and seventy-nine one-hundredths (181.79) feet from said stone R. S. II. said dock line is one hundred and forty-five and five-tenths (144.5) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line three hundred and forty-three and fifty-five one-hundredths (343.55) feet from said stone II. said dock line is one hundred and forty-one and five-tenths (141.5) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line four hundred and fifty-one and fifty-five one-hundredths (451.55) feet from said stone II. said dock line is one hundred and forty (140) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line five hundred and ninety-two and sixty-two one-hundredths (592.62) feet from said stone II. said dock line is one hundred and thirty-five (135) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line sixteen and four-tenths (16.4) feet from said stone R. S. III. said dock line is one hundred and four and seventy-three one-hundredths (104.73) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line one hundred and eleven and five-tenths (111.5) feet from said stone III. said dock line is one hundred and three and eight-tenths (103.8) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line two hundred and four (204) feet from said stone III. said dock line is one hundred and three and eight-tenths (103.8) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line three hundred and six (306) feet from said stone III. said dock line is one hundred and twenty-four and five-tenths (124.5) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line;

at said stone R. S. V. said dock is one hundred and eighty-eight (188) feet distant on a line making an angle of 71 degrees with said base line between said stones V. and VI.; at a point in said base line two hundred and seven (207) feet distant from said stone R. S. V. said dock line is one hundred and nineteen (119) feet; at a point in said base line four hundred and ninety-seven and fifty-seven one-hundredths (497.57) feet from said stone R. S. V. said dock line is one hundred and forty-eight feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at said stone R. S. VII. said dock line is one hundred and fifty-nine (159) feet distant on a line making an angle of 79 degrees with said base line between said stones R. S. VII. and R. S. VIII.; at a point in said base line ninety-two (92) feet from said stone VII. said dock line is one hundred and fifty and five-tenths (150.5) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line four hundred and sixty-two (462) feet from said stone VII. said dock line is one hundred and seventy (170) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line one hundred and two (102) feet from said stone R. S. VIII. said dock line is one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at stone R. S. IX. said dock line is one hundred and thirty-two and thirty-two one-hundredths (132.32) feet distant on a line making an angle of 114 degrees 51 minutes with said base line between said stones R. S. IX. and X.; at a point in said base line thirteen (13) feet from said stone IX, said dock line is one hundred and seventy-two and six-tenths (172.6) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line eighty-four and five-tenths (84.5) feet from said stone IX. said dock line is two hundred and eight (208) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line one hundred and sixty-one and five-tenths (161.5) feet from said stone IX. said line is two hundred and

twenty-eight and five-tenths (228.5) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line two hundred and forty (240) feet from said stone IX. said dock line is two hundred and forty-four (244) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line three hundred and ten (310) feet from said stone IX. said dock line is two hundred and fifty-seven (257) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line three hundred and eighty-two (382) feet from said stone IX. said dock line is two hundred and sixty-one and five-tenths (261.5) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line four hundred and forty-seven and five-tenths (447.5) feet from said stone IX. said dock line is two hundred and fifty-four and four-tenths (254.4) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line five hundred and fourteen and five-tenths (514.5) feet from said stone IX. said dock line is two hundred and forty-one (241) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line five hundred and eighty-three and five-tenths (583.5) feet from said stone IX. said dock line is two hundred and eighteen and seven-tenths (218.7) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at said stone R. S. X. said dock line is one hundred and seventy-three and thirty one-hundredths (173.30) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line between said stones R. S. X. and R. S. XI. at a point in said base line one hundred and eighty-five and five-tenths (185.5) feet from said stone X. said dock line is one hundred and seventy-eight and forty-five one-hundredths (178.45) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line four hundred and forty-six and five-tenths (446.5) feet from said stone X. said dock line is one hundred and sixty-seven and fifty one-hundredths (167.50) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said

base line six hundred and ninety and twenty-three one-hundredths (690.23) feet from said stone X. said dock line is one hundred and thirty-eight and forty-five one-hundredths (138.45) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line seven hundred and sixty-four and seventy-three one-hundredths (764.73) feet from said stone X. said dock line is one hundred and eight and fifty one-hundredths (108.50) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at said stone R. S. XI. said dock line is ninety-eight and seventy-seven one-hundredths (98.77) feet distant making an angle of 117 degrees $8\frac{1}{2}$ minutes with said base line between said stones XI. and X.; at said stone XI. said dock line is one hundred and eighteen and eighty-five one-hundredths (118.85) feet distant on a line making an angle of 164 degrees $21\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, with said base line between said stones XI. and X.; at a point in said base line forty-two (42) feet from said stone XI. said dock line is one hundred and fifty-two (152) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line one hundred and eighteen and six-tenths (118.6) feet from said stone XI. said dock line is one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line one hundred and twenty-two (122) feet from said stone R. S. XII. said dock line is one hundred and forty-six (146) feet distant on a line making an angle of 90 degrees $19\frac{1}{2}$ minutes with said base line between stones R. S. XII. and R. S. XXXI.; at a point in said base line three hundred and ninety-three (393) feet from said stone R. S. XII. said dock line is sixty-two (62) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line ninety-two (92) feet from R. S. XXXI. said dock is ninety-eight (98) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line two hundred and seventy-seven and eight-tenths (277.8) feet from R. S. XXXI. said

dock line is one hundred and forty-three and nineteen hundredths (143.19) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line between R. S. XXXII. and XXXIII. and one hundred and fourteen (114) feet from R. S. XXXII. said dock line is ninety-three (93) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line five hundred and seventy and two-tenths (570.2) feet from said stone R. S. XXXII. said dock line is ninety-six and seventy-five one-hundredths (96.75) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line six hundred and fifty-eight feet from said stone R. S. XXXII. said dock line is one hundred and thirty-five (135) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base seven hundred and thirty-four (734) feet from said stone R. S. XXXII. said dock line is one hundred and ninety (190) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line between R. S. XXXIV. and XXXV. and four hundred and forty (440) feet distant from R. S. XXXIV. said dock line is three (3) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; thence in direct line to a point five (5) feet at right angles northerly from a point in said base line eight hundred and seventy-five (875) feet from said stone monument marked R. S. XXXV.; thence in direct line to a point five (5) feet at right angles northerly from a point in said base line eleven hundred and eighty (1,180) feet easterly from said stone monument marked R. S. XXXV.; thence in a direct line to a point forty-five (45) feet from said stone monument marked R. S. XXXIX. in a direction at right angles southerly from said base line, between said monuments R. S. XXXV. and R. S. XXXIX.; thence in a direct line to a point eighty-six (86) feet at right angles from the Ohio Canal commission base line between C. C. S. No. 5 and C. C. S. No. 6 and two hundred and sixty-seven (267) feet from C. C. S. No. 6; thence to a point sixty-three

(63) feet at right angles from said base line between C. C. S. No. 6 and C. C. S. No. 7 and two hundred and sixty-six (266) feet from C. C. S. No. 6; thence to a point one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet at right angles from said base line between C. C. S. No. 8 and C. C. S. No. 9, twenty-two (22) feet from C. C. S. No. 8; thence in a direct line to a point one hundred and thirty (130) feet at right angles from said canal commission base line between C. C. S. No. 8 and C. C. S. No. 9, and sixty-nine (69) feet from C. C. S. No. 8; thence in a direct line to a point seventy-three (73) feet at right angles from the center line of W. 3rd Street and one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet northerly from R. S. 114 at the intersection of the center line of W. 3rd Street and the center line of Stone's Levee S. W.; thence in a straight line to the east line of W. 3rd Street, making an angle of 90 degrees with said east line of W. 3rd Street.

BASE LINE—WESTERLY SIDE OF RIVER.

Sec. 43. The base line on the westerly side of the Cuyahoga River commences at the center of a stone monument marked R. S. 148 in the center line of W. Third Street four hundred and ten and ninety-seven one-hundredths (410.97) feet southerly from the center line of Scranton Road N. W.; thence northerly along the center line of W. Third St. four hundred and ten and ninety-seven one-hundredths (410.97) feet to the stone monument marked R. S. 147 in the center of Scranton Rd. N. W.; thence southerly along the center line of Scranton Road N. W., four hundred and fifty and eighty-nine one-hundredths (450.89) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. 139 at the intersection of the center line of Carter Road N. W.; thence westerly along the center line of Carter Road N. W. nine hundred and seventy and fifty-two one-hundredths (970.52) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. 140; thence deflecting to the left 16 degrees 5 minutes on a straight line one hundred and ten and twenty-one one-hundredths (110.21)

feet to a stone monument marked R. S. 141; thence deflecting to the left 26 degrees 41 minutes 15 seconds along the center line of Carter Road N. W. two hundred and ninety-nine and nineteen one-hundredths (299.19) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. 142; thence southerly along the center line of Carter Road N. W. seven hundred and forty-three and thirty-six one-hundredths (743.36) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. 143; thence southerly along the center line of Carter Road N. W. six hundred and forty and seventy-three one-hundredths (640.73) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. 144; thence in a straight line three hundred and forty-eight and fifteen one-hundredths (348.15) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. XIII., at the supposed intersection of the center lines of W. 20th Street and Riverbed Avenue N. W.; thence westerly on a straight line three hundred and seventy-two and ninety-seven one-hundredths (372.97) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. XIV., at the supposed intersection of the center line of said Riverbed Avenue N. W. with the easterly line of Columbus Road N. W.; thence deflecting northwardly 13 degrees 3 min. on a straight line eighty and four one-hundredths (80.04) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. XV., at the supposed intersection of the center line of said Riverbed Avenue N. W. with the westerly line of Columbus Road N. W.; thence deflecting northwardly 13 degrees 3 minutes on a straight line near the center of said Riverbed Avenue N. W. three hundred and eighty-six and fifty-seven one-hundredths (386.57) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. XVI.; thence deflecting northwardly 15 degrees 15 minutes on a straight line four hundred and seventy-nine one-hundredths (400.79) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. XVII., at the supposed center and angle in said Riverbed Avenue N. W. at Hurd Street; thence deflecting northwardly 4 degrees 43 minutes on a straight line four hundred ninety-seven and eighty-six one-hundredths (497.86) feet to a stone monument marked R. S.

XVIII.; thence deflecting eastwardly 22 degrees on a straight line two hundred and twenty-three (223) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. XIX.; thence deflecting eastwardly 17 degrees on a straight line two hundred and twenty-one and fifty one-hundredths (221.50) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. XX.; thence deflecting eastwardly 15 degrees on a straight line two hundred and sixty (260) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. XXI.; thence deflecting eastwardly 15 degrees 30 minutes on a straight line three hundred (300) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. XXII.; thence on the same straight line five hundred and seventy-four and sixty-three one-hundredths (574.63) feet to a stone monument marked R. S. XXIII.; thence on the same straight line to the center line of Riverbed Avenue N. W.; thence along the center line of Riverbed Avenue N. W. to the center line of Division Avenue N. W.

DOCK LINES—WESTERLY SIDE.

Sec. 44. The said dock or wharf line on the westerly side of the Cuyahoga River commences at a point in the easterly line of Third Street N. W. fifty-four and eleven one-hundredths (54.11) feet southerly and at right angles from a stone monument marked R. S. 148 in the center line of Third Street N. W. at a point in said base line eight and thirty-seven one-hundredths (8.37) feet northerly from said stone R. S. 148, said dock line is one hundred and thirty-seven (137) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line four hundred and one and thirty-seven one-hundredths (401.37) feet from said stone R. S. 148, said dock line is one hundred and twenty-three and thirty-five one-hundredths (123.35) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line twenty-eight (28) feet from a stone R. S. 139 said dock line is four hundred and ninety-six (496) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line two hundred and twenty-three (223) feet from stone

R. S. 139 said dock line is five hundred and five (505) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line seven hundred (700) feet from stone R. S. 139 said dock line is four hundred and ninety-four (494) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line nine hundred and sixty-one (961) feet from stone R. S. 139 said dock line is four hundred and eighty-three (483) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line fifty-nine and forty-six one-hundredths (59.46) feet from said stone R. S. 140, said dock line is five hundred (500) feet distant on the center line of the C. C. C. & St. L. R. R. right-of-way from said base line; at said stone 141 said dock line is four hundred and ninety (490) feet distant on a line making an angle of 105 deg. 30 min. with said base line between stones 141 and 142; at a point in said base line one hundred and forty-five (145) feet from stone R. S. 141 said dock line is about five hundred and thirty-eight (538) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at said stone R. S. 142 said dock line is 522 feet on a line making an angle of 92 degrees, 30 minutes with said base line between R. S. stone 141 and 142, also at said stone R. S. 142 said dock line is four hundred and forty-three (443) feet distant on a line making an angle of 102 deg. with said base line between stones 142 and 143; at a point two hundred and ninety (290) feet in said base line from stone R. S. 142 said dock line is two hundred and eighty-three (283) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line five hundred and seventy (570) feet from stone R. S. 142, said dock line is one hundred and ninety (190) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line six hundred and twenty-eight (628) feet from said stone R. S. 142 said dock line is one hundred and eighty-five (185) feet on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line seventy-eight (78) feet from said stone R. S. 143 said dock line is two hundred and one (201) feet on

a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line five hundred and ninety-seven (597) feet from stone R. S. 143 said dock line is two hundred and fifty-two (252) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line said dock line is one hundred and eighty (180) feet from R. S. XIII. on a straight line in a northerly direction making an angle of 102 deg. 30 min. with said base line between R. S. XIII. and R. S. XIV.; at a point in said base line two hundred and ten (210) feet from said stone XIII, said dock line is ninety-eight (98) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line forty (40) feet from R. S. XIV., said dock line is one hundred and four (104) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line between said stones R. S. XIV. and XV.; at a point in said base line forty-eight and fifty-six one-hundredths (48.56) feet from said stone XVI., said dock line is one hundred and seventeen and five-tenths (117.5) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line, between stones R. S. XVI. and XVII.; at a point in said base line three hundred and eighteen (318) feet from said stone R. S. XVI., said dock line is one hundred and three (103) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line eighty-nine and ninety-three one-hundredths (89.93) feet from said stone R. S. XVII., said dock line is one hundred and six (106) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line, two hundred and sixty-seven and forty-three one-hundredths (267.43) feet from said stone R. S. XVII., said dock line is one hundred and five and six-tenths (105.6) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line three hundred and eighty-nine and thirty-six one-hundredths (389.36) feet from said stone XVII., said dock line is one hundred and eighteen (118) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line thirty-three and seven one-hundredths (33.07) feet from said stone R. S. XVII., said dock line is one hundred and

thirty-eight and thirteen one-hundredths (138.13) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line eighty-three and seventy-three one-hundredths (83.73) feet from said stone XVIII., said dock line is one hundred and thirty-nine and six one-hundredths (139.06) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line one hundred and thirty-three and seventy-three one-hundredths (133.73) feet from said stone XVIII., said dock line is one hundred and forty-two (142) feet distant, on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line thirty-seven (37) feet from said stone R. S. XIX., said dock line is one hundred and forty-eight (148) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line one hundred and twenty-three (123) feet from said stone XIX., said dock line is one hundred and thirty-nine and seventy-two one-hundredths (139.72) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line thirty-two (32) feet from said stone R. S. XX., said dock line is one hundred and thirty-six and five-tenths (136.50) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line one hundred and thirty-one (131) feet from said stone XX., said dock line is one hundred and eighteen (118) feet distant, on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line two hundred and forty-one (241) feet from said stone XX., said dock line is one hundred and fourteen and five-tenths (114.50) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line one hundred and twenty-two (122) feet from said stone R. S. XXI., said dock line is one hundred and four (104) feet distant, on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line two hundred and sixty-five and sixty-three one-hundredths (265.63) feet from said stone XXI., said dock line is one hundred and ten and five-tenths (110.50) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in said base line one

hundred and forty-four and sixty-eight one-hundredths (144.68) feet from said stone R. S. XXII., said dock line is one hundred and twenty-nine and five-tenths (129.50) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said base line; at a point in the center of Riverbed Avenue N. W., two hundred and forty-eight and three one-hundredths (248.03) feet northerly from the center line of Center Street N. W., which point is also fifty-four and thirty-seven one-hundredths (54.37) feet southerly from the center of Elm Street S. W., said dock line is ninety-three and forty-eight one-hundredths (93.48) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said center line; at a point in said center line seven hundred and fifteen and fifty-eight one-hundredths (715.58) feet northerly from the center line of Center Street N. W., which point is also one hundred and thirteen and sixty one-hundredths (113.60) feet northerly from the center line of Sycamore Street N. W., said dock line is fifteen and forty-eight one-hundredths (15.48) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said center line; at a point on the center line of Riverbed Avenue N. W., two hundred and thirty-eight and eighty-six one-hundredths (238.86) feet westerly from the stone in the angle in Riverbed Avenue N. W. near Cathan's corner so called, said dock line is seventy (70) feet distant on a line perpendicular to said center line; at a point in the center line of Main Avenue N. W., said dock line is one hundred and sixty (160) feet northerly from the center line of Riverbed Avenue N. W., at a point in said center line one hundred and ninety-four and fifty-seven one-hundredths (194.57) feet easterly from the center line of Division Avenue N. W., said dock line is one hundred and ninety and twenty-four one-hundredths (190.24) feet on a line perpendicular to the center line of Riverbed Avenue N. W., said last mentioned point being in the westerly line of the river as fixed by the U. S. Government Engineer, 1900.

Sec. 45. The sewer districts of the City of Cleveland are hereby established as follows:

Sec. 46. District No. 1.—Beginning on the westerly line of E. 55th Street at a point 233 feet south of its intersection with the center of Cedar Avenue S. E.; thence westerly parallel with Cedar Avenue S. E. to the westerly line of ten acre lot 73; thence northerly along the westerly line of lot 73 to the center of Euclid Avenue; thence westerly along the center of Euclid Avenue to the southwest corner of lot 97; thence northerly along the westerly line of ten acre lot 97 to the southwest corner of ten acre lot 124; thence northerly along the westerly line of ten acre lots 124 and 156 and the westerly line of ten acre lot 156 produced northerly to the south shore of Lake Erie; thence westerly along the south shore of Lake Erie to the westerly line of ten acre lot 149 produced northerly; thence southerly along the westerly line of ten acre lot 149 produced and the westerly line of said lot 149 and the westerly line of ten acre lot 117 to the center of Payne Avenue N. E.; thence easterly along the center of Payne Avenue N. E. to the northwest corner of ten acre lot 91; thence southerly along the westerly line of ten acre lots 91 and 66 to the center of Cedar Avenue S. E.; thence westerly along the center of Cedar Avenue S. E. to the center of East 36th Street; thence southerly along the center of East 36th Street to the center of Central Avenue S. E.; thence easterly along the center of Central Avenue S. E. to the westerly line of ten acre lot 42; thence southerly along the westerly line of ten acre lot 42 to the center of Woodland Avenue S. E.; thence westerly along the center of Woodland Avenue S. E. to the westerly line of ten acre lot 16; thence southerly along the westerly line of ten acre lot 16 to a point 200 feet southerly from Woodland Avenue S. E.; thence easterly parallel with Woodland Avenue S. E. 200 feet southerly therefrom to a point 132 feet west of the westerly line of East 40th Street; thence northerly parallel with East 40th Street and 132 feet westerly therefrom to the center of Woodland Avenue S. E.; thence easterly along

the center of Woodland Avenue S. E. to the westerly line of ten acre lot 47; thence northerly along the westerly line of ten acre lot 47 to a point 500 feet northerly from the northerly line of Woodland Avenue S. E.; thence easterly in a direct line to a point in the westerly line of East 55th Street 600 feet north of its intersection with the northerly line of Woodland Avenue S. E.; thence northerly along the westerly line of East 55th Street to the place of beginning.

Sec. 47. District No. 2.—Begins on the south shore of Lake Erie, at the intersection of the easterly line of ten acre lot 148 produced northerly; thence southerly along said easterly line of said lot 148 produced, the easterly line of lot 148 and the easterly line of lot No. 116 to the northwest corner of lot No. 90; thence easterly along the line between lots Nos. 117 and 90 to the northeast corner of lot No. 90; thence southerly along the line between lots Nos. 90 and 91 and lots Nos. 66 and 65 to the center of Cedar Avenue S. E.; thence westerly along Cedar Avenue S. E. to the center of East 36th Street; thence southerly along the center of East 36th Street to the center of Central Avenue S. E.; thence easterly along the center of Central Avenue S. E. to the line between lots Nos. 41 and 42; thence southerly along said last mentioned line to the center of Woodland Avenue S. E.; thence westerly along the center line of Woodland Avenue S. E. to the westerly line of lot No. 16 or the same produced northerly; thence southerly along the line between lots Nos. 15 and 16 to a point five hundred and ten feet southerly from the south line of Woodland Avenue S. E.; thence westerly parallel with Woodland Avenue S. E. to the center of East 32nd Street; thence southerly along East 32nd Street to a point opposite the line between sublots Nos. 36 and 37, Taylor & Hoyt's allotment; thence westerly along the line between lots Nos. 36 and 37, lots 46 and 47, lots Nos. 70 and 71, Taylor & Hoyt's allotment, and lots Nos. 23 and 26 and lots Nos. 24 and 25 of Joseph

Perkins' allotment, and lots Nos. 9 and 10, lots Nos. 33 and 34 in Slade, Taylor & Hoyt's allotment; thence direct to the center line of Floyd Court S. E. and the westerly line of East 28th Place; thence along the center of Floyd Court S. E. to the center of East 27th Street; thence in a straight line across East 27th Street to the east end of the line between lots Nos. 11 and 12 of Taylor & Hoyt's allotment of ten acre lot No. 10; thence westerly along the line between sublots Nos. 11 and 12 and sublots Nos. 39 and 40 to East 25th Street; thence direct to the line between sublots Nos. 76 and 77 of T. Bolton's subdivision of ten acre lots Nos. 7, 8 and 9, at the westerly line of East 25th Street; thence westerly along the line between sublots Nos. 76 and 77; thence southerly along the easterly line of lot No. 54; thence westerly along the southerly line of lot No. 54 to East 23rd Street; thence direct to the southeast corner of subplot No. 20; thence along the south line of subplot No. 20 to Roskoph Court S. E.; thence along the center of said court westerly to East 22nd Street; thence across East 22nd Street direct to the center of the alley on the south side of lot No. 24 in Andrews & Hoyt's subdivision of the middle part of ten acre lots Nos. 5 and 6; thence westerly and northerly along the center of said alley to Cherry Avenue S. E.; thence westerly along Cherry Avenue S. E. of said last mentioned subdivision to the west line of ten acre lot No. 5; thence northerly along said west line to Woodland Avenue S. E.; thence direct to the center of East 19th Street at its intersection with Woodland Avenue S. E.; thence northerly along the center of East 19th Street to the center of Scovill Avenue S. E.; thence easterly along the center of Scovill Avenue S. E. to the center of East 20th Street; thence northerly along the center of E. 20th Street to the center of Central Avenue S. E.; thence westerly along the center of Central Avenue S. E. to the west line of John A. & F. Granger's subdivision of ten acre lots Nos. 54 and 55 produced southerly; thence

northerly along said west line to Euclid Avenue; thence across Euclid Avenue to the center line of ten acre lot No. 79 at its intersection with the north line of Euclid Avenue; thence northerly along the center line of lot No. 79 one thousand feet; thence westerly in a direct line across ten acre lots Nos. 79, 78, 77, 76, 75 and 74, to the southerly line of East Chestnut Avenue N. E. at its intersection with the easterly line of J. M. Woolsey's allotment, Vol. N., Page 486, Cuyahoga County Records of Maps; thence northerly along said easterly line and said easterly line produced northerly to the center line of East 14 Street at its intersection with the northerly line of St. Clair Avenue N. E.; thence northerly along the center of East 14th Street and said center line produced northerly to the south shore of Lake Erie; thence easterly along the south shore of Lake Erie to the place of beginning.

Sec. 48. District No. 3.—Beginning on the south shore of Lake Erie, at its intersection with the center line of East 14th Street produced northerly; thence southerly along said center line produced, said center line and said center line produced southerly to the southerly line of Chestnut Avenue N. E., thence across ten acre lots Nos. 74, 75, 76, 77 and 78 to the center line of lot No. 79, at a point one thousand feet northerly of its intersection with the northerly line of Euclid Avenue; thence across Euclid Avenue to the northwest corner of J. A. & F. Granger's subdivision as recorded in Vol. 45, Page 11, Cuyahoga County Records of Maps; thence southerly along the westerly line of said subdivision to the center of Central Avenue S. E.; thence easterly along the center of Central Avenue S. E. to the center of East 20th Street; thence southerly along the center line of E. 20th Street to the center of Scovill Avenue S. E.; thence westerly along the center of Scovill Avenue S. E. to the center of East 19th Street; thence southerly along the center of East 19th Street to the center of Woodland Avenue S. E.; thence westerly along

Woodland Avenue S. E. to the westerly line of ten acre lot No. 5 produced northerly; thence southerly along said westerly line produced to Cherry Avenue S. E.; thence easterly along Cherry Avenue S. E. to the center of an alley one hundred feet westerly of East 22nd Street; thence southerly and easterly along said alley to East 22nd Street; thence southerly along East 22nd Street to Broadway S. E.; thence direct to the northeast corner of subplot No. 13, in J. A. Foot's subdivision of ten acre lots Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7; thence southerly along the easterly line of said lot No. 13 to a point one hundred and seventy feet southerly of Broadway S. E.; thence westerly parallel with Broadway S. E. to East 9th Street; thence westerly along an alley midway between Hill Avenue S. E. and Broadway S. E. to the northwest corner of subplot No. 456, in Walworth & Kelly's allotment of original two acre lots; thence southerly along the line between sublots Nos. 451 and 456, and 452 and 455, and 453 and 454, to the easterly line of Harrison Road S. E.; thence direct to the center of an alley between lots Nos. 433 and 438; thence southwesterly along the center of said alley to the southeast corner of subplot No. 415; thence southwesterly along the southeasterly line of lots Nos. 415 and 399 to the Ohio Canal; thence westerly along the canal to a point opposite the westerly end of Bolivar Road S. E.; thence easterly to and along the northerly line of Bolivar Road S. E. to the center of Ontario Street; thence westerly along the center of Ontario Street to the south line of original two acre lot No. 208 produced easterly; thence southwesterly at right angles with Ontario Street to a point one hundred feet from Ontario Street; thence northerly parallel with Ontario Street and one hundred feet westerly therefrom, to the center of Champlain Avenue S.W.; thence westerly along the center of Champlain Avenue S. W. to a point ninety-nine and a half feet westerly of the west line of West 3rd Street; thence northerly parallel

with West 3rd Street to the center of Long Avenue N. W.; thence westerly along the center of Long Avenue N. W. to the line between two acre lots Nos. 76 and 77; thence northerly to and along the center of West 6th Street to the center of Frankfort Avenue N. W.; thence along the center of Frankfort Avenue N. W. to the westerly line of original two acre lot No. 51; thence northerly along the westerly line of original two acre lots Nos. 51, 27 and 3, to a point one hundred and thirty-two feet northerly from the northerly line of Lakeside Avenue N. W.; thence easterly parallel with the northerly line of Lakeside Avenue N. W. and one hundred and thirty-two feet distant therefrom to the westerly line of West 3rd Street; thence northerly along the westerly line of West 3rd Street to Lake Erie; thence easterly along the shore of Lake Erie to the place of beginning.

Sec. 49. District No. 4.—Beginning at the intersection of the northerly side of Center Street N. W. with the westerly bank of Cuyahoga River; thence westerly along Center Street N. W. to the center of Riverbed Avenue N. W.; thence northerly along the center of Riverbed Avenue N. W. to a point opposite the southeast corner of lot No. 568, block X., of the Buffalo Company's purchase; thence westerly along the southerly line of lots Nos. 568, 554 and 556 to Washington Avenue N. W.; thence southerly and southwesterly along the center of Washington Avenue N. W. to the center of West 24th Street; thence southeasterly along the center of West 24th Street to opposite the center of Vermont Avenue N. W.; thence westerly along the center of Vermont Avenue N. W. to a point one hundred and forty-eight and three-twelfths feet westerly of West 29th Street; thence southerly parallel with West 29th Street to the center of Detroit Avenue N. W.; thence westerly along the center of Detroit Avenue N. W. to the center of West 32nd Street; thence southerly along the center of W. 32nd Street to the center of Franklin Avenue

N. W.; thence easterly along the center of Franklin Avenue N. W. to the easterly line of the Charles Taylor Farm, so-called; thence south along said easterly line to the southeast corner of the said Charles Taylor Farm; thence west along the south line thereof to the northeast corner of lot No. 720 of Barber and Lord's allotment; thence south along the east line of said lot No. 720 to the center of Woodbine Avenue N. W.; thence easterly along the center of Woodbine Avenue N. W. to the center of Fulton Road N. W.; thence southerly along the center of Fulton Road N. W. to the center of Lorain Avenue; thence westerly along the center of Lorain Avenue to the center of West 38th Street; thence southerly along the center of West 38th Street to the south line of original lot No. 52; thence east along said south line to the easterly side of Fulton Road S. W.; thence easterly parallel with Monroe Avenue S. W. to the westerly side of the West Side Cemetery; thence northerly along said West Side Cemetery to Monroe Avenue S. W.; thence easterly along Monroe Avenue S. W. to the northeast corner of said cemetery; thence southerly along the east side thereof one hundred and eighteen feet; thence easterly parallel with Monroe Avenue S. W. to the westerly line of West 30th Street; thence across West 30th Street to a point one hundred feet south of Monroe Avenue S. W.; thence easterly parallel with Monroe Avenue S. W. to the westerly line of lot No. 395 of Barber and Lord's allotment; thence southerly along said westerly line to the south line of the city; thence along the south line of the city to a point in the line drawn parallel to and one hundred and thirty-five feet east of the east line of Columbus Road S. W.; thence north parallel with Columbus Road S. W. to the center of Freeman Avenue S. W.; thence easterly along the center of Freeman Avenue S. W. to the east line of the city; thence north and northwesterly along said east line to a point opposite the center of Riverbed Avenue N. W.; thence along the center of River-

bed Avenue N. W. to the center of Russia Street N. W.; thence southerly along Russia Street N. W. to the center of Franklin Avenue N. W.; thence to the southeast corner of lot No. 95 in Hiram Stone's allotment; thence northerly to the northeast corner of said lot No. 95; thence westerly along the northerly line of Hiram Stone's allotment to the center of West 23rd Place as represented on Barber & Lord's allotment; thence northerly along the center of West 23rd Place to the easterly line of Detroit Avenue N. W.; thence easterly at right angles with Detroit Avenue N. W. to the center of Riverbed Avenue N. W.; thence northerly along the center of Riverbed Avenue N. W. to the south line of Center Street N. W.; thence along the south line of Center Street N. W. to the Cuyahoga River, and down the west bank of Cuyahoga River to the place of beginning.

Sec. 50. District No. 5.—Beginning at the intersection of the center lines of West 26th Street and Willow Avenue N. W.; thence southerly along the center line of Willow Avenue N. W. produced to the center of West 29th Street; thence westerly along the center of Willow Avenue N. W. to the easterly line of engine house lot of the waterworks; thence northerly along the easterly line of said engine house lot to the old river bed; thence westerly along the old river bed to the northwest corner of said engine house lot; thence southerly along the westerly line of said engine house lot to the center of Division Avenue N. W. to West 58th Street; thence westerly along the produced center line of Division Avenue N. W. to the southerly line of the right of way of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway; thence westerly along the southerly line of the right of way of said Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway to the western boundary of the city; thence southerly along the western boundaries of the city to the southerly line of original one hundred acre lot No. 32; thence easterly along said one hundred acre lot line to

a point one hundred and forty (140) feet westerly from the westerly line of West 65th Street; thence southerly, parallel with and one hundred and forty (140) feet westerly from the westerly line of West 65th Street, to the northerly line of Lorain Street; thence southerly to the southerly line of Lorain Avenue, at its intersection with the westerly line of the subplot No. 15 of the Rhineland allotment, so-called; thence southerly along said westerly line to the southwest corner of said subplot No. 15; thence easterly parallel with and one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet southerly from Lorain Avenue, to the northerly line of original one hundred acre lot No. 48; thence easterly along the northerly line of original one hundred acre lots Nos. 48 and 53 to the center of West 38th Street; thence northerly along the center of West 38th Street to the center of Lorain Avenue; thence easterly along the center of Lorain Avenue to the center of Fulton Road N. W.; thence northerly along the center of Fulton Road N. W. to the center of Woodbine Avenue N. W.; thence westerly along the center of Woodbine Avenue N. W. to its intersection with the produced easterly line of subplot 720 of Barber & Lord's allotment; thence northerly along said easterly line to the southerly line of the Charles Taylor Farm, so-called; thence easterly along said southerly line to the southeast corner of said farm; thence northerly along the easterly line of the aforesaid farm to the center of Franklin Avenue N. W.; thence westerly along the center of Franklin Avenue N. W. to the center of West 32nd Street; thence northerly along the center of West 32nd Street to the center of Detroit Avenue N. W.; thence easterly along the center of Detroit Avenue N. W. to a point one hundred and forty-eight and three-twelfths ($148\frac{3}{12}$) feet westerly from West 29th Street to the center of Vermont Avenue N. W.; thence easterly along the center of Vermont Avenue N. W. to the easterly line of West 28th Street; thence northerly along the easterly line of West 28th Street to the center of Washington Avenue

N. W.; thence easterly along the center of Washington Avenue N. W. to the westerly line of subplot No. 1,103; thence northerly along the westerly line of said subplot No. 1,103 to the northerly line of subplot No. 1,076 in block U. U. of Buffalo Company's allotment; thence easterly along the northerly line of said subplot 1076 to the easterly line of subplot No. 1085 in said allotment; thence northerly along said easterly line of subplot No. 1,085 to the southerly line of Division Avenue N. W.; thence northerly to the intersection of the northerly line of Division Avenue N. W. with the center line of West 26th Street; thence northerly along the center line of West 26th Street to the place of beginning.

Sec. 51. District No. 6.—Beginning at a point on the northerly line of the right of way of the Erie Railroad and one hundred feet westerly and at right angles from the westerly line of Broadway; thence northerly and westerly parallel with Broadway S. E., and one hundred feet westerly therefrom to the easterly line of Jacob Brunner's land; thence to and along the center line of East 22nd Street to the southerly line of sewer district No. 2; thence easterly along said district line to the alley between East 30th Street and East 31st Street; thence southerly along said alley to and across Croton Avenue S. E. to a point one hundred and fifty feet southerly from Croton Avenue S. E.; thence westerly and parallel with Croton Avenue S. E. to the west line of subplot No. 24, in Slade, Taylor and Hoyt's subdivision; thence southerly in the rear of subplot No. 19; thence southerly to the southeasterly corner of E. 27th Street and Pittsburg Avenue S. E.; thence southerly to the line of the one hundred acre lots; thence westerly to the rear of the lots upon the easterly side of E. 25th Street; thence southerly along the rear of said lots to subplot No. 43 of said lots; thence westerly and southerly one hundred feet easterly from E. 25th Street and Broadway S. E. and parallel therewith, to the aforementioned

right of way of the Erie Railroad; thence along said right of way to the place of beginning.

Sec. 52. District No. 7.—Beginning on the south shore of Lake Erie at its intersection with the easterly line of ten acre lot No. 155; thence southerly along the easterly line of ten acre lots Nos. 155, 123 and 96, to the center of Euclid Avenue; thence easterly along the center of Euclid Avenue to the easterly line of ten acre lot No. 72; thence southerly along the easterly line of ten acre lot No. 72 to a point 233 feet southerly from Cedar Avenue S. E.; thence easterly and parallel to Cedar Avenue S. E. to the west line of East 55th Street; thence southerly along the westerly line of East 55th Street to a point 600 feet northerly from the northerly line of Woodland Avenue S. E.; thence westerly in a direct line to a point in the easterly line of ten acre lot No. 46, 500 feet northerly from the northerly line of Woodland Avenue S. E.; thence southerly along the easterly line of ten acre lots Nos. 46 and 21 to the southeast corner of said ten acre lot No. 21; thence easterly along the southerly line of ten acre lots Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27 to the center of East 55th Street; thence easterly in a direct line to the intersection of the center line of Kinsman Road S. E. with the produced westerly line of an alley 203½ feet west of East 63rd Street; thence northerly along said produced line to the northerly line of 100 acre lot No. 328; thence easterly along the northerly line of 100 acre lots Nos. 328, 329 and 330 to the easterly line of 100 acre lot No. 333; thence northerly along said easterly line of 100 acre lot No. 333 to the center line of Platt Avenue S. E.; thence westerly along the center line of Platt Avenue S. E. to a point 162 feet easterly from the easterly line of East 71st Street measured at right angles thereto; thence northerly parallel with and 162 feet easterly from the easterly line of East 71st Street to the center of Superior Avenue N. E.; thence westerly along the center of Superior Avenue N. E. to the easterly line of East 71st

Street extended; thence northerly on a line at right angles to the center line of Superior Avenue N. E.; a distance of 240 feet; thence westerly parallel with and 240 feet distant from the center line of Superior Avenue N. E. to a point 130 feet easterly from the easterly line of Norwood Road N. E. measured at right angles thereto; thence northerly parallel with and 130 feet distant from the easterly line of Norwood Road N. E. to the center of St. Clair Avenue N. E.; thence easterly along the center of St. Clair Avenue N. E. to a point 140 feet easterly from the easterly line of East 63rd Street, extended; thence northerly parallel with and 140 feet easterly from the easterly line of East 63rd Street and along said same line produced to Lake Erie; thence westerly along the southerly shore line of Lake Erie to the place of beginning.

Sec. 53. District No. 8.—Beginning at the intersection of the northerly line of Mulberry Avenue N. W. with the old river bed; thence easterly to center of Willow Avenue N. W.; thence northerly along Willow Avenue N. W. to Center Avenue N. W.; thence easterly along Center Avenue N. W. to the westerly line of lot No. 593, in block AA of the Buffalo Company allotment; thence southerly along the westerly line of said lot 593 to the southerly line of said lot; thence easterly along said southerly line of lot No. 593; and also along said line extended to the track of the Erie Railway; thence easterly along said railway track to Washington Avenue N. W.; thence westerly on Washington Avenue N. W. to W. 24th Street; thence southerly along W. 24th Street to the intersection of the center line of Vermont Avenue N. W. extended; thence westerly along the center of Vermont Avenue N. W. extended and the center line of Vermont Avenue N. W. to West 28th Street; thence northerly along West 28th Street to Washington Avenue

N. W.; thence easterly along Washington Avenue N. W. to the west line of lot No. 1,103; thence northerly to the northerly line of lot No. 1,076 in block UU of the Buffalo Company allotment; thence easterly to the easterly line of lot No. 1,085; thence northerly on said lot line to Division Avenue N. W.; thence northerly along the center of W. 26th Street to Willow Avenue N. W.; thence easterly along Willow Avenue N. W. to Mulberry Street N. W.; thence northerly along Mulberry Street N. W. to the place of beginning.

Sec. 54. District No. 9.—Beginning at a point on the south shore of Lake Erie, at its intersection with the westerly line of W. 3rd Street; thence southerly along the westerly line of W. 3rd Street to a point 132 feet north of Lakeside Avenue N. W.; thence westerly parallel with Lakeside Avenue N. W. and 132 feet northerly thereof to westerly line of original two acre lot No. 3; thence southerly along the westerly line of original two acre lots Nos. 3, 27 and 51, to center of Frankfort Avenue N. W.; thence easterly along center of Frankfort Avenue N. W. to center of W. 6th Street; thence southerly along center of W. 6th Street to southerly line of Superior Avenue N. W.; thence southerly along westerly line of two acre lot No. 77 to center of Long Avenue N. W.; thence easterly along the center line of Long Avenue N. W. to a point $99\frac{1}{2}$ feet west of westerly line of W. 3rd Street; thence southerly parallel with W. 3rd Street and $99\frac{1}{2}$ feet westerly therefrom to center of Champlain Avenue N. W.; thence easterly along center of Champlain Avenue N. W. to a point 100 feet west of westerly line of Ontario Street; thence southerly parallel with Ontario Street and 100 feet distant therefrom to the southerly line of original two acre lot No. 208; thence easterly along said southerly line to center of Ontario Street; thence southerly along center of Ontario Street to center of Broadway S. E.; thence southerly along

the center of Broadway S. E. to the northerly line of Bolivar Road S. E.; thence westerly along the northerly line of Bolivar Road S. E. to the Ohio Canal; thence westerly along the Ohio Canal to the Cuyahoga River; thence northerly along the Cuyahoga River to Lake Erie; thence easterly along the southerly shore of Lake Erie to the place of beginning.

Sec. 55. District No. 10.—Beginning on the westerly shore line of the Cuyahoga River, at its intersection with the southerly line of Mahoning Avenue S. W.; thence easterly along the southerly line of Mahoning Avenue S. W. to a point 150 feet west of Cuyahoga Avenue S. W.; thence southerly parallel with and 150 feet westerly from Cuyahoga Avenue S. W. to the northerly line of original 100 acre lot No. 87; thence westerly along said lot line to its intersection with the produced easterly line of W. 11th Street; thence southerly along said produced line to the southerly line of University Road S. W.; thence southerly along the easterly line of W. 11th Street to the southwest corner of subplot No. 54 of Slade's allotment; thence easterly along the southerly line of sublots 54, 55 and 56 of Slade's allotment to a point 200 feet westerly of W. 10th Street; thence southerly parallel with and 200 feet westerly from W. 10th Street to Literary Road S. W.; thence easterly to a point in southerly line of Literary Road S. W. 150 feet westerly of W. 10th Street; thence southerly parallel with and 150 feet westerly from W. 10th Street to Starkweather Avenue S. W.; thence southerly to the northeast corner of subplot No. 99 of Jennings' allotment; thence southerly along the easterly line of sublots 99 and 100 of Jennings' allotment, to a point 125 feet southerly from Starkweather Avenue S. W.; thence easterly parallel with and 125 feet southerly from Starkweather Avenue S. W. to the easterly line of W. 7th Street; thence northerly along easterly line of W. 7th Street to northerly line of original lot No. 86; thence easterly along said northerly line to southwest cor-

ner of subplot 1278 of College tract allotment; thence northerly along westerly line of said subplot 1278 to Mary Avenue S. W.; thence easterly along southerly line of Mary Avenue S. W. to a point 200 feet easterly of the produced easterly line of W. 7th Street; thence northerly parallel with and 200 feet easterly of W. 7th Street to the center of Marquardt Avenue S. W.; thence easterly along center of Marquardt Avenue S. W. to center of W. 5th Street; thence northerly along center of W. 5th Street to center of Scothan Avenue S. W.; thence easterly along center of Scothan Avenue S. W. to a point 125 feet easterly of W. 5th Street; thence northerly parallel with and 125 feet easterly from W. 5th Street to the northerly line of subplot No. 840; thence westerly along the northerly line of subplot No. 840, College tract allotment, to W. 5th Street; thence northerly to the intersection of the center line of W. 5th Street with the westerly line of Literary Road S. W.; thence northerly along center of W. 5th Street to center of Railway Avenue S. W.; thence westerly along the center of Railway Avenue S. W. to the easterly line of W. 7th Street; thence northerly along the easterly line of W. 7th Street to the northeast corner of W. 7th Street and Railway Avenue S. W.; thence northerly and parallel with Cuyahoga Avenue S. W. to the southerly line of Mahoning Avenue S. W.; thence westerly along the southerly line of Mahoning Avenue S. W. to the southwest corner of Mahoning Avenue S. W. and Cuyahoga Avenue S. W.; thence northerly to the northwest corner of Mahoning Avenue S. W. and Cuyahoga Avenue S. W.; thence westerly along the northerly line of Mahoning Avenue S. W. to the Cuyahoga River; thence southerly along shore line of Cuyahoga River to place of beginning.

Sec. 56. District No. 11.—Beginning on the west bank of the Cuyahoga River at a point 50 feet south of Walworth run; thence southerly parallel with Walworth Run to a point

100 feet northerly from W. 14th Street; thence easterly parallel with and one hundred feet northerly from W. 14th Street to the northerly line of University Road S. W.; thence easterly along the northerly line of University Road S. W. to the produced easterly line of W. 11th Street; thence southerly along said produced line to the southerly line of University Road S. W.; thence southerly along the easterly line of W. 11th Street to the southwest corner of subplot No. 54 of Slade's allotment; thence easterly along the southerly side of sublots Nos. 54, 55 and 56 of Slade's allotment to a point 200 feet westerly from W. 10th Street; thence southerly parallel with and 200 feet westerly from W. 10th Street to the northerly line of Literary Road S. W.; thence easterly to a point in the southerly line of Literary Road S. W. 150 feet westerly from W. 10th Street; thence southerly parallel with and 150 feet westerly from W. 10th Street to the northerly line of Starkweather Avenue S. W.; thence southerly to the northeast corner of subplot No. 99 of Jennings' allotment; thence southerly along the easterly line of sublots Nos. 98 to 107, inclusive, of Jennings' allotment to the southeast corner of said subplot No. 107; thence westerly along the southerly line of said subplot No. 107 to the easterly line of W. 11th Street; thence southerly along the produced easterly line of W. 11th Street to the northerly line of original 100 acre lot No. 72; thence easterly along the northerly line of said original lot No. 72 to the northeast corner of said lot; thence southerly along the easterly line of said 100 acre lot to a point 100 feet southerly from the southerly line of Holmden Avenue S. W.; thence westerly parallel with and 100 feet southerly from Holmden Avenue S. W. to a point 100 feet easterly from W. 14th Street; thence southerly parallel with and 100 feet easterly from W. 14th Street to a point 250 feet southerly from Holmden Avenue S. W.; thence westerly to the westerly line of W. 14th Street at a point 400 feet southerly from

Howard Avenue S. W. to a point 135 feet easterly from Co-
feet southerly from Holmden Avenue S. W. to a point 1,000
feet easterly from Scranton Road S. W.; thence southerly
parallel with and 1,000 feet easterly from Scranton Road S.
W. to the southerly boundary of the city; thence westerly
along the southern boundary of the city to the center of
Scranton Road S. W.; thence northerly along the center of
Scranton Road S. W. to the southerly line of original lot No.
67; thence westerly along said southerly line to a point 130
feet westerly from Scranton Road S. W.; thence northerly
parallel with and 130 feet westerly from Scranton Road S. W.
to a point 150 feet southerly from Howard Avenue S. W.;
thence westerly parallel with and 150 feet southerly from
Howard Avenue S. W. to a point 135 feet easterly from
Columbus Road S. W.; thence northerly parallel with and 135
feet easterly from Columbus Road S. W. to the center of
Freeman Avenue S. W.; thence easterly along the center of
Freeman Avenue S. W. to the easterly line of original 100
acre lot No. 69; thence northerly along the said easterly line
to the northeast corner of original lot No. 69; thence north-
erly along the said easterly line of sublots Nos. 260, 263 and
258 of the Willeyville allotment to a point 156 feet north of
the northerly line of original lot No. 69; thence easterly par-
allel with and 150 feet northerly from the northerly line of
original lots Nos. 69 and 87 to a point 150 feet westerly from
the right of way of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati &
Indianapolis Railway; thence northerly parallel with and 150
feet westerly from the right of way of the Cleveland, Colum-
bus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway to the right of way of
the Erie Railway; thence easterly along the right of way of
the Erie Railway to a point 50 feet west of Walworth Run;
thence northerly parallel with and 50 feet westerly from Wal-
worth Run to the westerly bank of the Cuyahoga River;
thence easterly along the bank of the Cuyahoga River to the
place of beginning.

Sec. 57. District No. 12.—Beginning on the southerly boundary line of sewer district No. 4 at the intersection of the south line of original lot No. 52 with the easterly line of Fulton Road S. W.; thence easterly parallel with Monroe Avenue S. W. to the westerly side of the West Side cemetery, now known as the Monroe Avenue S. W. cemetery; thence northerly along the westerly boundary of said cemetery to Monroe Avenue S. W.; thence easterly along Monroe Avenue S. W. to the northeast corner of said cemetery; thence southerly along the easterly boundary of said cemetery to the northeast corner of subplot No. 5, in Selden and Sargeant's allotment; thence easterly along the northerly line of said subplot So. 5 to W. 30th Street; thence easterly in a straight line to a point on the east line of W. 30th Street 100 feet south of Monroe Avenue S. W.; thence easterly parallel with Monroe Avenue S. W. and 100 feet distant therefrom to the easterly line of lot No. 396 of Barber and Lord's subdivision; thence southerly along the easterly line of said lot No. 396 to the south line of the city, as the same existed in 1860; thence easterly along the said south line of the city, to a point distant 130 feet easterly from the east line of W. 25th Street; thence northerly, parallel with and 135 feet distant from W. 25th Street to a point 150 feet distant, at right angles from the southerly line of Brevier Avenue S. W.; thence easterly parallel with and 150 feet distant southerly from Brevier Avenue S. W. to a point in a line parallel with and 130 feet distant and at right angles westerly from Scranton Road S. W.; thence southerly along the last described line to the south line of original 100 acre lot No. 67; thence easterly along the southerly line of said original 100 acre lot No. 67 to center of Scranton Road S. W.; thence southerly along center of Scranton Road S. W.; to produced northerly line of subplot 17 of H. Osborn's allotment of original Brooklyn township lot No. 66; thence westerly along said produced line and the northerly line of said subplot No. 17, to the

northwest corner of subplot No. 17; thence southerly along the westerly line of said subplot No. 17 to the southeast corner of subplot No. 13 in said H. Osborn's allotment; thence westerly along the southerly line of said subplot No. 13 to the easterly line of W. 25th Street; thence northwesterly in a straight line to the westerly line of W. 25th Street at its intersection with the center line of Daisy Avenue S. W.; thence west along the center of Daisy Avenue S. W. and the produced center line of said Daisy Avenue S. W. to the easterly boundary line of J. H. Hardy's allotment of a part of original lot No. 55; thence north along said easterly boundary line of said Hardy's allotment to the center of Daisy Avenue S. W.; thence west along the center of said Daisy Avenue S. W. to the center of Fulton Road S. W.; thence northerly along the center line of Fulton Road S. W. to the south line of original Brooklyn township lot No. 54; thence easterly along the southerly line of said original lot No. 54 to the southwest corner of original Brooklyn township lot No. 67; thence north along the westerly boundary of said original lot No. 67, to the northeast corner of subplot No. 1 in G. E. and G. L. Hartnell's allotment of part of original Brooklyn township lot No. 54; thence westerly along the said lot line of subplot No. 1 to Fulton Road S. W.; thence westerly in a straight line to the southeast corner of subplot No. 220 in Rhodes, Hartnell, Barber and Selden's allotment; thence westerly along said subplot No. 220 to the southwest corner of said subplot No. 220; thence north along the easterly line of subplot No. 219 in said last mentioned allotment to the south line of Newark Avenue S. W.; thence northerly in a direct line to the southwest corner of subplot No. 250 in said last mentioned allotment; thence northerly along the west line of sublots Nos. 250 to 269 inclusive, in said last mentioned allotment, to the northwest corner of said subplot No. 269; thence westerly along the southern line of sublots Nos. 273 to 284 inclusive, in said last mentioned allotment; to

the southwest corner of said subplot No. 284; thence north along the westerly line of said subplot No. 284 to Clark Avenue S. W.; thence northwesterly in a direct line to the southwest corner of subplot No. 409 in H. Stone's addition; thence north along the west line of said lot No. 409 to the northwest corner thereof; thence west along the south line of sublots Nos. 413 and 412 in said H. Stone's addition, to W. 38th Street; thence north along the east line of said W. 38th street to Wade Avenue S. W.; thence northeasterly in a direct line to the southwest corner of subplot No. 495 in said H. Stone's addition; thence north along the west line of said subplot No. 495 to the northwest corner thereof; thence easterly along the northerly line of sublots Nos. 495 and 496 in said H. Stone's addition, to the northwest corner of said subplot No. 196; thence east along a line parallel with and 139 feet distant northerly from Wade Avenue S. W. to a point 150 feet distant westerly from Fulton Road S. W.; thence north along a line parallel with and distant 150 feet westerly from Fulton Road S. W. and Fulton Road S. W. produced to the northerly line of the right of way of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway; thence westerly along the northerly line of the right of way of said railway, to a point 150 feet easterly from W. 36th Place produced; thence northerly along a line parallel with and 150 feet distant easterly from the easterly line of W. 36th Place to Bailey Avenue S. W.; thence easterly along the southerly line of Bailey Avenue S. W. to the easterly line of Fulton Road S. W.; thence northerly along the easterly line of Fulton Road S. W. to the place of beginning.

Sec. 58. District No. 13.—Beginning at a point in the shore line of Lake Erie 245 feet west of the center line of W. 65th Street produced northerly; thence southerly in a straight line to a point in the northerly line of Bayne Avenue N. W. distant 260 feet westerly from the center line of W. 65th Street; thence southwesterly along a line diagonally

across Bayne Avenue N. W. to a point in the southerly line of Bayne Avenue N. W. distant 420 feet westerly from the center line of W. 65th Street; thence southerly along a line parallel to and distant 420 feet westerly from the center line of W. 65th Street to a point in the center line of Madison Avenue N. W.; thence easterly along the center line of Madison Avenue N. W. to a point 180 feet west of the center line of W. 65th Street; thence southerly along a line parallel to and distant 180 feet westerly from the center line of W. 65th Street to a point in the center line of the alley between Colgate Avenue N. W. and Lorain Avenue; thence southwestwardly along the center line of said alley to the easterly line of W. 80th Street; thence along a line westerly and diagonally across W. 80th Street to a point in the west line of W. 80th Street distant 150 feet northerly from the north line of Lorain Avenue measured at right angles thereto; thence southwestwardly along a line parallel to and distant northerly 150 feet from the north line of Lorain Avenue to a point in the north line of original Brooklyn Township lot No. 14; thence westerly along the northerly line of said original lot No. 14 to a point in said lot line distant easterly 150 feet from the easterly line of W. 98th Street; thence southerly along a line parallel to the easterly line of W. 98th Street and distant 150 feet easterly therefrom to a point in the northerly line of the right of way of the C., C., C. & St. L. Railway Company; thence southwestwardly along said right of way line to its point of intersection with a line parallel to the center line of Bosworth Road S. W. and distant westerly 175 feet therefrom; thence northwestwardly along said line parallel to the center line of Bosworth Road S. W. and distant 175 feet westerly therefrom to a point in the center line of Thrush Avenue S. W.; thence northerly along a line parallel to the center line of W. 112th Street and distant 175 feet westerly therefrom to a point in said line 126 feet north of the northerly line of

Lindale Avenue S. W.; thence westerly along a line parallel to the northerly line of Lindale Avenue S. W. and distant northerly 126 feet therefrom to the intersection of said line with the westerly line of Original Brooklyn Township lot No. 6; thence northerly along the westerly line of original Brooklyn Township lots Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 to a point in the south shore line of Lake Erie; thence easterly along the south shore line of Lake Erie to the place of beginning.

Sec. 59. District No. 14.—Beginning at a point in the northerly line of the right of way of the Erie Railway one hundred feet easterly from Broadway S. E., and on the east line of main sewerage district No. 6; thence northerly and easterly 100 feet easterly from Broadway S. E. and E. 25th Street, and parallel therewith, to the rear line of sub-lot No. 42, in J. Erwin's allotment produced southerly; thence northerly along the rear of lots upon the easterly side of E. 25th Street to the north line of original lot No. 268; thence easterly along said lot line to the east line of E. 27th Street extended; thence northerly along said line extended to its intersection with the southerly line of Pittsburgh Avenue S. E.; thence easterly along the southerly lines of lots Nos. 26, 20 and 19 in J. Erwin's allotment to the southeasterly corner of said lot No. 19; thence northerly and along the easterly line of said sub-lot No. 19 to a point 150 feet southerly from Croton Avenue S. E.; thence easterly and parallel with Croton Avenue S. E. to the intersection of the west line of the alley between E. 30th Street and E. 31st Street, extended; thence northerly along said line and the west line of said alley to a point opposite the line between sub-lots No. 70 and 71; thence easterly along the line between lots No. 70 and No. 71, No. 46 and No. 47, No. 36 and No. 37 in Taylor & Hoyt's subdivisions, to a point in the center line of E. 32nd Street; thence northerly along the center line of East 32nd Street to a point 510 feet south of Woodland Avenue S. E.; thence easterly parallel with Woodland Avenue S. E. to the line

between original ten acre lots Nos. 15 and 16; thence northerly along said line to a point 200 feet southerly from Woodland Avenue S. E.; thence easterly and parallel with Woodland Avenue S. E. and 200 feet southerly therefrom to a point one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet west of the westerly line of E. 40th Street; thence northerly and parallel with E. 40th Street and 132 feet westerly therefrom to the center of Woodland Avenue S. E. thence easterly along the center of Woodland Avenue S. E. to the easterly line of ten acre lot No. 21; thence southerly along the easterly line of ten acre lot No. 21 to the southeast corner of said ten acre lot No. 21; thence easterly along the southerly line of ten acre lots Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27, to the center of E. 55th Street; thence easterly in a direct line to the intersection of the center line of Kinsman Road S. E. with the produced westerly line of an alley $203\frac{1}{2}$ feet west of E. 63rd Street; thence northerly along said produced line to the northerly line of 100 acre lot No. 328; thence easterly along the northerly line of 100 acre lots Nos. 328, 329 and 330 to a point 160 feet west of the west line of E. 79th Street; thence southerly and parallel with E. 79th Street and along the west line of Yeakel, Walkey, Sichley and Hoffman's allotment and Yeakel, Walkey and Sichley allotment to the southerly line of sub-lot No. 6, in the last mentioned allotment; thence easterly along the southerly line of said subplot No. 6 to the easterly line of original 100 acre lot No. 330, said line being the easterly line of Yeakel, Walkey and Sichley's allotment; thence southerly along the easterly line of original 100 acre lots Nos. 330, 327 and 323 to the northerly line of the right of way of the Erie Railway; thence westerly along the northerly line of said right of way to its intersection with a line 105 feet west and parallel with E. 75th Street; thence southerly along said line to a point 130 feet north of Union Avenue S. E.; thence westerly in a direct line to the northeast corner of sub-lot No. 71 in Gallup's allotment; thence westerly along the north line of sub-lots Nos. 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 115, 116, 117, 239, 240, 241,

242, 243, 244 and 245, to the southwest corner of sub-lot No. 274, all in Gallup's allotment; thence northerly along the westerly line of said lot No. 274 to Consul Avenue S. E.; thence northerly in a direct line to the southeast corner of sub-lot No. 237 in Gallup's allotment; thence northerly along the easterly line of sub-lots fronting on the easterly side of Regent Road S. E. to the westerly line of Gallup's allotment; thence westerly in a direct line to the easterly line of G. W. Canfield's allotment at the southerly line of Adolph Avenue S. E.; thence westerly along the southerly line of Adolph Avenue S. E. to the westerly line of G. W. Canfield's allotment; thence southerly along the westerly line of said allotment to the easterly line of Caleb and Mary D. Morgan's allotment; thence northerly along the easterly line of said allotment to the southerly line of the right of way of the Erie Railway; thence westerly along the southerly line of said right of way to the northerly line of sub-lot No. 94, in Kinsman's allotment; thence westerly along the northerly line of sub-lots Nos. 94, 184 and 154 to E. 37th Street; thence in a direct line to the southeast corner of sub-lot No. 183 in Kinsman's allotment; thence westerly along the southerly line of said sub-lot No. 183 to the easterly line of Davies' allotment; thence northerly along the said easterly line to the southeast corner of sub-lot No. 63 in Davies' allotment; thence westerly along the southerly line of said sub-lot No. 63 to E. 34th Street; thence in a direct line to the southeast corner of sub-lot No. 61 in Davies' allotment; thence westerly along the southerly line of said lot to the easterly line of Holly's allotment; thence northerly along the easterly line of Holly's allotment to the southeast corner of sub-lot No. 39 therein; thence westerly along the southerly line of said sub-lot No. 39 to E. 33rd Street; thence in a direct line to the southeast corner of sub-lot No. 29; thence along the southerly line of said sub-lot No. 29 to the westerly line of Holly's allotment; thence northerly along the said westerly line to the right of way of the Erie Railway; thence westerly along the southerly line of said right of way to a point 100 feet easterly

from Broadway S. E.; thence in a direct line to the point of beginning.

Sec. 60. District No. 15.—Beginning on the southerly shore line of Lake Erie at its intersection with the easterly line of E. 72nd Street; thence southerly along said easterly line to an angle in said E. 72nd Street, 125 feet distant from the northerly line of the right of way of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company measured along said easterly line of E. 72nd Street extended; thence easterly at right angles to said easterly line, distance of 50 feet to an angle in said E. 72nd Street, which is also the easterly line of E. 72nd Street; (E. 72nd Street changes from a width of 50 feet to 100 feet); thence southerly along said easterly line of East 72nd Street to the northerly line of the right of way of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company; thence southerly along said easterly line, extended across said right of way of the said railway company to the southerly line of the said right of way; thence easterly along the southerly line of said right of way to the easterly line of East 82nd Street; thence southerly along said easterly line of East 82nd Street to the north line of sublot No. 105 of the R. N. Dunham allotment, recorded in Vol. 5, page 47, of Cuyahoga County Records; thence easterly along said northerly line of said sub-lot No. 105 to the easterly line of said R. N. Dunham's allotment; thence southerly along said easterly line to the northerly line of St. Clair Avenue N. E.; thence easterly in a direct line across St. Clair Avenue N. E. to the intersection of the southerly line of St. Clair Avenue N. E. and the easterly line of Wheelock Road N. E.; thence southerly along said easterly line of Wheelock Road N. E. to an angle in said Wheelock Road N. E.; which is also on the southerly line of said Wheelock Road N. E.; thence westerly along said southerly line to the easterly line of said Wheelock Road N. E.; thence southerly along said easterly line to the southerly line of the Zenas King subdivision, recorded in Vol. 14, page 41, Cuyahoga County Records; thence westerly along said southerly

line to the easterly line of sub-lot No. 53 of said subdivision; thence southerly along said easterly line of sub-lot No. 53, extended, a distance of 80 feet; thence westerly parallel with said southerly line of said sub-lot No. 53 to the easterly line of Ansel Road N. E.; thence southerly along the easterly line of Ansel Road N. E. to the northerly line of Dryden Avenue N. E.; thence easterly along said northerly line to the easterly line of E. 88th Street; thence southerly along said easterly line to the northerly line of original lot No. 384; thence easterly along said northerly line to a point 476.55 feet distant from a stone in the center of Ansel Road N. E. measured along said northerly line of original lot No. 384; thence southerly along the westerly boundary of Park property to a point on the northerly line of Superior Avenue N. E. 150 feet easterly from the center of Ansel Road N. E. measured along said northerly line of Superior Avenue N. E. the said westerly boundary line of said park property between the northerly line of original lot No. 384 and the northerly line of Superior Avenue N. E. being as described in a deed from John D. Rockefeller to the City of Cleveland, recorded on April 27th, 1897, in volume 660, page 288, Cuyahoga County Records; thence westerly along said northerly line of Superior Avenue N. E. to a point 50 feet east of the easterly line of Ansel Road N. E., measured at right angles thereto; thence southerly parallel with and 50 feet distant from the easterly line of Ansel Road N. E. to the westerly line of E. 105th Street; thence southerly in a direct line, diagonally across E. 105th Street, to the intersection of the easterly line of E. 105th Street and the northerly line of Park Lane N. E.; thence easterly along said northerly line to the easterly line of E. 107th Street; thence southerly along said easterly line to a point 200 feet northerly from the northerly line of Euclid Avenue measured at right angles thereto; thence easterly parallel with and 200 feet distant from the northerly line of Euclid Avenue to the easterly line of original lot No. 395; thence southerly along the easterly

lines of original lots Nos. 395 and 403, to the northerly line of the right of way of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company; thence southwesterly along the northerly line of said right of way to a point 500 feet westerly from Adelbert Road S. E. and at right angles thereto; thence northerly parallel with and 500 feet distant from the westerly line of Adelbert Road S. E. to the southerly line of Euclid Avenue; thence westerly along said southerly line of Euclid Avenue to a point 100 feet easterly of the easterly line of East 107th Street and at right angles thereto; thence southerly parallel with and 100 feet easterly of the easterly line of East 107th Street and Fairmount Road S. E. to the City Limits; thence southerly, westerly and southerly along said City Limits to the northeast corner of original 100 acre lot No. 457; thence westerly along the northerly lines of original 100 acre lots Nos. 457, 456 and 455 to the easterly line of original lot No. 319; thence northerly along said easterly line to the northerly line of Osage Avenue S. E.; thence westerly along said northerly line and along said line produced to a point 200 feet easterly of the easterly line of Broadway S. E. measured at right angles thereto; thence northerly parallel with and 200 feet easterly from the easterly line of Broadway S. E. to a point 100 feet from the southerly line of Aetna Road S. E. measured at right angles thereto; thence easterly parallel with and 100 feet southerly from the southerly line of Aetna Road S. E. to a point 90 feet easterly of the easterly line of the Walter E. Wright allotment, recorded in volume 22, page 17, of Cuyahoga County Records; thence northerly to the southerly line of Aetna Road S. E. at right angles thereto; thence northerly diagonally across Aetna Road S. E. in a direct line to the intersection of the northerly line of Aetna Road S. E. and the easterly line of E. 74th Street; thence northerly along said easterly line of E. 74th Street and along said easterly line produced to a point 130 feet north of the north line of Union Avenue S. E.; thence easterly and parallel with the northerly line of Union Avenue S. E. to a point 105 feet west of the west

line of East 75th Street measured at right angles thereto; thence northerly 105 feet distant from and parallel with the westerly line of E. 75th Street to the northerly line of the right of way of the Erie Railway Company; thence easterly along said northerly line of said right of way to the easterly line of original 100 acre lot No. 323; thence northerly along the easterly lines of original 100 acre lot Nos. 323, 327 and 330 to the southerly line of that portion of sub-lot No. 6 of the Yeakel, Walkey, and Sichley's allotment, recorded in volume 6, page 12 of Cuyahoga County Records, that extends into original 100 acre lot No. 330; thence westerly along said southerly line of said sub-lot No. 6 to the westerly line of said Yeakel, Walkey & Sichley's allotment which is also the westerly line of the Yeakel, Walkey & Sichley's and Hoffman allotment; thence northerly along said westerly lines of said allotments to the northerly line of original 100 acre lot No. 330; thence easterly along said northerly line of original lot No. 330 to the easterly line of original lot No. 333; thence northerly along said easterly line to the center of Platt Avenue S. E.; thence westerly along the center of Platt Avenue S. E. to a point 162 feet easterly from the easterly line of East 71st Street, measured at right angles thereto; thence northerly parallel with and 162 feet easterly from the easterly line of E. 71st Street and Giddings Road N. E. to the center of Superior Avenue N. E.; thence westerly along the center of Superior Avenue N. E. to the easterly line of Giddings Road N. E. extended; thence northerly on a line at right angles to the center line of Superior Avenue N. E. a distance of 240 feet; thence westerly parallel with and 240 feet distant from the center line of Superior Avenue N. E. to a point 130 feet easterly from the easterly line of Norwood Road N. E. measured at right angles thereto; thence northerly parallel with and 130 feet distant from the easterly line of Norwood Road N. E. to the center of St. Clair Avenue N. E.; thence easterly along the center of St. Clair Avenue N. E. to a point 140 feet easterly from the easterly line of E. 63rd

Street extended; thence northerly parallel with and 140 feet easterly from the easterly line of E. 63rd Street, and along said same line produced to Lake Erie; thence easterly along the shore of Lake Erie to the place of beginning.

Sec. 61. District No. 16.—Beginning on the easterly line of Fulton Road S. W. at its intersection with the northerly line of original 100 acre lot No. 53; thence westerly along the northerly line of original 100 acre lots Nos. 53 and 48 to its intersection with a line 132 feet southerly from the southerly line of Lorain Avenue and parallel thereto; thence westerly parallel with and 132 feet southerly from said southerly line of Lorain Avenue to the southwest corner of sub-lot No. 15 in the Rhineland allotment; thence northerly along the westerly line of said sub-lot No. 15 to the southerly line of Lorain Avenue; thence diagonally across Lorain Avenue to a point in the northerly line thereof distant 140 feet westerly from the west line of W. 65th Street measured at right angles thereto; thence northerly parallel to the westerly line of W. 65th Street and distant 140 feet westerly therefrom to the center line of the alley between Lorain Avenue and Colgate Avenue N. W.; thence southwesterly along the center line of said alley to the easterly line of W. 80th Street; thence along a line westerly and diagonally across W. 80th Street to a point in the west line of W. 80th Street distant 150 feet northerly from the northerly line of Lorain Avenue, measured at right angles thereto; thence southwesterly along a line parallel to and distant northerly 150 feet from the northerly line of Lorain Avenue to a point in the north line of original Brooklyn Township Lot No. 14; thence westerly along the northerly line of said original lot No. 14 to a point in said lot line distant easterly 150 feet from the east line of W. 98th Street; thence southerly parallel to the east line of W. 98th Street and distant 150 feet easterly therefrom to a point in the northerly line of the right of way of the C. C. C. & St. L. Railway Company; thence northeasterly along said northerly right of way line to its inter-

section with the south line of original Brooklyn Township lot No. 27; thence easterly along the southerly line of said original lot No. 27 and the southerly line of original Brooklyn Township lots Nos. 34, 47 and 54 to the westerly line of original 100 acre lot No. 67; thence northerly along the said lot line to its point of intersection with the production easterly of the south line of sub-lot No. 220 in Rhodes, Hartnell, Barber & Selden's allotment; thence westerly along said line produced to and along the southerly line of said sub-lot to the westerly line thereof; thence northerly along the westerly line of said sub-lot No. 220 and lots Nos. 221 and 222 in said allotment to the southerly line of Newark Avenue S. W.; thence in a direct line to the southwest corner of sub-lot No. 250 in said Rhodes, Hartnell, Barber & Selden's allotment; thence northerly along the westerly line of said sub-lot No. 250 and the lots northerly fronting upon the west side of Fulton Road S. W. to the northerly line of sub-lot No. 269 in said allotment, which is 140 feet south of the southerly line of Clark Avenue S. W.; thence westerly parallel with and 140 feet south of said street line to the east line of sub-lot No. 285 in said allotment; thence northerly along the said easterly line of said subplot No. 285 to the southerly line of Clark Avenue S. W.; thence in a direct line to the southwest corner of sub-lot No. 409 in H. Stone's addition; thence northerly along the westerly line of said sub-lot No. 409 to the northwest corner thereof; thence westerly along the southerly line of sub-lots Nos. 413 and 412 in said addition to W. 38th Street; thence northerly along the easterly line of W. 38th Street to Wade Avenue S. W.; thence easterly in a direct line to the southwest corner of sub-lot No. 495 in said H. Stone's addition; thence northerly along the westerly line of said sub-lot to the northwest corner thereof; thence easterly along the northerly lines of sub-lots Nos. 495 and 496, in said addition, to the northeast corner of subplot No. 496; thence easterly along the northerly lines of sublots Nos. 495 and 496, in said addition, to the northeast corner of sub-lot No. 496; thence

easterly parallel with and 139 feet north of Wade Avenue S. W. to the produced westerly line of sub-lot No. 508 in said H. Stone's addition which is 150 west of the westerly line of Fulton Road S. W.; thence northerly in a straight line parallel with Fulton Road S. W. and distant 150 feet westerly therefrom to the northerly line of the right of way of the C. C. C. & St. L. Railway Company; thence westerly along the northerly line of the right of way of said Railway Company to a point 150 feet easterly from W. 36th Place; thence northerly parallel with said W. 36th Place to Bailey Avenue S. W.; thence easterly along the southerly line of Bailey Avenue S. W. to its intersection with the easterly line of Fulton Road S. W.; thence northerly along the said easterly line of Fulton Road S. W. to the place of beginning.

Sec. 62. District No. 17.—Beginning at Kingsbury Run on the easterly line of the right of way of the B. & O. Railway Company, thence southerly along said line to Jefferson Avenue S. W.; thence southerly in a direct line to the southerly line of Jefferson Avenue S. W. at a point 80 feet westerly from Broadway S. E.; thence southerly parallel with and 80 feet westerly from Broadway S. E. and Independence Road S. E. to a point 250 feet southerly from Broadway S. E.; thence in a direct line to the northwest corner of sub-lot No. 7, in Holley's allotment; thence easterly along the north line of said sub-lot No. 7 to the easterly line thereof; thence southerly along the easterly line and easterly line produced of said lot No. 7 to the southerly line of Holley's allotment; thence easterly along said southerly line to the easterly line of said allotment; thence easterly parallel with and 240 feet southerly from Broadway S. E. to the south line of original lot No. 278; thence easterly along said south line to the westerly line of sub-lot No. 5 in Janauch's allotment; thence easterly parallel with and 136 feet southerly from Broadway S. E. to the division line between land owned by M. Geissendorfer and William Ward; thence southerly in a direct line to a point in the division line between L. A. Pomeroy and O. M. Stafford, 150 feet

west of E. 45th Street; thence southerly parallel with and 150 feet westerly from E. 45th Street to the north line of sub-lot No. 128, in O. M. Stafford's allotment; thence westerly along said north line to the northwest corner of said sub-lot No. 128; thence southerly and 165 feet westerly from East 45th Street to the northwest corner of sub-lot No. 194 in Stafford's allotment; thence westerly along the rear line of sub-lots between Jewett Avenue S. E. and Clark Avenue S. E. to the west line of original lot No. 282; thence south along said west line to the southwest corner of said original lot No. 282; thence east along the southerly line of original lot No. 282, to a point 150 feet westerly from E. 49th Street; thence southerly parallel with and 150 feet westerly from E. 49th Street to the northerly line of Ruffini and Mead's allotment; thence easterly along said northerly line to the northeast corner of sub-lot No. 6 in said last named allotment; thence southerly along the easterly line of sub-lots Nos. 6 and 45 in said allotment to the southeast corner of said sub-lot No. 45; thence southerly in a direct line to the northeast corner of sub-lot No. 4 in William Harrison's allotment; thence easterly along the northerly line of said sub-lot No. 4 to E. 49th Street; thence easterly in a direct line to a point in the east line of E. 49th Street and 150 feet southerly from Dalton Avenue S. E.; thence easterly parallel with and 150 feet southerly from Dalton Avenue S. E. to a point 125 feet westerly from E. 52nd Street; thence southerly parallel with and 125 feet westerly from E. 52nd Street to the right of way of the W. & L. E. Railway; thence easterly along the northerly line of said right of way to a point 200 feet southerly from Broadway S. E.; thence easterly parallel with and 200 feet southerly from Broadway S. E. to the westerly line of land owned by A. W. Morgan; thence easterly in a direct line to a point in the northerly line of Broadway S. E. 100 feet from Aetna Road S. E. at right angles thereto; thence easterly parallel with and 100 feet southerly from Aetna Road S. E. to the east-

erly line of land owned by William James; thence northerly along said James' easterly line to Aetna Road S. E.; thence westerly in a direct line to the northeast corner of Aetna Road S. E. and East 74th Street; thence northerly along the easterly line and easterly line produced of East 74th Street to a point 130 feet north of Union Avenue S. E.; thence westerly in a direct line to the northeast corner of sub-lot No. 71 in Gallup's allotment; thence westerly along the north line of sub-lots Nos. 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 115, 116, 117, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244 and 245 to the southwest corner of sub-lot No. 274, all in Gallup's allotment; thence northerly along the westerly line of said lot No. 274 to Consul Avenue S. E.; thence northerly in a direct line to the southeast corner of sub-lot No. 237 in Gallup's allotment; thence northerly along the easterly line of sub-lots fronting on the easterly side of Regent Road S. E. to the westerly line of Gallup's allotment; thence westerly in a direct line to the easterly line of Canfield's allotment at the southerly line of Adolph Avenue S. E.; thence westerly along the southerly line of Adolph Avenue S. E. to the westerly line of Canfield's allotment; thence southerly along the westerly of said allotment to the easterly line of Morgan's allotment; thence northerly along said easterly line to the right of way of the Erie Railway; thence westerly along the southerly line of said right of way to the northerly line of sub-lot No. 94 in Kinsman's allotment; thence westerly along the northerly line of sub-lots Nos. 94, 184 and 154 to E. 37th Street; thence in a direct line to the southeast corner of sub-lot No. 183 in Kinsman's allotment; thence westerly along the southerly line of said sub-lot No. 183 to the easterly line of Davies' allotment; thence northerly along said easterly line to the southeast corner of sub-lot No. 63 in Davies' allotment; thence westerly along the southerly line of said sub-lot No. 63 to E. 34th Street; thence in a direct line to the southeast corner of sub-lot No. 61 in Davies' allotment; thence westerly along the southerly line of said lot to the easterly line of Holley's allotment;

thence northerly along the easterly line of Holley's allotment to the southeast corner of sub-lot No. 39 therein; thence westerly along the southerly line of said sub-lot No. 39 to E. 33rd Street; thence in a direct line to the southeast corner of sub-lot No. 29; thence along the southerly line of said sub-lot No. 29 to the westerly line of Holley's allotment; thence northerly along said westerly line to the right of way of the Erie Railway; thence westerly along the southerly line of said right of way to Kingsbury Run; thence westerly along Kingsbury Run to the place of beginning.

Sec. 63. District No. 18.—Beginning at a point 200 feet southerly from Broadway S. E. and on the westerly line of land owned by A. W. Morgan, thence running easterly parallel with and 200 feet southerly from Broadway S. E. to a point 125 feet westerly from E. 69th Street; thence southerly and parallel with E. 69th Street to the north line of Fleet Avenue S. E.; thence easterly to the south line of Fleet Avenue S. E. to a point 160 feet westerly from E. 71st Street; thence southerly parallel with and 160 feet westerly from E. 71st Street to Harvard Avenue S. E.; thence southerly to south line of Harvard Avenue S. E. at a point 217 feet westerly from E. 71st Street; thence southerly and parallel with E. 71st Street to north line of sub-lot No. 110 in Ruprecht's allotment; thence westerly along said northerly line to the northwest corner of said sub-lot; thence southerly and parallel with East 71st Street to the southwest corner of sub-lot No. 58 in said Ruprecht's allotment; thence easterly along the southerly line of said sub-lot No. 58 to a point 150 feet westerly from E. 71st Street; thence southerly and parallel with and 150 feet westerly from E. 71st Street to the southerly city limits; thence easterly along the southerly city limits to the easterly line of Deveney's allotment; thence northerly along the easterly line of Deveney's and Sykora's allotments to the northeast corner of sub-lot No. 23 in Sykora's allotment; thence westerly along the northerly line of said sub-lot No. 23 to the westerly line of East 74th Street produced; thence northerly along said

westerly line produced to the southerly line of Hastings Avenue S. E.; thence easterly along the southerly line of Hastings Avenue S. E. to the easterly line of E. 75th Street; thence easterly along the southerly line of Little and Sykora's allotment to easterly line of E. 76th Street; thence northerly along easterly line of E. 76th Street to southerly line of Park Avenue S. E.; thence easterly in a direct line to the southwest corner of Walker and Turney's allotment; thence easterly along the southerly line of said Walker and Turney's allotment to the southeast corner thereof; thence easterly in a direct line to the southwest corner of Collins' allotment; thence easterly along the southerly line of Collins' allotment to the westerly line of J. Turney's allotment; thence southerly along the westerly line of said last named allotment to the southwest corner thereof; thence easterly along the southerly line of Turney's and Mull's allotment to E. 81st Street; thence northerly in a direct line to the southwest corner of Hitchcock's allotment; thence easterly along the southerly line of Hitchcock's and Dean's allotments to the west line of original lot No. 464; thence southerly along said westerly line of original lot No. 464 to the southerly line of Ruggles' allotment; thence easterly along the southerly line of Ruggles' allotment to a point 80 feet southerly from Broadway S. E.; thence easterly parallel with and 80 feet southerly from Broadway S. E. to the easterly line of lot No. 13 in Newburgh original plat; thence northerly along said easterly line to Broadway S. E.; thence easterly along the southerly line of Broadway S. E. to a point 450 feet easterly from Warner Road S. E.; thence easterly in a direct line to the northerly line of Broadway S. E. at a point 120 feet easterly from westerly line of lot No. 80 in Newburgh original plat; thence northerly in a direct line to westerly line of lot No. 77 in Newburgh original plat at a point 176 feet southerly from Miles Avenue S. E.; thence easterly and parallel with Miles Avenue S. E. to E. 93rd Street; thence easterly to east line of E. 93rd Street at

a point 175 feet southerly from Miles Avenue S. E.; thence easterly and parallel with Miles Avenue S. E. to a point 163 feet easterly from E. 93rd Street; thence southerly and parallel with E. 93rd Street to Gorman Avenue S. E.; thence southerly in a direct line to south line of Gorman Avenue S. E. at a point 100 feet easterly from E. 93rd Street; thence southerly and parallel with E. 93rd Street to a point 148 feet southerly from Gorman Avenue S. E.; thence easterly and parallel with Gorman Avenue S. E. to E. 96th Street; thence easterly in a direct line to easterly line of E. 96th Street at a point 523 feet southerly from Miles Avenue S. E.; thence easterly parallel with and 523 feet southerly from Miles Avenue S. E. to the city limits; thence northerly along the easterly city limits to the north line of original lot No. 457; thence westerly along the north line of original lots No. 457, 456 and 455 to easterly line of Brown's allotment; thence northerly along the easterly line of said allotment to northerly line of Osage Avenue S. E.; thence westerly along the northerly line of Osage Street S. E. and along said line produced to a point 200 feet northerly from Broadway S. E.; thence westerly parallel with and 200 feet northerly from Broadway S. E. to a point 100 feet southerly from Aetna Road S. E.; thence westerly and parallel with Aetna Road S. E. to the northerly line of Broadway S. E.; thence westerly in a direct line to the place of beginning.

Sec. 64. District No. 19.—Beginning at a point in the west boundary line of Newburgh sewer district No. 18, 140 feet south of the south line of Lansing Avenue S. E.; thence northerly along the westerly boundary line of said sewer district No. 18, to the intersection with the southerly boundary line of Broadway S. E. sewer district No. 17; thence northwesterly along the southerly boundary line of said Broadway S. E. sewer district No. 17 to its intersection with the northerly boundary line of sub-lots Nos. 300 to 316, inclusive, in Hubbard Cook's subdivision of parts of original 100 acre lots Nos. 317 and 321, as re-

corded in volume 6, page 21 of Cuyahoga County records of maps; thence west along said northerly boundary line of said sub-lots, to the northwest corner of sub-lot No. 311 in said subdivision; thence south along the west line of said sub-lot No. 311, to the north line of Kenyon Avenue S. E.; thence in a straight line to the northwest corner of sub-lot No. 402 in said division; thence south along the west line of sub-lots Nos. 402 and 425 in said subdivision, to the north line of Heisley Avenue S. E.; thence southerly in a straight line to the northwest corner of sub-lot No. 426 in said subdivision; thence south along the west line of said sub-lot No. 426, to the south line thereof; thence east along the south line of said sub-lot No. 426, to the northwest corner of sub-lot No. 430 in said subdivision; thence south along the westerly boundary line of sub-lots Nos. 430 to 458, inclusive, in said subdivision, to the southwest corner of sub-lot No. 458 in said subdivision; thence west along the north boundary line of sub-lots Nos. 534 to 544, inclusive, in said subdivision, to the east line of E. 59th Street; thence south along the east line of E. 59th Street to the north line of Fleet Avenue S. E.; thence southerly in a straight line across Fleet Avenue S. E. to the northwest corner of Stone, Hickox, Hosmer, Bates & Smith's allotment, of part of original 100 acre lots Nos. 313 and 314, as recorded in volume 5, page 61, Cuyahoga County Record of Maps; thence south along the west line of said allotment to the north line of Lansing Avenue S. E.; thence south along the extension of said west line of said last mentioned allotment, to a point 140 feet south of the south line of Lansing Avenue S. E.; thence east and parallel with the south line of Lansing Avenue S. E. and 140 feet distant therefrom, to the west line of Isaac Reid's estate, subdivision of part of original Newburgh lots Nos. 313 and 314, recorded in volume 13, page 50, Cuyahoga County Record of Maps; thence south along the west line of said subdivision and the west line of Pulaski Park subdivision, as recorded in volume 17, page 15, Cuyahoga County Records

of Maps, to the southwest corner of sub-lot No. 58, in said last named subdivision; thence along the dividing line between the numbered sub-lots and blocks A and B, in said Pulaski Park subdivision to the east line of said last named subdivision; thence north along the east line of said Pulaski Park subdivision to the south line of Collier Avenue S. E.; thence east along the south line of Collier Avenue S. E. produced to a point 125 feet east of the east line of the above mentioned Isaac Reid estate subdivision; thence north parallel with the east line of said last mentioned subdivision and 125 feet east therefrom, to a point 140 feet south of the south line of Lansing Avenue S. E.; thence east and parallel with the south line of Lansing Avenue S. E. to the place of beginning.

Sec. 65. District No. 20.—Beginning at a point at the intersection of a line 50 feet northerly from and parallel with the south line of original East Cleveland Township lot No. 376, with a line 50 feet distant from and parallel with the easterly line of Ansel Road N. E.; thence southerly parallel with and 50 feet easterly from and at right angles to the easterly line of said Ansel Road N. E. to the west line of E. 105th Street; thence across E. 105th Street in a direct line to the northeast corner of E. 105th Street and Overlook Drive N. E.; thence easterly along the northerly line of said Overlook Drive N. E. to the easterly line of E. 107th Street; thence southerly along the easterly line of E. 107th Street to a point 200 feet northerly from the northerly line of Euclid Avenue and at right angles thereto; thence easterly parallel with and 200 feet northerly from the northerly line of Euclid Avenue at right angles thereto to the east line of original East Cleveland Township lot No. 395; thence southerly along the easterly line of said original lot No. 395 to and along the east line of original lot No. 403, to the right of way of the N. Y. C. & St. Louis Railway; thence southerly along the northerly line of said right of way to a point 500 feet distant from and at right angles to the westerly line of Adelbert Road S. E.;

thence northerly parallel with and 500 feet distant from the westerly line of Adelbert Road S. E. to the southerly line of Euclid Avenue; thence westerly along said southerly line of Euclid Avenue to a point 100 feet easterly of the easterly line of E. 107th Street and at right angles thereto; thence southerly parallel with and 100 feet distant and at right angles to the easterly line of E. 107th Street to the westerly line of original East Cleveland Township lot No. 412; thence northerly along the westerly line of original lot No. 412 to the northwest corner thereof; which is also the southwest corner of original East Cleveland Township lot No. 404; thence easterly along the southerly line of said original lot No. 404 to the southeast corner thereof; thence northerly along the easterly line of said original lot No. 404 to its intersection with the southerly line of the Walton allotment, as recorded in volume 14, page 12, Cuyahoga County Records of Maps; thence northeasterly along said line of Walton's allotment to the south line of original East Cleveland Township lot No. 397 (in Mayfield Road S. E.); thence easterly along the southerly line of said original lot No. 397 to the southeast corner thereof; thence northerly along the easterly line of original lot No. 397 to the northeast corner thereof; thence westerly along the northerly line of said original lot No. 397 to the northwest corner thereof, which is also the southeast corner of original East Cleveland Township lot No. 388; thence northerly along the easterly line of original lot No. 388 and the easterly line of original lot No. 380, to the northerly line of Putnam and Mills' allotment, as recorded in volume 7, page 15, of the Cuyahoga County Records of Maps; thence westerly along the northerly line of said Putnam & Mills' allotment to and along the northerly line of Montgomery allotment, as recorded in volume 6, page 20, of the Cuyahoga County Record of Maps, and along said line produced to the westerly line of said original lot No. 380; thence southerly along the westerly line to a point 50 feet northerly from and at right angles to the southerly line

of said original lot; thence westerly parallel with and 50 feet northerly from and at right angles to the southerly line of original East Cleveland Township lots Nos. 379, 378, 377 and 376 to the place of beginning.

Sec. 66. District No. 21.—Beginning on the southerly line of Brooklyn Township original lot No. 27, at its intersection with the easterly line of the Ridge Road; thence easterly along the southerly lines of Brooklyn Township original lots Nos. 27, 34, 47 and 54, to the center of Fulton Road S. W.; thence southerly along the center line of said Fulton Road S. W. to the center line of Daisy Avenue S. W.; thence easterly along the center line of said Daisy Avenue S. W. to the produced westerly line of subplot No. 93 in the J. H. Hardy allotment as recorded in volume 5, page 20, of the Cuyahoga County Record of Maps; thence southerly along the said produced line and the westerly line of said subplot No. 93 to the northerly line of sub-lot No. 74 in the said J. H. Hardy allotment; thence westerly along the northerly lines of sublots Nos. 74 and 73 to the northwesterly corner of said sub-lot No. 73; thence southerly along the westerly line of said sub-lot No. 73 to the northeasterly corner of sub-lot No. 115 in the J. M. Blatt allotment, as recorded in volume 20, page 16, of the Cuyahoga County Record of Maps; thence westerly along the northerly line of said sub-lot No. 115 to the northwesterly corner thereof; thence southerly along the westerly line of said sub-lot No. 115 to the north line of Bush Avenue S. W.; thence across Bush Avenue S. W. in a direct line to the northwesterly corner of subplot No. 14 of the said J. H. Hardy allotment; thence southerly along the westerly line of said subplot No. 14 to the southeasterly corner of subplot No. 15 of J. H. Hardy allotment, as recorded in volume 5, page 20, of the Cuyahoga County Record of Maps; thence westerly along the southerly line of said subplot No. 15 to the northwesterly corner of subplot No. 122 of the J. H. Hardy allotment, as recorded in volume 8, page 13, of the Cuyahoga County Record of Maps; thence south-

erly along the westerly line of said subplot No. 122 to the southwesterly corner thereof; thence in a direct line to the northwest corner of subplot No. 22 of the M. & C. W. Smith allotment, as recorded in volume 10, page 15, of the Cuyahoga Record of Maps; thence southerly along the westerly line of subplot No. 22 to the northerly line of Smith Avenue S. W.; thence across Smith Avenue S. W. in a direct line to the northwest corner of subplot No. 57 of the Morrison & McLain allotment, as recorded in volume 5, page 48 of the Cuyahoga County Record of Maps; thence southerly along the westerly line of said subplot No. 57 to the northerly line of Leading Avenue S. W.; thence across Leading Avenue S. W. in a direct line to the northwesterly corner of subplot No. 4 of the F. E. Bliss allotment, as recorded in volume 16, page 15 of the Cuyahoga County Record of Maps; thence southerly along the westerly line of said subplot No. 4 and subplot No. 48 to the northeasterly corner of subplot No. 49 in the said F. E. Bliss allotment; thence westerly along the northerly line of said subplot No. 49 to the northwesterly corner thereof; thence southerly along the westerly line of said subplot No. 49 to the northerly line of Riverside Avenue S. W.; thence across Riverside Avenue S. W. in a direct line to the northwesterly corner of subplot No. 56 in the said F. E. Bliss allotment; thence southerly along the westerly line of said subplot No. 56 to the northerly line of subplot No. 108 in said last mentioned allotment; thence westerly along the northerly line of said subplot No. 108 to the northwesterly corner thereof; thence southerly along the westerly line of said subplot No. 108 to the northeasterly corner of subplot No. 109 in said F. E. Bliss allotment; thence westerly along the northerly line of said subplot No. 109 to the northwesterly corner thereof; thence southerly along the westerly line of said subplot No. 109 to the northerly line of Mapledale Avenue S. W.; thence across Mapledale Avenue S. W. in a direct line to the northeasterly corner of subplot No. 113 of said last mentioned allotment; thence southerly along the easterly line of said subplot

No. 113 to the southeasterly corner thereof; thence westerly along the southerly line of said subplot No. 113 to the northeasterly corner of subplot No. 130 of said F. E. Bliss allotment; thence southerly along the easterly line of said subplot No. 130 to the northerly line of Archwood Avenue S. W.; thence southerly parallel with the easterly line of Fulton Road S. W., and along said line produced to a point 100 feet southerly from Denison Avenue S. W., measured at right angles to the said southerly line of Denison Avenue S. W.; thence westerly parallel with and one hundred (100) feet southerly from said southerly line of Denison Avenue S. W. to the easterly line of the T. & C. Sikorsky allotment, as recorded in volume 15, page 3, of the Cuyahoga County Record of Maps; thence southerly along the easterly line of said last mentioned allotment to the southeasterly corner of subplot No. 8 in said T. & C. Sikorsky's allotment; thence westerly along the southerly line of said subplot No. 8 to the southwesterly corner thereof; thence in a northwesterly direction in a direct line to a point in the southerly line of Brooklyn township original lot No. 46, said point being one hundred (100) feet from, and at right angles to the southerly line of Denison Avenue S. W.; thence northwesterly parallel with and 100 feet distant from the southerly line of said Denison Avenue to the easterly line of the F. W. Sears allotment, as recorded in volume 15, page 8, of the Cuyahoga County Record of Maps; thence southerly along the easterly line of said allotment to the northerly line of an alley one hundred and fifty (150) feet southerly from Denison Avenue S. W.; thence northwesterly along the northerly line of said alley to the westerly line of said Sears allotment; thence southerly along the westerly line of said Sears allotment to the southeasterly corner of subplot No. 13 in the W. L. Hundertmark allotment; thence northwesterly along the southerly line of said subplot No. 13 to West 60th Place; thence across West 60th Place to the southeast corner of subplot No. 6 in the said Hundertmark allotment; thence northwesterly along

the southerly line of said subplot to No. 6 to the southwesterly corner thereof; thence in a direct line to a point in the produced easterly line of West 65th Street and one hundred (100) feet southerly from and at right angles to the southerly line of Denison Avenue S. W.; thence northwesterly parallel with and one hundred (100) feet distant from the southerly line of said Denison Avenue S. W. to the westerly line of Brooklyn Township original lot No. 35; thence in a direct line to the place of beginning.

Sec. 67. District No. 22.—Beginning on the westerly line of Broadway S. E. at a point one hundred and fifty (150) feet north of the north line of Miles Avenue S. E.; thence southwesterly to the northwest corner of subplot No. 103 of the Stanley & Adams allotment as recorded in Volume 11, page 39, Cuyahoga County Record of Maps; thence westerly along the northerly line of said Stanley & Adams allotment to a point nineteen hundred and seventy (1970) feet westerly from the west line of Warner Road S. E. measured along said northerly line; thence southerly to the center line of Force Avenue S. E. to a point fifteen hundred and seventy (1570) feet west of the west line of Warner Road S. E., measured along the center line of said Force Avenue S. E., thence southwesterly to a point in the center line of Connecticut Avenue S. E. twelve hundred and seventy (1270) feet west of the west line of Warner Road S. E., measured along the center of said Connecticut Avenue S. E.; thence southerly to a point in the west line of original lot No. 471 where the south line of New York Avenue S. E. intersects the same; thence southerly along the westerly line of said original lot No. 471 to the southwest corner of said original lot; thence easterly along the southerly line of original lots Nos. 471, 472 and 473, to the southeast corner of original lot No. 473; thence northerly along the easterly lines of original lots Nos. 473 and 465 to a point five hundred and twenty-three (523) feet southerly from Miles Avenue S. E., said point being in the southerly line of Newburg Sewer District No. 18; thence westerly parallel with and

five hundred and twenty-three (523) feet southerly from Miles Avenue S. E. to the easterly line of East 96th Street; thence westerly in a direct line to a point in the westerly line of said East 96th Street, one hundred and forty-eight (148) feet southerly from Gorman Avenue S. E.; thence westerly and parallel with Gorman Avenue S. E. to a point one hundred (100) feet easterly from East 93rd Street; thence northerly and parallel with East 93rd Street to the southerly line of Gorman Avenue S. E.; thence northerly across Gorman Avenue S. E. in a direct line to a point in the northerly line of Gorman Avenue S. E., one hundred and sixty-three (163) feet easterly from the easterly line of East 93rd Street; thence northerly and parallel with said East 93rd Street to a point one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet southerly from Miles Avenue S. E.; thence westerly and parallel with Miles Avenue S. E. to the easterly line of East 93rd Street; thence westerly in a direct line to a point in the westerly line of East 93rd Street and one hundred and seventy-six (176) feet southerly from Miles Avenue S. E. to the westerly line of sub-lot No. 77 in the Newburgh original plat; thence southwestwardly in a direct line to a point in the easterly line of Broadway S. E., one hundred and twenty (120) feet southerly from the northerly line of subplot No. 80 in said Newburgh original plat; thence westerly in a direct line to a point in the westerly line of Broadway S. E. four hundred and fifty (450) feet southerly from Warner Road S. E.; thence northerly along the westerly line of Broadway S. E. to the place of beginning.

Sec. 68. District No. 23.—Beginning on the easterly line of E. 48th Street, at the southwest corner of subplot No. 5 of the William Harrison allotment, recorded in volume 8, page 6, Cuyahoga County Records of Maps; thence easterly along the southerly line of said subplot No. 5 to the westerly line of East 49th Street; thence diagonally across East 49th Street in a direct line to the easterly line of East 49th Street one hundred and fifty (150) feet southerly from the southerly line of Dalton Ave-

nue S. E.; thence easterly parallel with and one hundred and fifty (150) feet southerly from Dalton Avenue S. E. to a point one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet westerly from East 52nd Street; thence southerly parallel with and one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet westerly from East 52nd Street to the right of way of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway; thence easterly along the northerly line of said right of way to a point two hundred (200) feet southerly from Broadway S. E.; thence easterly parallel with and two hundred (200) feet southerly from Broadway S. E. to the northerly boundary line of sublots Nos. 300 to 315, inclusive, of the Hubbard Cook subdivision of parts of original 100 acre lots Nos. 317 and 321, as recorded in volume 6, page 21, Cuyahoga Records of Maps; thence westerly along said northerly boundary line to the northwest corner of subplot No. 311 in said subdivision; thence southerly along the westerly line of said subplot No. 311 to the northerly line of Kenyon Avenue S. E.; thence southerly in a direct line to the northwest corner of subplot No. 402 to said subdivision; thence southerly along the westerly line of subplot No. 402 and subplot No. 425 in said subdivision to the northerly line of Heisley Avenue S. E.; thence southerly in a direct line to the northwest corner of subplot No. 426 of said subdivision; thence southerly along the westerly line of said subplot No. 426 to the southerly line thereof; thence easterly along the southerly line of said subplot No. 426 to the northwest corner of subplot No. 430 in said subdivision; thence southerly along the westerly boundary line of sublots Nos. 430 to 458 inclusive, in said subdivision to the southwest corner of subplot 458 in said subdivision; thence westerly along the northerly boundary line of sublots Nos. 534 to 544 inclusive, in said subdivision to the easterly line of East 59th Street; thence southerly along the easterly line of East 59th Street to the northerly line of Fleet Avenue S. E.; thence southerly across Fleet Avenue S. E. in a direct line to the northwest corner of Stone, Hickox, Hosmer, Bates and Smith's allotment of part of

original 100 acre lots Nos. 313 and 314, as recorded in volume 5, page 61, Cuyahoga County Records of Maps; thence southerly along the westerly line of said allotment, to the northerly line of Lansing Avenue S. E.; thence southerly along the extension of said westerly line of said last mentioned allotment to the southeast corner of subplot No. 5 of the Margaret Hege heirs' partition of subplot No. 2, of a partition of part of original one hundred (100) acre lot No. 313, recorded in volume 11, page 22, Cuyahoga County Records of Maps; thence westerly along the southerly line of said subplot No. 5 to the westerly line thereof; thence northerly along the westerly line of said subplot No. 5 to the southeast corner of the C. G. Barkwill, Tr. allotment, of part of original one hundred (100) acre lots Nos. 312 and 313, recorded in volume 12, page 26, Cuyahoga County Records of Maps; thence westerly along the southerly line of said last mentioned allotment to the city limits; thence westerly along the city limits to the southeast corner of the Adolphus Kershaw subdivision of part of original one hundred (100) acre lot No. 312, recorded in volume 19, page 20, Cuyahoga County Records of Maps; thence northerly along the easterly line of said Adolphus Kershaw subdivision to the northeast corner of subplot No. 42 of said subdivision; thence westerly along the northerly line of said subplot No. 42 to the easterly line of East 52nd Street; thence westerly across East 52nd Street in a direct line to the northeast corner of subplot No. 18 of said subdivision; thence westerly along the northerly line of said subplot No. 18 to the westerly line of said Adolphus Kershaw subdivision; thence southerly along the westerly line of said subdivision to the southeast corner of subplot No. 49 of the Raus and Jirousek, Washington Park allotment of part of original one hundred (100) acre lot No. 312 recorded in volume 27, page 16, Cuyahoga County Records of Maps; thence westerly along the southerly line of said subplot No. 49 to the easterly line of East 50th Street; thence westerly across East 50th Street in a direct line to the southeast corner of subplot

No. 27 of said last mentioned allotment; thence westerly along the southerly line of subplot No. 27 to the westerly boundary line of sublots Nos. 27 to 22, inclusive, of said allotment; thence northerly along said westerly boundary line to the southerly line of subplot No. 21 of said allotment; thence westerly along said southerly line to the easterly line of Independence Road S. E.; thence westerly and at right angles to the easterly line of Independence Road S. E. to the westerly line of original one hundred (100) acre lot No. 312, said westerly line also being the city limits; thence northerly along the westerly line of said original lot No. 312 to the southerly line of original one hundred (100) acre lot No. 287; thence westerly along the southerly line of said original lot No. 287 to a point one hundred and thirty (130) feet from and measured at right angles to the westerly line of Independence Road S. E.; thence northerly, parallel with and one hundred and thirty (130) feet westerly from Independence Road S. E. to the easterly line of the Catherine Beyerle allotment as recorded in volume 12, page 44, Cuyahoga County Records of Maps; thence northerly along the easterly line of said Beyerle allotment to the southerly line of Independence Road S. E.; thence across Independence Road S. E. in a direct line to the southeast corner of Schmitt, Bading, Hunting, Kimmel and Waldenmeir's allotment, recorded in volume 5, page 13, Cuyahoga County Records of Maps; thence northerly along the easterly line of said last mentioned allotment to a point one hundred and twenty (120) feet northerly from the northerly line of Chard Avenue S. E.; thence easterly parallel with and one hundred and twenty (120) feet northerly from Chard Avenue S. E. to a point one hundred and thirteen (113) feet westerly from the westerly line of East 49th Street; thence northerly parallel with and one hundred and thirteen (113) feet westerly from East 49th Street a distance of five hundred and fifty (550) feet; thence easterly along a line at right angles to East 49th Street, to the westerly line thereof; thence northerly along the westerly

line of East 49th Street to the southeast corner of subplot No. 1 of the William Harrison allotment, recorded in volume 8, page 6, Cuyahoga County Records of Maps; thence westerly along the southerly line of said subplot No. 1 to the right of way of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway; thence westerly along the northerly line of said right of way to the easterly line of East 48th Street; thence northerly along the easterly line of East 48th Street to the place of beginning.

Sec. 69. District No. 24.—Beginning at the intersection of the center line of Scranton Road S. W. and the produced northerly line of subplot No. 17 of the W. H. Osborn allotment, of a part of the original Brooklyn Township lot No. 66, recorded in volume 6, page 15, Cuyahoga County Record of Maps; thence westerly along said produced line and the northerly line of said subplot No. 17 to the northwest corner thereof; thence southerly along the westerly line of said subplot No. 17 to the southeast corner of subplot No. 13 in said W. H. Osborn's allotment; thence westerly along the southerly line of said subplot No. 13 to the easterly line of West 25th Street; thence northwesterly in a straight line to the westerly line of West 25th Street at its intersection with the center line of Daisy Avenue S. W.; thence westerly along the center of Daisy Avenue S. W. and the produced center line of said Daisy Avenue S. W. to the easterly boundary line of J. H. Hardy's allotment of a part of original lot No. 55; thence northerly along said easterly boundary line of said Hardy's allotment to the center of Daisy Avenue S. W.; thence westerly along the center of said Daisy Avenue S. W. to the produced westerly line of subplot No. 93 in the J. H. Hardy allotment as recorded in volume 5, page 20, of the Cuyahoga County Record of Maps; thence southerly along the said produced line and the westerly line of said subplot No. 93 to the northerly line of subplot No. 74 in the said J. H. Hardy's allotment; thence westerly along the northerly lines of sublots Nos. 74 and 73 to the northwesterly corner of said subplot No. 73;

thence southerly along the westerly line of said subplot No. 73 to the northeasterly corner of subplot No. 115 in the J. M. Blatt allotment as recorded in volume 20, page 16, of Cuyahoga County Record of Maps; thence westerly along the northerly line of said subplot No. 115 to the northwesterly corner thereof; thence southerly along the westerly line of said subplot No. 115 to northerly line of Bush Avenue S. W.; thence across Bush Avenue S. W. in a direct line to the northwesterly corner of subplot No. 14 of the said J. H. Hardy allotment; thence southerly along the westerly line of said subplot No. 14 to the southeasterly corner of subplot No. 15 of the J. H. Hardy allotment, as recorded in volume 5, page 20, of the Cuyahoga County Record of Maps; thence westerly along the southerly line of said subplot No. 15 to the northwesterly corner of subplot No. 122 of the J. H. Hardy allotment, as recorded in volume 8, page 13, of the Cuyahoga County Record of Maps; thence southerly along the westerly line of said subplot No. 122 to the southwest corner thereof; thence in a direct line to the northwest corner of subplot No. 22 of the M. & C. W. Smith allotment, as recorded in volume 10, page 15, of the Cuyahoga County Record of Maps; thence southerly along the westerly line of said subplot No. 22 to the northerly line of Smith Avenue S. W.; thence across Smith Avenue S. W. in a direct line to the northwest corner of subplot No. 57 of the Morrison & McLean allotment, as recorded in volume 5, page 48, of the Cuyahoga County Record of Maps; thence southerly along the westerly line of said subplot No. 57 to the northerly line of Leading Avenue S. W.; thence across Leading Avenue S. W. in a direct line to the northwesterly corner of subplot No. 4 of the F. E. Bliss allotment, as recorded in volume 16, page 15, of the Cuyahoga County Record of Maps; thence southerly along the westerly line of said subplot No. 4 and subplot No. 48 to the northeasterly corner of subplot No. 49 in the said F. E. Bliss allotment; thence westerly along the northerly line of said subplot No. 49 to the northwesterly corner there-

of; thence southerly along the westerly line of said subplot No. 49 to the northerly line of Riverside Avenue S. W.; thence across Riverside Avenue S. W. in a direct line to the northwesterly corner of subplot No. 56 in the said F. E. Bliss allotment; thence southerly along the westerly line of said subplot No. 56 to the northerly line of subplot No. 108 in said last mentioned allotment; thence westerly along the northerly line of said subplot No. 108 to the northwesterly corner thereof; thence southerly along the westerly line of said subplot No. 108 to the northeasterly corner of subplot No. 109 in said F. E. Bliss allotment; thence westerly along the northerly line of said subplot No. 109 to the northwesterly corner thereof; thence southerly along the westerly line of said subplot No. 109 to the northerly line of Mapledale Avenue S. W.; thence across Mapledale Avenue S. W. in a direct line to the northeasterly corner of subplot No. 113, of said last mentioned allotment; thence southerly along the easterly line of said subplot No. 113 to the southeasterly corner thereof; thence westerly along the southerly line of said subplot No. 113 to the northeasterly corner of subplot No. 130 of said F. E. Bliss allotment; thence southerly along the easterly line of said subplot No. 130 to the northerly line of Archwood Avenue S. W.; thence southerly parallel with the easterly line of Fulton Road S. W. and along said line produced to a point one hundred (100) feet southerly from Denison Avenue S. W. measured at right angles to the said southerly line of Denison Avenue S. W.; thence southeasterly in a direct line to a point in a westerly line of West 43rd Street seven hundred (700) feet southerly from the southerly line of Denison Avenue S. W. measured along said westerly line of West 43rd Street; thence easterly in a direct line to the southwest corner of subplot No. 6 of the J. M. Poe allotment, recorded in volume 27, page 14, Cuyahoga County Record of Maps; thence easterly along the southerly line of said subplot No. 6 to the southeast corner thereof; thence easterly in a direct line across an alley to the south-

west corner of subplot No. 19 of said J. M. Poe allotment; thence easterly along the southerly line of said subplot No. 19 to the westerly line of Brookside Park Avenue S. W.; thence easterly across Brookside Park Avenue S. W. in a direct line to the southwest corner of subplot No. 33 of said J. M. Poe allotment; thence easterly along the southerly line of said subplot No. 33 to the southeast corner thereof; thence easterly in a direct line to the southwest corner of subplot No. 12 of the G. L. Gruebele allotment, of a part of original Brooklyn Township lot No. 56, recorded in volume 14, page 8, Cuyahoga County Record of Maps; thence easterly along the southerly line of said subplot No. 12 of said G. L. Gruebele allotment to the westerly line of West 40th Place; thence easterly across West 40th Place in a direct line to the southwest corner of the A. J. Barker allotment, recorded in volume 15, page 8, Cuyahoga County Record of Maps; thence easterly along the southerly line of said A. J. Barker allotment to westerly line of West 39th Street; thence easterly across West 39th Street in a direct line to the southwest corner of the S. Barker allotment, recorded in volume 14, page 12, Cuyahoga County Record of Maps; thence easterly along the southerly line of said S. Barker allotment to the southeast corner thereof; thence easterly in a direct line to the southwest corner of Alcott allotment, recorded in volume 13, page 44, Cuyahoga County Record of Maps; thence southeasterly in a direct line to a point in the westerly line of E. H. Foster allotment, recorded in volume 14, page 43, Cuyahoga County Record of Maps; fifty (50) feet southerly from the southerly line of Highview Avenue S. W. measured on the westerly line of said E. H. Foster allotment; thence easterly fifty (50) feet southerly from and parallel with Highview Avenue S. W. to the westerly line of subplot No. 11 of said E. H. Foster allotment; thence southerly along the westerly line of said subplot No. 11 to a point 75 feet southerly from the southerly line of Highview Avenue S. W. measured along said westerly line of said subplot No. 11;

thence easterly seventy-five (75) feet from and parallel with Highview Avenue S. W. to the westerly line of original Brooklyn Township lot No. 65; thence easterly in a direct line to the southerly city limits at the intersection of said southerly city limits with the westerly line of subplot No. 57 of the Bethuel Fish Heirs' allotment, recorded in volume 19, page 16, Cuyahoga County Record of Maps; thence easterly along the southerly city limits to the southerly line of said last mentioned allotment; thence easterly along the southerly line of said allotment to the southeast corner thereof; thence northerly along the easterly line of subplot No. 40 of said Bethuel Fish Heirs' allotment and along said easterly line extended to the center of Louisiana Avenue S. W.; thence easterly along the center line of Louisiana Avenue S. W. to the center of West 30th Street; thence northerly along the center line of West 30th Street to the center line of Bradwell Avenue S. W.; thence easterly along the center of Bradwell Avenue S. W. to the westerly line of West 25th Street; thence easterly in a direct line to a point in the easterly line of West 25th Street one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet southerly from the southerly line of Selzer Avenue S. W.; thence easterly one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet southerly from and parallel to Selzer Avenue S. W.; a distance of one hundred and fifty-five (155) feet; thence northerly one hundred and fifty-five (155) feet easterly from and parallel to West 25th Street to the southerly line of Selzer Avenue S. W.; thence northerly across Selzer Avenue S. W. in a direct line to the southeast corner of subplot No. 5 of the A. Wirth allotment, recorded in volume 12, page 45, Cuyahoga County Record of Maps; thence northerly along the easterly boundary line of sublots Nos. 5 and 6 of said A. Wirth allotment to the southeast corner of subplot No. 60 of the M. Fish allotment, recorded in volume 5, page 25, Cuyahoga County Record of Maps; thence northerly along the easterly lines of sublots Nos. 60 and 61 of said M. Fish allotment to the southerly line of Denison Avenue

S. W.; thence northerly across Denison Avenue S. W. in a direct line to the southwest corner of subplot No. 1 of the E. M. Luce allotment, recorded in volume 17, page 29, Cuyahoga County Record of Maps; thence northerly along the westerly line of subplot No. 1 of said E. M. Luce allotment to the southwest corner of subplot No. 13 of the Grand Army Court allotment, recorded in volume 15, page 6, Cuyahoga County Record of Maps; thence northerly along the westerly line of said subplot No. 13 to the southerly line of Grand Army Court S. W.; thence northeasterly across Grand Army Court S. W. in a direct line to the southwest corner of subplot No. 12 of said last mentioned allotment; thence northerly along the westerly line of said subplot No. 12 to the southwest corner thereof; thence northerly in a direct line to the southeast corner of subplot No. 2 of the J. S. Fish subdivision, recorded in volume 4, page 13, Cuyahoga County Record of Maps; thence northerly along the easterly line of said subplot No. 2 to the southerly line of Forestdale Avenue S. W.; thence northerly across Forestdale Avenue S. W. to the southwest corner of subplot No. 5 of said J. S. Fish subdivision; thence northerly along the westerly line of said subplot No. 5 to the northwest corner thereof; thence easterly along the northerly boundary line of sublots Nos. 5 and 6 of said J. S. Fish subdivision to the southwest corner of subplot No. 1 of W. R. Mallo allotment, recorded in volume 13, page 49, Cuyahoga County Record of Maps; thence northerly along the westerly line of said subplot No. 1 to the southerly line of Willowdale Avenue S. W.; thence northerly across Willowdale Avenue S. W. to a point in the northerly line of Willowdale Avenue S. W. one hundred and fifty (150) feet easterly from the easterly line of West 25th Street and measured at right angles thereto; thence northerly one hundred and fifty (150) feet easterly from and parallel with West 25th Street to the intersection of a line one hundred and fifty (150) feet easterly from and parallel with the easterly line of Scranton Road S. W.;

thence northerly one hundred and fifty (150) feet easterly from and parallel with Scranton Road S. W. to the intersection of a line fifty (50) feet southerly from and parallel with the southerly line of West 17th Street; thence easterly fifty (50) feet southerly from and parallel with West 17th Street to the produced easterly line of subplot No. 132 of the East View addition, recorded in volume 16, page 19, Cuyahoga County Record of Maps; thence northerly along said produced line of said subplot No. 132 to the center of West 17th Street; thence easterly along the center line of West 17th Street to the produced southerly line of subplot No. 137 of said East View addition; thence easterly along said produced line and along the southerly line of said subplot No. 137 to the southeast corner thereof; which is also the easterly line of the East View addition; thence northerly along the easterly line of said East View addition to the northeast corner thereof; thence westerly along the northerly line of said East View addition and along said northerly line produced to the center of Scranton Road S. W.; thence southerly along the center line of Scranton Road S. W. to the place of beginning.

Sec. 70. District No. 25.—Beginning at the northeasterly bank of the Ohio Canal at its intersection with the easterly line of ten acre lot No. 2; thence northerly along the easterly line of said ten acre lot No. 2 to its intersection with the southerly boundary line of sewer district No. 2; thence westerly and southerly along the southerly and easterly boundary line of said sewer district No. 3 to its intersection with the Ohio Canal; thence easterly along said Ohio Canal to the place of beginning.

Sec. 71. District No. 26.—Beginning at the southerly shore line of Lake Erie at its intersection with the easterly line of East 72nd Street (Gordon Park Avenue); thence southerly along the easterly line of East 72nd Street to an angle in said East 72nd Street, 125 feet distant from the northerly line of the right of way of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway

Company measured along said easterly line of East 72nd Street extended; thence easterly at right angles to said Easterly line a distance of 50 feet to an angle in East 72nd Street, which is also the easterly line of East 72nd Street (East 72nd Street changes in width from 50 feet to 100 feet); thence southerly along the easterly line of East 72nd Street to the north line of the right of way of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company; thence easterly along the northerly line of said right of way to the easterly line of East 82nd Street produced northerly; thence southerly along said easterly line across the right of way of said Railroad Company to the southerly line of said right of way; thence southerly along the easterly line of East 82nd Street produced and East 82nd Street to the northerly line of subplot No. 105 of the R. N. Dunham allotment as recorded in volume 5, page 47, Cuyahoga County Records of Maps; thence easterly along the northerly line of subplot No. 105 to the easterly line of the R. N. Dunham allotment; thence southerly along said easterly line to the northerly line of St. Clair Avenue N. E.; thence easterly in a direct line across St. Clair Avenue N. E. to the intersection of the southerly line of St. Clair Avenue N. E. with the easterly line of Wheelock Road N. E.; thence southerly, westerly and southeasterly along the easterly line of Wheelock Road N. E. to the southerly line of Zenas King's subdivision recorded in volume 14, page 41, Cuyahoga County Records of Maps; thence westerly along said southerly line to the easterly line of subplot No. 53 of said Zenas King's subdivision; thence southerly along said easterly line of subplot No. 53, extended, a distance of 80 feet; thence westerly parallel with said southerly line of said subplot No. 53 to the easterly line of Ansel Rd. N. E.; thence southerly along the easterly line of Ansel Road N. E. to the northerly line of Dryden Avenue N. E.; thence easterly along said northerly line to easterly line of E. 88th Street (Dallas); thence southerly along said easterly line of E. 88th Street to a point distant 50 feet northerly and at right angles to the southerly line of original lot No. 376; thence easterly

parallel to the southerly line of original lots Nos. 376 and 377 and 50 feet distant northerly and at right angles therefrom to the westerly boundary line of Sewer District No. 27, as defined in this codified ordinance; thence northerly along said westerly boundary line of said sewer district No. 27 to its intersection with the northerly line of the right of way of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company; thence westerly along the northerly line of the right of way of said Railway Company to the westerly boundary line of the Village of Bratenahl; thence northerly along the westerly boundary line of the Village of Bratenahl to the south shore line of Lake Erie; thence westerly along the southerly shore line of Lake Erie to the place of beginning.

Sec. 72. District No. 27.—Beginning at the intersection of the southerly boundary line of the Village of Bratenahl and the easterly boundary line of original lot No. 356; thence southerly along the easterly boundary line of original lots Nos. 356 and 363 to the southeasterly corner of original lot No. 363; thence easterly along the northerly boundary line of original lot No. 372 to a point distant 200 feet westerly from the center line of Eddy Road and at right angles thereto; thence southeasterly 200 feet from the center line of Eddy Road and parallel thereto to the westerly boundary line of original lot No. 372; thence southerly along the westerly boundary line of original lot No. 372 to the southeast corner of original lot No. 372; thence southerly along the easterly boundary line of original lot No. 380 to the northerly boundary line of Putnam & Mill's subdivision as recorded in volume 7, page 5, Cuyahoga County Records of Maps; thence southwesterly along the northerly boundary line of the said Putnam & Mill's subdivision and the northerly boundary line of the Montgomery subdivision, as recorded in volume 6, page 20, Cuyahoga County Records of Maps, and the last described line extended, to the easterly boundary line of original lot No. 379; thence southerly along the

easterly boundary line of original lot No. 379 to a point 50 feet north of the southeast corner of original lot No. 379; thence westerly parallel to the southerly line of original lots Nos. 379 and 378 and 50 feet distant at right angles therefrom to the westerly line produced southerly of subplot No. 92 of Curtiss-Ambler & Johnson's subdivision as recorded in volume 16, page 10, Cuyahoga County Records of Maps; thence northerly on a straight line to the northwesterly corner of subplot No. 90 of said subdivision; thence across Olivet Alley on a straight line to the southwesterly corner of subplot No. 5 of Morison & Glenn's resubdivision as recorded in volume 29, page 1, Cuyahoga County Records of Maps; thence northerly along the westerly line of said subplot No. 5 to the northwesterly corner of said subplot; thence on a straight line across Olivet Avenue N. E. to the southwesterly corner of subplot No. 10 of Morrison & Glenn's resubdivision; thence along the westerly boundary line of said subplot No. 10 to the northwesterly corner of said subplot; thence easterly along the northerly boundary line of said subplot No. 10 to the southwesterly corner of subplot No. 15 of Morison & Glenn's resubdivision; thence northerly along the westerly boundary line of said subplot to the northwest corner of said subplot; thence across Hampden Avenue N. E. on a straight line to the southwest corner of subplot No. 20 of said Morison & Glenn's resubdivision; thence northerly to the northwest corner of said subplot No. 20; thence easterly along the northerly boundary line of said subplot to the southwest corner of subplot No. 24 of said Morison & Glenn's resubdivision; thence northerly along the westerly line of said subplot No. 24 to the northwest corner of said subplot; thence across Tacoma Avenue N. E. on a straight line to the southwest corner of subplot No. 43 of the Deming Realty Company's proposed allotment; thence northerly along the westerly boundary line of sublots Nos. 43, 44 and 45 of the Deming Realty Company's proposed allotment to the northwest corner of subplot No. 45; thence easterly along the northerly boundary

line of said subplot No. 45 to the southwest corner of subplot No. 46 of the Deming Realty Company's proposed allotment; thence along the westerly boundary line of said subplot No. 46 to the northwest corner of said subplot; thence on a straight line across Grantwood Avenue to the southwest corner of subplot No. 123 of the Deming Realty Company's proposed allotment; thence northerly along the westerly line of said subplot No. 123 to the northwest corner of said subplot; thence westerly along the southerly line of subplot No. 125 of the Deming Realty Company's proposed allotment; thence northerly along the westerly line of said subplot No. 125 to the northwest corner of said subplot; thence on a straight line across Drexel Avenue to the southwest corner of subplot No. 185 of the Deming Realty Company's proposed allotment; thence northerly along the westerly boundary line of said subplot No. 185 to the northwest corner of said subplot; thence westerly along the southerly boundary line of subplot No. 186 of the Deming Realty Company's proposed allotment to the southwest corner of said subplot No. 186; thence northerly along the westerly line of sublots Nos. 186, 187 and 189 of the Deming Realty Company's proposed allotment to the northwest corner of said subplot No. 189; thence on a straight line across Pasadena Avenue to the southwest corner of subplot No. 260 of the Deming Realty Company's proposed allotment; thence northerly along the westerly line of sublots Nos. 260, 261, 262, 263, 264 and 265 of the Deming Realty Company's proposed allotment to the northwest corner of said subplot No. 265; thence on a straight line across Massie Avenue N. E. to the southwest corner of subplot No. 346 of the Deming Realty Company's proposed allotment; thence northerly along the westerly line of sublots No. 346, 347, 348, 349, 350 and 351 of the Deming Realty Company's proposed allotment to the northwest corner of said subplot No. 351; thence across Morison Avenue N. E. on a straight line to the southwest corner of subplot No. 176 of the Morison & Massie's resubdivision as recorded in volume 33, page 7, Cuya-

hoga County Records of Maps; thence northerly along the westerly line of sublots Nos. 176, 177 and 178 of said Morison & Massie's resubdivision to the northwest corner of said subplot No. 178; thence westerly along the southerly boundary line of sublots Nos. 217 and 218 of Morison & Massie's resubdivision to the southwest corner of said subplot No. 218; thence northerly along the westerly line of sublots Nos. 218 and 219 of Morison & Massie's resubdivision and the last described line extended to the southerly line of original lot No. 370; thence easterly to the southeast corner of said original lot No. 370; thence northerly along the easterly line of said original lot No. 370 to the northeast corner of subplot No. 37 of the Cleveland Realty Company's subdivision as recorded in volume 24, page 17, Cuyahoga County Records of Maps; thence northwesterly on a straight line to the northeast corner of subplot No. 48 of said Cleveland Realty Company's subdivision; thence northerly on a straight line to the northeast corner of subplot No. 131 of said Cleveland Realty Company's subdivision; thence westerly along the northerly line of sublots Nos. 132 and 133 of said Cleveland Realty Company's subdivision to a point 200 feet from the center of Parkwood Drive N. E.; and at right angles thereto; thence northwesterly parallel to the center line of Parkwood Drive N. E. and 200 feet distant therefrom to the southerly line of St. Clair Avenue N. E.; thence on a straight line across St. Clair Avenue N. E. to the southeast corner of subplot No. 7 of George C. Shumway's subdivision as recorded in volume 4, page 35, Cuyahoga County Records of Maps; thence northwesterly on a straight line to the northeast corner of subplot No. 16 of said George C. Shumway's subdivision; thence northeasterly on a straight line to the southeast corner of subplot No. 28 of William Stanley's subdivision as recorded in volume 27, page 25, Cuyahoga County Records of Maps; thence northerly along the easterly line of said subplot No. 28 to the south line of Linwood Avenue S. E.; thence easterly 120 feet along the southerly line of Linwood

Avenue S. E.; thence northerly on a straight line across Linwood Avenue S. E. and the easterly line of subplot No. 17 of said subdivision to the northeast corner of subplot No. 17; thence northerly, northeasterly, northwesterly, northeasterly northwesterly, northeasterly, northerly and northwesterly to the northeast corner of subplot No. 94 of the Curtiss-Ambler Realty Company's subdivision, recorded in volume 26, page 23, Cuyahoga County Records of Maps; thence northwesterly along the last described line produced to the southerly boundary line of the Village of Bretenahl; thence northeasterly along the southerly boundary line of the Village of Bretenahl to the place of beginning.

Sec. 73. District No. 28.—Beginning in the center line of Coit Avenue at the intersection of Coit Avenue and the northerly line of the right of way of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company (southerly boundary of the Village of Bretenahl); thence southeasterly along the center line of Coit Avenue to the easterly line of original lot No. 353; thence southerly along the easterly line of original lots Nos. 353, 358, 365 and 373 to the southeasterly corner of said original lot No. 373; thence westerly along the southerly line of original lot No. 373 to the southwest corner thereof; thence northerly along the westerly line of original lot No. 373 to a point 200 feet from the center line of Eddy Road and at right angles thereto; thence northwesterly parallel to the center line of Eddy Road and 200 feet distant westerly therefrom to the northerly line of original lot No. 372; thence westerly along the northerly line of said original lot No. 372 to the northwesterly corner of said original lot No. 372; thence northerly along the westerly boundary line of original lot No. 364 and original lot No. 357 to the intersection of the southerly boundary line of the Village of Bretenahl; thence northeasterly along the southerly boundary line of the Village of Bretenahl to the place of beginning.

Sec. 74. District No. 29.—Beginning at the intersection of

the westerly city limits and the center line of Pensacola Avenue S. W. extended westerly; thence southerly along the city limits line to the southwest corner of the Brooklyn Ridge subdivision, as recorded in volume 32, page 29, Cuyahoga County Records of Maps; thence easterly, southeasterly and easterly along the southerly city limits line to the intersection of the center line of West 21st Street; thence northerly along the center line of West 21st Street to the center line of Tampa Avenue S. W. extended easterly; thence easterly along said center line of West 21st Street extended to a point 200 feet distant and at right angles to the center line of West 21st Street S. W.; thence northerly and parallel to the center line of W. 21st Street and 200 feet distant at right angles easterly therefrom to the center line of Tate Avenue S. W. extended easterly; thence northwesterly parallel to the center line of Broadview Road S. W. and 200 feet distant at right angles therefrom to the intersection of the easterly boundary line of Roger & Guscott's allotment as recorded in volume 23, page 30, Cuyahoga County Records of Maps; thence northerly along the easterly line of said allotment and along the easterly line of the proposed sewage disposal grounds and said easterly line prolonged northerly to the northerly line of the right of way of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railway Company; thence northwesterly along said right of way line to the easterly line of W. 25th Street as originally laid out; thence northerly along the easterly line of W. 25th Street to Big Creek; thence westerly along the bank of Big Creek to a point 125 feet westerly and at right angles from the westerly line of W. 25th Street as now occupied by the W. 25th Street Viaduct; thence southerly and parallel with West 25th Street and 125 feet distant therefrom to the southerly line of Brookside Park; thence westerly and southerly along said Park line to the northerly line of the Brooklyn Park allotment as recorded in volume 21, page 15, Cuyahoga County Records of Maps; thence westerly along the northerly line of said allotment to the easterly

line of W. 39th Street; thence southerly along the easterly line of W. 39th Street to the intersection of the center line of Pensacola Avenue S. W. extended easterly; thence westerly along the center line of Pensacola Avenue S. W. extended easterly, the center line of Pensacola Avenue S. W. and the center line of Pensacola Avenue S. W. extended westerly to the place of beginning.

STREET NAMING AND HOUSE NUMBERING.

Sec. 75. All thoroughfares in the section bounded by Lake Erie, easterly city limits, Euclid Avenue and Ontario Street, shall have the suffix N. E., meaning northeast, added to the name of said thoroughfare. All thoroughfares in the section bounded by Euclid Avenue, the easterly city limits, southerly city limits, to the river, the river to Canal Street extended, Canal Street to Huron Street and Ontario Street, shall have the suffix S. E., meaning southeast, added to the name of said thoroughfare. All thoroughfares in the section bounded by Lake Erie, Ontario Street to Huron Street, Huron Street to the river, the river south to the Cincinnati Slip, from Cincinnati Slip west to Lorain Street, Lorain Street to the city limits, the west city limits to Lake Erie, shall have the suffix N. W., meaning northwest, added to the name of said thoroughfare. All thoroughfares in the section bounded by Ontario Street by way of Vinegar Hill to Canal Street, Canal Street to the river, the river south to the southerly city limits, the southerly city limits and westerly city limits to Lorain Street, Lorain Street to the river at Cincinnati Slip and north along the river to Huron Street, shall have the suffix S. W., meaning southwest, added to the name of said thoroughfare.

Sec. 76. Classification of Thoroughfares.—The term “thoroughfare” means all ways used or opened for public travel, whatever its present designation. All thoroughfares running in a general east and west direction shall be called avenues. All thoroughfares running in a general north and south direction

shall be called streets. All diagonal thoroughfares shall be called roads. All short or disconnected thoroughfares running in a general north and south direction shall be called places. All short or disconnected thoroughfares running in a general east and west direction shall be called courts. All curved thoroughfares shall be called drives.

Sec. 77. House Numbering.—In general, one number on each side of the thoroughfare will be allowed for each 20 feet in the residence section of the city, and ten feet in the business section of the city. Even numbers shall be placed on the right hand of all thoroughfares, progressing with the numbers. All odd numbers on the left hand. All avenues and courts will be numbered in blocks, the first number in each being 100 corresponding to the street number at the beginning of the block. Blocks running in the same direction as street numbers. The house numbers on streets and places shall in general be continuous from north to south, and so arranged that numbers on parallel streets will be in the same block.

All streets and places in the northeast section shall be numbered from 1999 at Euclid Avenue backward. All streets and places in the southeast section will be numbered 2000 at Euclid Avenue, then upward progressing southerly. All streets and places in the northwest section shall be numbered 1999 at Lorain Avenue, thence backward northerly. All streets and places in the southwest section shall be numbered from 2000 at Lorain Avenue upward, progressing southerly.

The Public Square be numbered beginning at the west intersection of Superior Avenue, the even numbers around the south half of the Square, one number for each ten feet, and the odd numbers around the north half of the Square for each ten feet.

Sec. 78. Location of Numbers.—The numbers shall in general be placed upon the center of the riser of the top step leading to a building. Where this is impracticable, the location will be designated by the Chief Engineer.

Sec. 79. The Board of Public Service shall number all houses and furnish a suitable number to be placed thereon at the request of the owner thereof.

Sec. 80. The names of the streets of the City of Cleveland shall be as provided by Ordinance No. 47575-A, passed January 23, 1905, as amended by Ordinance No. 3005, passed January 29, 1906; and all streets thereafter dedicated or laid out in the City of Cleveland shall be assigned by the Council such names as are consistent with the system provided for in sections 75 and 76 hereof.

Sec. 81. The term "house," as used in this subdivision, is intended to mean any dwelling house, business block, or building used for business purposes; and the term "street," any street, avenue, lane, alley, public place or highway.

There shall be prepared by the chief engineer maps of all streets required to be numbered, drawn to an accurate scale, showing all intersecting streets, and the location of the fronts of all houses and each front doorway in the same. The whole length of the street shall be divided up into spaces or lots of 20 or 15 feet front as aforesaid. A number shall be given for each space, and the number coinciding most nearly with the location of any doorway shall be the number of the same. Consecutive numbers shall be placed directly opposite on lines at right angles to the street. All numbers placed on houses under this subdivision shall be indicated on said maps. Said maps shall be bound in convenient volumes, and kept on file in the office of the chief engineer, and shall be the property of the city.

Sec. 82. It shall be unlawful for any person to take down or deface any number put up in accordance with the provisions of this subdivision. It shall be unlawful for any person to retain any number on his house, or make use of any number, other than that provided for under this subdivision, for a period exceeding 30 days after the adoption by the council of the resolution referred to in the last section, to number a street or district

which embraces such house; or for any owner, agent, or occupant of any property to refuse or neglect to number under this subdivision.

CHAPTER II.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE COUNCIL.

Sec. 83. The Council of the City of Cleveland shall consist of thirty-two (32) members, twenty-six (26) of whom shall be elected from the wards in the city, and six shall be elected at large. Such councilmen shall be electors of the City of Cleveland, and not hold any other public office, or employment except that of notary public or member of the State militia, and shall not be interested in any contract with the city, and all such councilmen at large shall have resided in this city, and councilmen from wards shall have resided in their respective wards for at least one year preceding their election.

Sec. 84. Councilmen shall be elected as provided by law, and shall hold their offices for terms of two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 85. Each councilman elected as hereinbefore provided shall receive a salary of twelve hundred dollars (\$1200.00) per annum, payable semi-monthly, and a proportionate reduction in such salary shall be made for non-attendance of any member upon any regular or special meeting of the Council, and a further reduction shall be made of two dollars (\$2.00) for the failure of any member to attend a regularly called meeting of any committee; provided, however, that the deduction for Council and committee meetings not attended in any one week shall never exceed the proportionate salary for such week.

Sec. 86. The regular meetings of the Council shall be

held in the Council Chamber in the City Hall, on Monday evening of each week, except the third, fourth and fifth Monday in July, and the first and second Monday in August, and the Monday preceding the general election, beginning at the hour of 7:30 P. M., unless otherwise ordered by the Council. The Council shall provide and be subject to rules for its own proceedings, and shall keep a journal and have all such powers as are provided by law.

EMPLOYES OF COUNCIL.

Sec. 87. At the first regular meeting of the Council, in each even numbered year, there shall be elected by the Council a sergeant-at-arms, who shall attend all meetings of the Council, preserve order under the direction of the presiding officer thereof, and perform such other duties as the Council may direct. He shall receive a salary of two hundred and sixty dollars (\$260.00) a year. There shall be elected a page and messenger, who shall also act as messenger in the office of the Clerk of the Council, and shall perform such duties as the Council or the Clerk may require. He shall receive a salary of One Thousand Dollars (\$1000.00) per year.

CITY CLERK.

Sec. 88. At the first regular meeting of the Council in each even numbered year there shall be elected a Clerk of the Council who shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum and who shall also perform the duties of City Clerk. He shall hold his office as prescribed by law, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified. He shall take the oath prescribed by law and give bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5000.00), conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office and that he will pay over all moneys coming into his possession belonging to the City, which bond shall be deposited with the Auditor.

Sec. 89. The City Clerk shall appoint, subject to the confirmation of the Council, the following assistants: one assistant who shall receive a salary of Two Thousand Dollars (\$2000.00) per annum; one index clerk, who shall receive a salary of Fifteen Hundred Dollars (\$1500.00) per annum; one license clerk, who shall receive a salary of Fifteen Hundred Dollars (\$1500.00) per annum; one record clerk, who shall receive a salary of Seven Hundred and Twenty Dollars (\$720.00) per annum; two stenographers, who shall each receive a salary of Seven Hundred and Twenty Dollars (\$720.00) per annum. The several assistants and employes herein enumerated, shall perform such duties as may be assigned to them by the City Clerk. The first assistant, index clerk and license clerk shall each give bond, to the approval of the Mayor, for the faithful performance of his duties, in the sum of One Thousand Dollars (\$1000.00).

Sec. 90. The City Clerk shall keep an accurate and correct journal of the proceedings of the Council, and shall have the custody of all the laws, ordinances and newspaper files of the city. It shall be his duty to attend to the binding of such newspapers as may be taken by the city, and to see that all ordinances are promptly and correctly published, as required by law, and he shall furnish all transcripts, orders and certificates called for by any person, and authenticate the same by his official signature under the city seal.

Sec. 91. The City Clerk shall, within two weeks after the passage of any ordinance by the Council vacating, narrowing, or altering any street or alley, inform the County Auditor of the action of the Council by mailing him a certified copy of such ordinance.

Sec. 92. It shall be the duty of the City Clerk to furnish to the Public Library of the City of Cleveland copies of all reports, Council proceedings or other documents, or matters printed by authority of the City immediately upon their publication.

Sec. 93. Prior to the first day of January, and the first day

of July in each year the Clerk of this Council shall advertise for bids for doing all printing necessary to be done for six months; and advertisement shall be made upon specifications prepared by the Clerk, to include first reading ordinances, notices and other printing necessary to be done or authorized by this Council, and in addition thereto the Clerk shall at the same time advertise for bids for the publication of all proceedings and transactions of the Council, together with the publication of all ordinances and resolutions required by Section 124 of the Municipal Code to be published, each bidder to state separately his bid for the publication of passed ordinances and resolutions, and his bid for publishing the proceedings and transactions of the Council and furnishing such proceedings and transactions in pamphlet form and passed ordinances in slip form; and the bids received by the Clerk upon the advertisement herein authorized to be made shall be reported by the Clerk to the Council and the Council shall award a contract for six months from the date of the making thereof to the lowest bidder for printing as hereinbefore required, and in addition thereto the Council shall award contracts for six months to two (2) newspapers of opposite politics and of general circulation in the corporation printed in the English language, and to one (1) newspaper printed in the German language for the publication of passed ordinances and resolutions required by said Section 124 of the Municipal Code to be published, and to one of such newspapers printed in the English language, in addition to such contract for publication the Council shall award a contract for the printing of the proceedings of the Council, the furnishing of proceedings in pamphlet form and passed ordinance slips.

And in awarding said contracts for publication and printing of proceedings and passed ordinances, the Council reserves the right to award said contracts to that newspaper whose bid for all the work done by it is, in the judgment of the Council, the lowest, considering price bid and circulation secured.

CHAPTER III.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT.

- THE MAYOR.

Sec. 94. The Mayor shall be elected for a term of two years and shall serve until his successor has been elected and qualified. He shall be an elector of the corporation, and before entering upon the duties of his office he shall take the oath required by law and give a bond with sufficient sureties to the approval of the Council in the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00), conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office. The Mayor shall receive a salary of Six Thousand Dollars (\$6000.00) per annum.

Sec. 95. The Mayor shall appoint a private secretary, who shall receive a salary of Twenty-five Hundred Dollars (\$2500.00) per annum, and before entering upon the discharge of his duties shall give bond, conditioned according to law, to be approved by the Mayor, in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5000.00). The Mayor shall appoint a clerk for service in the executive office, who shall receive a salary of Nine Hundred and Sixty Dollars (\$960.00) per annum, and such clerk shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties give bond, conditioned according to law and approved by the Mayor, in the sum of Three Thousand Dollars (\$3000.00). The Mayor shall also appoint one stenographer who shall receive a salary of Eight Hundred and Forty Dollars (\$840.00) per annum, and one clerk

who shall receive a salary of Seven Hundred and Eighty Dollars (\$780.00) per annum.

Sec. 96. The Mayor shall perform all the duties prescribed by the ordinances of the City and the laws of Ohio, and shall have all the powers conferred upon him by such laws. The Mayor shall have power to extend courtesies to and reciprocate the same of other cities by presenting them a volume of Revised Ordinances and Annual Reports of the City in such manner as to him may seem suitable. The Mayor shall cause the City's flag to be kept at the masthead of the staff in the Public Square from sunrise to sunset of each day throughout the year, except on the occasion of the death of an officer or former officer of the City or prominent citizen, when he shall cause the same to be lowered to half-mast.

PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL.

Sec. 97. The President of Council shall be elected for a term of two years and shall serve until his successor is elected and qualified. He shall be an elector of the corporation and shall preside at all regular and special meetings of Council, but shall have no vote therein except in case of a tie. When the Mayor is absent from the City, or is unable from any cause to perform his duties, the President of Council shall be Acting Mayor. In case of the death, resignation or removal of the Mayor the President of Council shall become the Mayor and serve for the unexpired term and until a successor to the Mayor has been elected and qualified. The President of the Council shall receive a salary of Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000.00) per annum, payable semi-monthly, as long as he shall be so acting as President of such Council, but in the event of the death, resignation, removal or permanent disability of the Mayor requiring the President of the Council to become Mayor, as hereinbefore provided, the President of the Council shall thereupon receive the salary provided for the Mayor.

AUDITOR.*

Sec. 98. The Auditor shall be elected for a term of two years and shall serve until his successor is elected and qualified. He shall be an elector of the corporation and shall perform all the duties and have all the powers imposed upon city auditors by the laws of the State of Ohio. The Auditor shall upon his election, and before entering upon the performance of his duties, execute a bond with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Mayor and Council, in the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00). The Auditor shall have a seal, in the center of which shall be the words "The City of Cleveland," and around the margin shall be the words "City Auditor," an impression of which seal shall be affixed by the Auditor to all transcripts, orders, certificates and other papers requiring authentication. The Auditor shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office, and shall receive a salary of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) per annum.

Sec. 99. The Auditor shall appoint the following employees: two deputy auditors who shall each receive a salary of Twenty-four Hundred Dollars (\$2,400.00) per annum; one chief clerk who shall receive a salary of Seventeen Hundred Dollars (\$1,700.00) per annum; two accountants who shall each receive a salary of Fifteen Hundred Dollars (\$1,500.00) per annum; one book-keeper who shall receive a salary of Fifteen Hundred Dollars (\$1,500.00) per annum; two accountants who shall each receive a salary of Thirteen Hundred Dollars (\$1,300.00) per annum; one claim agent who shall receive a salary of Twelve Hundred Dollars (\$1,200.00) per annum; one accountant who shall receive a salary of Eleven Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$1,150.00) per annum; three book-keepers who shall each receive a salary of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) per annum; three clerks in the tax department who shall each receive a salary of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) per annum; two clerks in the

*The duties of the Auditor in relation to public money deposited by the City Treasurer will be found *post* §§ 122 *et seq.*

tax department who shall each receive a salary of Nine Hundred Dollars (\$900.00) per annum; one clerk in the tax department who shall receive a salary of Eight Hundred and Forty Dollars (\$840.00) per annum; one clerk in the tax department who shall receive a salary of Seven Hundred and Eighty Dollars (\$780.00) per annum; one stenographer who shall receive a salary of Seven Hundred and Twenty Dollars (\$720.00) per annum; two clerks in the tax department who shall each receive a salary of Six Hundred Dollars (\$600.00) per annum; one store-keeper who shall receive a salary of Six Hundred Dollars (\$600.00) per annum; one auditing clerk who shall receive a salary of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) per annum, to be paid from the water works fund.

Sec. 100. The several officers and employees appointed as provided in the preceding section shall aid and assist the Auditor in the discharge of his official duties, and render such service as he may from time to time prescribe. They shall each before entering upon the discharge of their respective duties give bond for the faithful performance thereof, conditioned according to law and approved by the Mayor, in the sum of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00), except that the bonds of each of said deputy auditors shall be in the sum of Three Thousand Dollars (\$3,000.00).

Sec. 101. The Auditor shall be the fiscal agent and general accountant of the City and shall receive and preserve in his office all city books and all vouchers, documents and papers relating to the accounts and contracts of the City, its revenue, debts and fiscal affairs, whether between the City and any board or officer thereof, or between the City and bodies corporate, except when such books, vouchers or documents are by law or ordinance placed in the custody of some other officer, board or person.

Sec. 102. The Auditor shall accept and install such system of accounting and reporting as shall be formulated by the Auditor of State, and it shall be the duty of the Auditor to examine and

audit all accounts and demands in favor of or against the City for the payment of which any money may be drawn out of the City treasury, and after having examined the same with all accompanying vouchers and documents, certify the balance or true state of such claims or demands, except when some other officer is charged with such duty. The account between the City and the City Treasurer, to be kept by the Auditor, shall charge said Treasurer with all money received into the treasury, specifying the source from which said moneys are derived, and shall credit him with all warrants drawn on the City treasury. The account between the City and all officers, boards, persons or bodies corporate, who may have the collection of any money for the City, shall charge each with the amount which may be in his hands for collection, or with blank licenses or certificates issued to him, and shall credit him with all money which he shall pay into City treasury. The Auditor shall, so far as is consistent with the system formulated by the Auditor of State, keep in proper account books a detailed and specific statement of the condition of the City revenue, entering every fund, which by law or ordinance is made a separate fund, under its appropriate head, crediting each fund with all receipts into the treasury on account thereof, and charging it with all appropriation therefrom, and all warrants thereon. He shall keep a register of all warrants drawn on the treasury, specifying the date, number and the amount, the name of the person to whom and out of what fund payable. He shall keep an account of all debts due to or from the City, and a bill book in which he shall enter all bonds, notes, bills and other obligations given by or payable to the City, with the name of the person by or to whom principal and interest are payable, and the rate of interest which the same draws, and all accounts, notes, bonds or claims against or in favor of the City for purchase of lands, buildings or other property, or for rents due thereon, shall be entered as other claims and accounts on proper books by the Auditor.

Sec. 103. The Auditor shall keep separate accounts of the revenue applicable to the various objects for which the City has to provide in accordance with the several items of the general and special appropriation ordinances passed by the Council.

Sec. 104. The Auditor shall not draw a warrant on the City treasury in favor of any person indebted to the City, or the assignee of such person, except for the balance which may appear to be due to such person over and above the amount of the debt due the City, nor in favor of any officer or employee who is in arrears or in default for the payment of money to the City.

Sec. 105. Whenever upon the adjustment of any account a sum of money shall be found by the Auditor to be due to the City from any City officer or employee and the same shall not be paid into the City treasury within ten (10) days after the adjustment of the account, he shall order suit to be commenced against the delinquent, or take such other measures as in his judgment will most effectually secure the City against loss.

Sec. 106. The Auditor, whenever required, shall furnish the Mayor or Council copies or abstracts of any books, accounts, records, vouchers or documents in his office, and any information in relation to anything pertaining to his office, or to the revenue of the City, and he shall at all times permit the Mayor or any member of the Council or any other city officer or board interested to examine any book, paper or document in his office.

Sec. 107. The Auditor shall register in his office a suitable book under the head "temporary loans" of notes issued on account of the City for temporary loans or otherwise, and countersign the same as registered, and whenever such note shall be paid or renewed, he shall cause a marginal entry to be made thereof, stating the date when paid or renewed, and the amount paid or renewed, and no note made for the purpose of temporary loan shall be legally issued or shall bind unless the same shall be regis-

tered and countersigned as hereinbefore provided. Whenever any such note be paid the City Treasurer shall forthwith present the same to the Auditor, and thereupon the Auditor shall make the proper entry and cancel and keep on file said note.

Sec. 108. The Auditor shall keep in his office an account of all public improvements ordered by the Council and under contract, copies of which shall be furnished him by the several departments authorized to make contracts on behalf of the City. Said book shall show the estimate of such improvement, the amount certified to be paid for the same, the amounts paid from time to time, and when any such improvement is completed, the date of the final payment and the amount thereof.

Sec. 109. The Auditor shall superintend the making of all special assessments for improvement, and in all cases where the special assessment produces a greater fund than is necessary to pay for the improvement, he shall, after all claims against said fund have been satisfied, notify the Council of the fact that a balance remains to be refunded, and upon the passage of a resolution by the Council the Auditor shall proceed to refund said balance, and to that end shall notify by mail all persons who are entitled to a portion thereof whose addresses are known, and shall post in a conspicuous place in his office the names of persons entitled to a portion of said surplus whose addresses are unknown. Any sum remaining unclaimed for the period of two (2) years from date of the commencing of such refunding as aforesaid, shall be credited upon the books of the Auditor's department to "unclaimed moneys," and where taxes are delinquent and owing to a special fund the Auditor may, in order to commence the refunding of said surplus, credit to said special fund from said unclaimed moneys a sum equal to the amount of special tax delinquent, provided, that when said delinquent tax is collected it shall be credited to uncalimed moneys, and provided further, that the Auditor shall not be required to notify any tax payer whose tax is delinquent of the refunding of said surplus.

THE TREASURER.

Sec. 110. The Treasurer shall be elected for a term of two years and serve until his successor is elected and qualified. Prior to entering upon the duties of his office, he shall take the oath required by law and give bond, with two or more sureties, to the approval of the Mayor, in the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000.00) payable to the City, conditioned to well and truly pay over all moneys received by him, and for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, according to law and the ordinances of the City, which bond shall be deposited with the Auditor. He shall receive a salary of Four Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$4,500.00) per annum.

Sec. 111. The Treasurer shall appoint the following assistants and employees: One first assistant who shall receive a salary of Two Thousand and Eight Hundred Dollars (\$2,800.00) per annum; one second assistant who shall receive a salary of One Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars (\$1,800.00) per annum; one paymaster, who shall receive a salary of One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$1,500.00) per annum; one assistant paymaster who shall receive a salary of One Thousand Two Hundred Dollars (\$1,200.00) per annum, and one assistant paymaster who shall receive a salary of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) per annum.

Sec. 112. The assistants and employes authorized to be appointed under the provisions of the preceding section shall assist and aid the Treasurer in the discharge of his official duties, and render such services and discharge such duties as he may from time to time prescribe for them respectively. They shall each give bond for the faithful performance of their duty, conditioned according to law and to the approval of the Mayor, as follows: The first assistant in the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$20,000.00); the second assistant in the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00); paymaster in the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$20,000.00); each of the assistant paymasters in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00).

Sec. 113. The books, accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer shall at all times be subject to the inspection and examination of the Auditor, the Finance Committee, or any member thereof, or of any special committee appointed by the Council for that purpose.

Sec. 114. The Treasurer, on going out of office, shall deliver to his successor all the public money, books, accounts, papers, documents and properties in his possession, and in case of his death, his legal representative shall deliver the same.

DEPOSITARY COMMISSION.

Sec. 115. All public moneys coming into the hands of the Treasurer of the City of Cleveland, as Treasurer of said City, or from any other source, shall be deposited by the Treasurer as hereinafter provided, in such banks, situated within Cuyahoga County, as are designated, in the manner herein provided, as the depositories of such money, by a Commission composed of the Mayor and City Solicitor and the Treasurer of the City of Cleveland, and their successors in office, which said officials shall constitute and be known as the Depositary Commission.

Sec. 116. The officers designated as constituting such Depositary Commission, shall serve as members thereof without compensation, but the Commission shall be provided with the necessary books and stationery at the general expense of the City. The Mayor shall be president and the Treasurer shall be secretary of the Commission herein created. The Commission shall hold meetings on the first business day of each month, and whenever called to meet by the president for a special purpose at the office of the Mayor of the City, and shall keep a record of the proceedings, and file all papers received by it which record and papers shall be open to public inspection at any public session of the Commission.

Sec. 117. Upon the first and second Mondays of October, 1906, and thereafter triennially on the first and second Mondays

of October, the Depositary Commission shall publish in one daily newspaper, printed and of general circulation in the City of Cleveland and County of Cuyahoga, a notice which shall invite sealed proposals from all banks coming within the provisions hereof, which proposals shall stipulate the rate of interest they will pay respectively for the use of so much of the public money aforesaid as shall not exceed the aggregate of the paid in capital stock and surplus of such bidding bank, and shall not in any event in any one bank exceed the sum of one million dollars, from the first day of July next after such bidding to and including the 30th day of June three years thereafter, said notice in each case to contain a statement to the effect that such sealed proposals will be received on the first Monday in November at 10 o'clock A. M., in the office of the Mayor of the City of Cleveland, and that said proposals are subject to all the limitations and requirements of the laws of the State of Ohio and the ordinances of the City of Cleveland.

Sec. 118. On the first Monday in November, 1906, and thereafter triennially on the first Monday of November subsequent to the publication of the notice inviting sealed proposals provided for in this chapter, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M., the Commission shall in open session open said proposals and shall award the use of the public money to the banks proposing to pay the highest rate of interest, awarding to no bank a larger share of such deposits than the aggregate of the paid in capital stock and surplus of such bank, and in no event to any one bank more than one million dollars, and awarding such deposits to such number of banks as shall be necessary under this limitation to provide for the deposit of all the public moneys in the hands of the Treasurer or to come into his hands during the contracts provided for herein, upon such banks tendering a good and sufficient bond issued by a surety company authorized to do business in Ohio, or furnishing good and sufficient security in a sum not less than 20 per cent in excess of the maximum amount at

any time to be deposited in any said bank. Said Commission may if it be necessary re-advertise for all or a part of said money, provided that in case of such re-advertisement any necessary deduction shall be made from the period of three years in the contract entered into pursuant to such advertisement as shall cause said contract to expire on the 30th day of June three years next after the June following the advertisement hereunder.

Sec. 119. No award to any bank shall be binding until there shall be executed by such bank and accepted by the Depositary Commission a good and sufficient undertaking of the kind set forth, in this chapter, payable to the City, conditioned for the receipt, safe keeping and payment over, as provided herein, of all moneys which may come into the custody of the bank under and by virtue of this ordinance and under and by virtue of such proposal and the award of the Commission herein created, together with interest thereon at the rate specified in the proposal, and such undertaking shall further be conditioned for the faithful performance by the bank of all duties and obligations imposed by the laws of the State of Ohio and this chapter upon the depositary of such public moneys.

Sec. 120. The undertakings hereinbefore provided to be given shall not be accepted by the Commission until they shall have been submitted to the counsel designated by statute of the City, and any other board or public body created by law or ordinance and charged with the disbursement of funds coming into the hands of the Treasurer, and certified by him to be in due and legal form, and conformable to the provisions of these ordinances and of the laws of the State of Ohio, which certificate shall be endorsed upon each of such bonds and if the bank to which an award is made as aforesaid fail to execute and furnish the undertakings herein required, to the acceptance of the Commission within two (2) weeks after the award has been made, the Commission may award the use of the money to any other bank, the written proposal of which offers the same rate of inter-

est therefor as is designated in the proposal of such defaulting bank; but if the proposal of no other bank offers the same rate of interest as aforesaid, the Commission may award the use of the money to any bank, the written proposal of which offers the next lower rate, and in case of award after such default the bank to which the award is made shall execute undertakings in the same manner as is herein provided in the case of banks to which awards are made upon the proposals originally submitted by them.

Sec. 121. The bank to which an award is made hereunder shall upon the acceptance of its undertakings by the Commission, become the depositary of the money aforesaid, for the period fixed by ordinance, and until the undertakings of its successor as such depositary are accepted by the Commission. But the Commission may, from time to time, require additional security from any such depositary bank at any time it deems the same necessary, in such sum as it shall designate, and if the bank refuse or neglect, for a period of five days thereafter, to give such additional security, the removal of the money therefrom forthwith may be ordered by the Commission, and another bank designated to be the depositary thereof temporarily, at such rate of interest, or without interest, as the Commission may determine. The order for such removal, or for any removal under the provisions of ordinance shall be entered in the record of the proceedings of the Commission, and a copy thereof, duly certified as such by the president and secretary of the Commission, shall be transmitted to the Auditor, and a like copy to the Treasurer; and thereupon such Auditor shall issue his warrant for the withdrawal of the public money from the depositary, and the Treasurer shall issue checks accordingly for the removal. If the money, in case of such removal, be deposited in a bank designated as a temporary depositary, such bank shall, before the receipt by it of any of the money, enter into the undertakings required by ordinance; but if no such undertaking be entered into then

the money shall be deposited by the Treasurer as if no depositary had been designated.

Sec. 122. Upon the receipt of a written notice, duly signed by the president and secretary of the Commission herein created, and a warrant duly signed by the Auditor, the Treasurer shall deposit in the depositary or depositaries named in said notice, in such proportionate quantities as shall be designated in said warrant all public money in his custody, less a sum not exceeding Six Thousand Dollars (\$6,000.00) and thereafter he shall at the close of each business day as nearly as is practicable in the proportion fixed by said warrant, deposit his total receipts for the day, less any sum he may have used in cashing the Auditor's tax abatement and refunding certificates issued by authority of the Council, provided that all public moneys in the hands of the Treasurer shall be deposited by him in such depositary banks, to the credit of the Board, corporation or authority for which said Treasurer holds said money. The moneys so deposited in any bank selected as depositary shall bear interest at the rate specified in the proposal of such bank, to be computed on daily balances, and on the 30th day of June and the 30th day of December of each year, and at any time the accounts are closed, the depositary shall place such interest on the money to the credit of the board, corporation or authority in whose name the money is deposited, and in writing notify the Auditor and the secretary of the Commission herein created of the amount so credited to each of the said funds, as the same shall appear.

Sec. 123. Each depositary shall in writing notify the Auditor before noon of each business day of the amount of deposits to the credit of the several funds made by the Treasurer the preceding business day, and the depositary shall pay out money deposited under the provisions of this ordinance only on the checks of the Treasurer, and no such check shall be valid or payable unless it has partly printed and partly written on the same paper therewith, a duplicate of the warrant of the

Auditor, authorizing the payment of the sum specified in the check. All such warrants and orders shall be drawn and signed in duplicate, one of which shall have printed upon its face the word "original" and the other shall have printed on its face the word "duplicate," and shall be and remain unsevered from such check until severed by the Treasurer. The Auditor shall so draw his warrants that there shall be at all times, as nearly as practicable, the proper proportionate amount of money on deposit in each depositary.

Sec. 124. Before noon of each business day, the Treasurer shall make to the Auditor a sworn statement showing the total amount of tax abatement and refunding certificates cashed since the last presentation thereof to the Auditor and for the preceding business day, the total amounts deposited in each depositary, the total amount of tax abatement, the refunding of certificates cashed, the total amount of cash remaining in his hands, the number and amount of checks issued on each depositary, and the balance in each depositary; and he shall keep such books as shall enable him to make such statements as to all public moneys in his custody. All money paid to the Treasurer shall be paid upon the order or draft of the Auditor, and receipts therefor shall be given in duplicate, one of which shall have printed on its face the word "original" and the other the word "duplicate." The duplicates of receipts for money shall be filed with the Auditor, and each receipt shall state the amount received, from whom received, and to what fund or funds the same is to be applied.

Sec. 125. The salaries of all City officials and employes, the monthly payrolls of all public corporations and authorities, the public money of which is deposited by the Treasurer, pursuant to the terms of this ordinance or the laws of this State, may be paid in cash, and to provide money for such payment the Auditor shall issue his warrant authorizing the issuance of checks upon the depositary for such amount, stated in the warrant, as shall be sufficient to meet such demands. All other war-

rants shall be drawn in favor of the persons to whom the amounts specified therein respectively are due, or in favor of their assigns.

Sec. 126. The Auditor shall keep in his office books in which shall be entered receipts of the Treasurer daily, as shown by the duplicate receipts returned to him by the Treasurer, the amount of deposits by the Treasurer daily with each depositary as shown by the statements of the respective depositaries, the daily aggregate amounts of warrants issued by him and the balance at the close of each business day to the credit of the board, corporation or authority represented by him in the hands of each depositary, and the Auditor shall duly certify to the correctness of the sworn statements hereinbefore provided for, provided they be found to be correct upon comparison with their respective books, and shall file such statements in their offices respectively. If any such sworn statements be found to be incorrect, the Auditor shall forthwith give notice of such fact to the Treasurer, and unless the discrepancy so discovered be immediately corrected, the Auditor shall forthwith notify the Depositary Commission thereof.

Sec. 127. The Auditor shall keep in his office books which will show the balance daily to the credit of each fund, of which he keeps an account, and shall issue no warrant payable from any such fund unless there is money belonging thereto for the payment of the warrant in full; and upon the first business day of each month he shall prepare and submit to the Depositary Commission a sworn statement for the preceding month, showing the amount of money received into and paid out of each fund, the balance to the credit of each, and also the total balance in the custody of the depositaries, which statement shall be placed on file by the Commission, and a copy of the statement made by the Auditor, duly certified by the Commission, shall be transmitted to the Council of the City of Cleveland, or to any legislative or executive body or to any other board, body or corporation hav-

ing money in the custody of the Treasurer, and which shall be read in open session at the next meeting of such body.

Sec. 128. All of the provisions of this chapter, and the duties and liabilities of the persons named herein shall be subject to the laws of the State of Ohio, and to such modifications as may be made therein at any time and wherever the word "depository" is used herein, it shall mean any bank or banks designated to receive public moneys hereunder. The word "Auditor" shall be held to mean the City Auditor, and any other auditor for any other board, body or corporation having funds in the hands of the City Treasurer, or the successor in office of any such auditor. The word "Treasurer" shall be held to mean the City Treasurer, or any other person authorized by law to receive public money, to deposit the same subject to law, in banks designated by provision of this Council for such purpose.

THE SOLICITOR.

Sec. 129. The Solicitor shall be elected for a term of two years and shall serve until his successor is elected and qualified. He shall be an elector of the City and admitted to practice in all the Courts of Ohio.

Sec. 130. The powers and duties of the Solicitor shall be such as are provided in the laws of the State of Ohio. He shall devote his entire time to the duties and business of his office, to the exclusion of all other business of a legal character. He shall draw up all official bonds of City officers. He shall act as counsel and attorney for all City officers where their official conduct is involved. He shall appear in all civil suits prosecuted or defended by the City. He shall furnish the Council and other City officers, whenever required, written legal opinions, prepare all ordinances, examine and report to the Council whether all legal requirements have been pursued before contracts are approved, and before entering upon the duties of his office said Solicitor shall execute a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum

of \$20,000.00, to be approved by the Mayor and the Council of this City, and said Solicitor shall receive as compensation for his services so performed, a salary of \$5,000.00 per annum.*

Sec. 131. The Solicitor shall appoint the following assistants and employes, the assistants being attorneys at law, admitted and qualified to practice in the Courts of the State of Ohio, one assistant who shall receive a salary of Four Thousand Dollars (\$4,000.00) per annum; one assistant who shall receive a salary of Three Thousand Dollars (\$3,000.00) per annum; two assistants who shall each receive a salary of Eighteen Hundred Dollars (\$1,800.00) per annum; three assistants who shall each receive a salary of Fifteen Hundred Dollars (\$1,500.00) per annum; and one assistant who shall receive a salary of Twelve Hundred Dollars (\$1,200.00) per annum; one clerk who shall be known as managing clerk of the Solicitor's office, who shall receive a salary of Twelve Hundred Dollars (\$1,200.00) per annum; two stenographers who shall each receive a salary of Eleven Hundred Dollars (\$1,100.00) per annum; one stenographer who shall receive a salary of Eight Hundred Dollars (\$800.00) per annum, and one office boy who shall receive a salary of Three Hundred Dollars (\$300.00) per annum. The said assistants, clerk and employes shall aid the Solicitor in the discharge of his official duties and shall discharge such duties as he may from time to time assign to them respectively. Each of the assistants herein provided for shall before entering upon the discharge of his duties give bond for the faithful discharge thereof conditioned according to law, and to the approval of the said Solicitor, in the sum of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00).

And of such assistants the Solicitor shall designate such number as in his judgment are necessary properly to attend to the duties of prosecution in the Police Court or Courts of the City, and said Solicitor may at his discretion remove from such

*This salary is in addition to an annual allowance of \$1,500, made by the County Commissioners to the City Solicitor as Police Prosecutor.

assignment for duty at the Police Court any of his assistants so assigned, and designate any other of his assistants to appear in said Court as Police Prosecutor or assistant thereof.

Sec. 132. The Solicitor may, in special emergencies, and out of the funds provided therefor by Council, employ associate counsel for special work relating to his office, and when matters involving patents are referred to him for opinion, he may procure out of such funds the necessary opinions from practitioners in patent law.

Sec. 133. The Solicitor shall be the Prosecuting Attorney of the Police Court, and the assistants authorized by law and ordinance to such Solicitor, when assigned by him for duty in the Police Court, shall, under his direction, perform all the duties devolving upon the Prosecutor of the Police Court.

Sec. 134. It shall be the duty of the Prosecuting Attorney of the Police Court to prosecute all City or State cases brought before the Police Court, and he shall generally perform like duties as far as the same are applicable as are required of the Prosecuting Attorney of the County. He shall bring suits on all City bonds forfeited in the Police Court, and collect all costs adjudged against complainants by said Court.

Sec. 135. All affidavits used in the Police Court shall be prepared under the supervision of the Prosecuting Attorney, and countersigned by him, and shall set forth briefly but distinctly in plain and ordinary language, the charge against the accused person under which he is prosecuted, and such affidavit when so prepared and countersigned by the Prosecuting Attorney of the Police Court, or one of his assistants, as hereinbefore provided, shall be used as the basis of the prosecution of the person accused thereunder, and such affidavit shall be used in all cases and for all purposes where informations have heretofore been required to be used except in the following cases:

a: Where the accused was recognized or committed by a Justice of the Peace to appear before the Police Court of the

City of Cleveland for the commission of a misdemeanor within the limits of said City.

b: Where the court orders the Prosecuting Attorney to file an information under the Revised Statutes of Ohio.

c: Where the filing of the information is necessary to cure defects in an affidavit in which cases the Prosecuting Attorney of the Police Court or one of his assistants may file an information.

Sec. 136. The Prosecuting Attorney of the Police Court shall be furnished an office convenient to the Police Court. He shall have power to enter a nolle prosequi in any case commenced in the Police Court for the violation of a City ordinance, and shall, from time to time, recommend the passage of such ordinances as may be necessary to prevent crime and maintain the police regulations of the City.

Sec. 137. He shall prosecute to collection all fines and penalties imposed by the Police Court, and shall take care that all fees, penalties or fines collected by any officer are promptly paid into the City treasury, and he shall attend to every process in error or habeas corpus issued from courts superior to the Police Court in all City cases.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

Sec. 138. The Department of Public Service shall be administered by three Directors; such Directors shall organize as a Board, to be known as the Board of Public Service. All of such directors shall be electors of the City of Cleveland and they shall be elected for a term of two years and shall serve until their successors are elected and qualified. Each such Director of Public Service shall receive a salary of \$5,000.00 per annum. Such Board of Public Service and the Directors thereof shall have all the powers and perform all the duties imposed upon such Board and such Directors by the laws of the State of Ohio, and before entering upon their duties each of such Directors shall

execute a bond with good and sufficient sureties, to the approval of the Mayor and Council of the City, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties as such Directors in the sum of \$25,000.00.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

Sec. 139. The Department of Public Safety shall be administered by two (2) Directors, each of whom shall be an elector of the City, well known for his intelligence and integrity. The Directors shall be appointed by the Mayor with the advice and consent of two-thirds of the Council for terms of four (4) years each, and such Directors shall serve until their successors have been appointed and qualified. The Directors of Public Safety shall not belong to the same political party. If at any time appointments to be made by the Mayor as herein provided, are not made or not confirmed within thirty (30) days after the time when such appointment should be made according to law, or if any vacancy in the office of a Director of Public Safety be not filled within thirty (30) days from the occurrence of such vacancy, then and in either event the Governor of the State shall make such appointments or fill such vacancy for the same term as is hereinbefore provided to be filled by appointment by the Mayor.

Sec. 140. The Directors of Public Safety as hereinbefore provided, shall organize a Board which shall be known as the Board of Public Safety, and before entering on the duties of their offices, each of such Directors shall execute a bond to the approval of the Mayor and the Council, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of \$15,000.00, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties as such Directors of the Board of Public Safety; and the Board of Public Safety shall elect each year one of its members to act as President, and it shall require a majority of the members of such Board to constitute a quorum or to pass any measure which it may enact; and each of such Directors of Public Safety shall receive a salary of \$2,000.00 per annum.

Sec. 141. The Board of Public Safety of said City is hereby authorized to commission such number of private policemen as it may from time to time see fit, to serve without compensation from the City.

Sec. 142. Said private policemen shall each give bond in the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) to the satisfaction of said Board, shall pay an annual fee in the sum of one (\$1.00) dollar and shall be subject to the orders of the Chief of Police and such rules as the Board of Public Safety shall, from time to time, provide.

Sec. 143. No commission as such private policeman shall be valid for a greater time than one year from the date thereof and no person shall be commissioned as such private policeman who is not a citizen of the United States and a bona fide resident of the City of Cleveland.

Sec. 144. The Mayor shall appoint a City electrician for the proper administration of all matters pertaining to the inspection of electric wires and apparatus, who shall receive from the fire fund, a salary of \$1,500.00 per annum, and who shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by ordinance or required by the Board of Public Safety. Before entering upon the discharge of his duties, he shall give bond for the faithful performance thereof in the sum of \$3,000.00, to be approved by the Board.

Sec. 145. The Board of Public Safety is authorized to commission as policemen such employes of the City as have the care and custody of public property and to prescribe such uniform and badge as they may see fit to distinguish such policemen from members of the regular police force of the City, and all such City employees so commissioned shall have full police powers as prescribed by law and shall cause all ordinances to be enforced so far as the same relates to the management and care of property of the City in the department in which such person is employed.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 146. The Police Department of the City of Cleveland shall be composed of the following officers and other members, who shall receive the respective salaries hereinafter provided, payable semi-monthly out of the Police Funds of the City, and shall give the respective bonds hereinafter required.

1. A Chief of Police, who shall receive a salary of Four Thousand Dollars (\$4,000.00) per annum and who shall give bond in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00).

2. One Inspector, who shall act as deputy to the Chief and who shall receive a salary of Twenty-four Hundred Dollars (\$2,400.00) per annum, and who shall give bond in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00).

3. One Secretary of Police, who shall receive a salary of Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000.00) per annum, and who shall give bond in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00).

4. One Surgeon of Police, who shall be a duly licensed practicing physician, and who shall receive a salary of One Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars (\$1,800.00) per annum, and who shall give bond in the sum of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00).

5. Four Captains, who shall each receive a salary of One Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars (\$1,800.00) per annum, and who shall give bond in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00).

6. Twenty-seven (27) Lieutenants, who shall each receive a salary of One Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty-three Dollars (\$1,323.00) per annum, and who shall give bond in the sum of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00).

7. Twenty-nine (29) Sergeants, who shall each receive a salary of One Thousand Two Hundred Dollars (\$1,200.00) per annum, and who shall each give bond in the sum of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) provided that one of the said sergeants shall be detailed by the Chief as Sergeant of Detectives, and while

so detailed shall be entitled to the rank and pay of a captain, and shall give bond in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00).

8. Five hundred (500) Patrolmen, who shall each receive a salary of Seven Hundred and Eighty Dollars (\$780.00) per annum for the first year's service, Eight Hundred and Forty Dollars (\$840.00) for the second year's service, and One Thousand One Hundred and Four Dollars (\$1,104.00) for the third and each subsequent year of service, provided that the Chief shall and is hereby given authority to detail not to exceed twenty (20) of said Patrolmen at any time to act as Detectives, and that while so detailed and acting, said Patrolmen so detailed as Detectives shall receive a salary at the rate of One Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty-three Dollars (\$1,323.00) per annum, and provided that the Chief may at any time detail any such Patrolmen back to the duties and pay of a regular Patrolman, and each Patrolman shall give bond in the sum of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00).

Sec. 147. There shall be appointed by the Mayor four matrons who shall each receive a salary at the rate of \$786.66 per annum.

Sec. 148. The Board of Public Safety may employ the following employees by and with the consent of the Mayor, all of whom shall serve during the pleasure of the Board and none of whom shall be members of the Police Force of the City:

One electrician who shall receive a salary at the rate of Twelve Hundred Dollars (\$1,200.00) per annum; one clerk and stenographer for the Secretary of Police at the salary of Nine Hundred Dollars (\$900.00) per annum, and who shall act as stenographer for the members of the Board of Public Safety; one telegraph operator who shall receive a salary of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) per annum; two linemen, who shall receive a salary of Nine Hundred Dollars (\$900.00) per annum; one harness-maker who shall receive a salary of Eight Hundred and Forty Dollars (\$840.00) per annum; one head janitor at Central

Police Station who shall receive a compensation of Seventy-five Dollars (\$75.00) per month; four assistant janitors at the Central Police Station, who shall each receive a compensation of sixty-five Dollars (\$65.00) per month; one janitor for the Third Precinct Station; one janitor for the Fourth Precinct Station; one janitor for the Fifth Precinct Station; one janitor for the Seventh Precinct Station, and one janitor for the Ninth Precinct Station, who shall each receive a compensation of Sixty-five Dollars (\$65.00) per month; two janitors for the Eighth Precinct, one of whom shall receive a compensation of Eighty-five Dollars (\$85.00) per month; one of whom shall receive a compensation of Sixty-five Dollars (\$65.00) per month; two engineers at the Central Police Station who shall each receive a compensation of Seventy Dollars (\$70.00) per month; two hostlers at Patrol Station No. 1, who shall each receive a compensation of Sixty-five Dollars (\$65.00) per month; eight female janitors who shall each receive a compensation of Thirty Dollars (\$30.00) per month, except the two female janitors at Central Police Station, who shall each receive a compensation of Forty Dollars (\$40.00) per month.

The compensation herein authorized shall be paid out of the Police Fund.

Any vacancy which may hereafter occur in the position of telegraph operator shall be filled by selection from the patrolmen in said force, and in said selection the Board of Public Safety shall give preference to such patrolmen as may be partially disabled for patrol service.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 149. The Fire Department of the City of Cleveland shall be composed of the following: one chief, who shall receive a salary of four thousand dollars per annum; one marshal who shall receive a salary of Twenty-five Hundred Dollars per annum; one assistant marshal who shall receive a salary of Twenty-three Hundred Dollars per annum; six assistant mar-

shals who shall each receive a salary of Two Thousand dollars per annum; one superintendent of machinery who shall receive a salary of two thousand dollars per annum; one secretary who shall receive a salary of Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000.00) per annum; one assistant secretary, who shall rank as and receive the salary of a captain; three operators who shall each receive a salary of eleven hundred and eighty-five dollars per annum; two linemen who shall each receive a salary of eleven hundred and eighty-five dollars per annum; forty-two captains who shall each receive a salary of Thirteen Hundred and Twenty-three dollars per annum; forty-seven lieutenants who shall each receive a salary of eleven hundred and eighty-five dollars per annum; one storekeeper who shall receive a salary of eleven hundred and eighty-five dollars per annum; thirty engineers who shall each receive a salary of thirteen hundred and eleven dollars per annum; six fire wardens and one veterinary surgeon, who shall each receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum; one medical officer who shall receive a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per annum; thirty assistant engineers who shall each receive a salary of Eleven Hundred and Seventy-three Dollars per annum; six pilots, who shall each receive a salary of Eleven Hundred and Eighty-five Dollars per annum; three hundred and thirty-five firemen and cadets, of whom each of the firemen shall receive a salary of eleven hundred and four dollars per annum, and each of the cadets shall receive a compensation of fifty dollars per month for the first six months of his service, sixty dollars for the second six months thereof, seventy dollars for the third six months thereof, Seventy-five Dollars per month for the fourth six months thereof, and who, after two years of service as such cadets, shall, unless sooner discharged therefrom, be advanced to the position of firemen. The Board of Public Safety, by and with the consent of the Mayor, may employ one chief electrician, who shall receive a salary at the rate of fifteen

Hundred Dollars per annum, and one painter who shall receive a salary at the rate of eleven hundred and four dollars per annum; which said chief electrician and said painter shall belong to the unclassified division of said fire department, provided that no person shall be appointed as such electrician except after an examination as to his competency to superintend and manage the fire alarm system.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Sec. 150. There shall be for the City of Cleveland a Board of Health composed of five members to be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council.

Sec. 151. The members of the Board of Health shall serve without compensation and shall hold their offices for terms of five years from the date of their appointments and until their successors are appointed and qualified except that the terms of existing members of the Board shall expire at the times fixed in their original appointments.

Sec. 152. The Board of Health shall have all the powers and perform all the duties provided by the laws of Ohio and shall carry out and enforce all lawful ordinances and regulations of the City of Cleveland with reference to the public health.

Sec. 153. The Board of Health shall maintain a bacteriological laboratory for the purpose of furnishing trustworthy information respecting the purity or impurity of air, water and all food substances and for the prompt detection and prevention of dangerous infectious diseases. The equipment of said laboratory shall be provided by the Board of Health.

Sec. 154. For the purpose of conducting the bacteriological laboratory, as provided in the next preceding section, there shall be appointed by the Board of Health one competent person to be City Bacteriologist at a salary not to exceed \$1,500.00 a year, who shall have charge of said laboratory under the supervision and direction of the Board of Health, and who shall furnish such

information and facts as he may obtain or have in regard to the subject submitted to him for investigation as promptly and fully as possible, whenever called for by the Board of Health or any other city board or officer, and all preparations, records, reports, data and results obtained by the City Bacteriologist respecting the subjects and work done in the bacteriological laboratory shall be the property of the city and shall be preserved and kept in good order in said laboratory as the Board of Health may direct.

Sec. 155. The Board of Health shall enforce all laws, ordinances and regulations relating to causes of sickness, nuisances and sources of filth existing within the city and under such regulations as said Board may adopt, it and its representatives shall have the power to enter upon the premises or into the house, manufactory, work-shop or other place of any person within the city to ascertain any nuisance that may there exist and to make such inspection of the grounds and premises and such examination into the condition of persons inhabiting or working in such places as may be necessary to enforce the lawful ordinances and regulations of the city. When the Board of Health is satisfied that apartments used for lodging or working or that any premises inhabited or occupied for residence or business purposes are deemed ill lighted, ill ventilated, improperly constructed, or liable from overcrowding or filth to become infected with infectious, malignant, pestilential or dangerous diseases or are not properly provided with pure water and with other essential sanitary appliances they or any of them shall serve written notice upon the owner, agent, lessee, occupant, tenant or other person in charge of said premises to correct or remove the nuisance or objection in such notice named, and if such owner, agent, occupant, lessee, tenant or other person in charge neglect or refuse to obey such notice the Board of Health is hereby fully authorized to put the same in proper use at the expense of such owner, agent, lessee, occupant, tenant or other person having charge thereof.

Sec. 156. The Board of Health may cause to be removed

out of the city any person who is not a resident thereof and who is supposed to be infected with any infectious, malignant, pestilential or dangerous disease, or when the Board deems the same proper to prevent the spread of such disease it may order such removal to the city hospital or the pest-house.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE SINKING FUND.

Sec. 157. The Board of Trustees of the Sinking Fund shall be composed of four citizens, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party, the members of said Board shall be appointed by the Mayor for terms of four years each, and all vacancies in said Board shall be filled by the Mayor for the unexpired term.

Sec. 158. The Trustees of the Sinking Fund shall serve without compensation and upon their appointment they shall qualify and give bond to the approval of the Mayor in the sum of \$50,000.00 each. The cost of said bond when given by a surety company, together with all other necessary incidental expenses of said Trustees of the Sinking Fund, shall be paid by them out of the public funds under their control.

Sec. 159. The Trustees of the Sinking Fund shall immediately upon their appointment and qualification elect one of their number as president and another as vice-president and shall appoint a clerk, who shall receive a salary of \$1500.00 per annum.

Sec. 160. The Clerk of the Board of Sinking Fund Trustees shall upon his appointment and before entering upon the duties of his office, give a bond to the approval of said Board in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, and said Clerk shall keep and preserve the minutes of all the meetings of said Board and shall have an office designated for his occupancy by said Board. The Clerk shall preserve in a safe and secure manner all the records and papers of the Board and shall do

and perform all the other duties required of him by law or by said Board.

Sec. 161. The Board of Trustees of the Sinking Fund shall establish separate funds as follows:

1. Viaduct and canal funds.
2. City Hall fund.
3. Water Works fund.
4. Electric light fund.
5. Market House fund.
6. Cemetery fund.
7. Garbage disposal plant fund.
8. General sinking fund.
9. Separate sinking funds for each of the several sewer districts into which the city is now or may hereafter be subdivided.

Sec. 162. From the revenues derived from each enterprise owned and operated by the city which produces an income, and for the acquisition, construction, enlargement or repair of which there are outstanding bonds, there shall be semi-annually appropriated by the Council to the Sinking Fund and paid to the Board of Sinking Fund Trustees, a sufficient sum to pay the interest accruing on said outstanding bonds.

Sec. 163. Whenever any bonds of the City of Cleveland are sold for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, extending, enlarging, improving or repairing any enterprise owned and operated by the city, from the operation of which an income is derived, the premium and accrued interest arising from such sale of bonds shall at once be paid over to the Board of Trustees of the Sinking Fund and by them credited to the sinking fund appropriate to such enterprise.

Sec. 164. There shall annually be appropriated by the Council from the surplus earnings of each enterprise owned and operated by the city which produces an income and for the acquisition, construction, enlargement, extension or repair

there are bonds outstanding, such sum as in the judgment of the Council shall be necessary to create an adequate sinking fund to pay said bonds at maturity.

Sec. 165. The Board of Sinking Fund Trustees shall, on demand of the owner or holder of any City of Cleveland Coupon bonds heretofore or hereafter issued, issue in lieu thereof registered bonds in the same amount, but of such denomination as the owner or holder of the bonds may elect, bearing the same rate of interest and payable, both as to interest and principal, at the same time and at the same place as the coupon bonds for which they are exchanged; provided that no bonds so issued in exchange for other bonds shall be of smaller denomination than one thousand dollars, unless and to the extent that the bonds offered for exchange are themselves of smaller denomination than one thousand dollars, and in no case shall such new bonds, when of denomination smaller than one thousand dollars, be for any smaller denomination than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 166. The exchange and registration here required shall be transacted by the Trustees of the Sinking Fund at their business office, where a registry shall be kept for that purpose, which shall show the date, series, denomination and owner of such registered bonds and the number and series of the coupon bonds for which they were exchanged.

Sec. 167. The interest and principal of such registered bonds shall, when due, be paid only to person, corporation or firm appearing by the records of the municipal corporation, to be the owner thereof, or order, and such registered bonds may be transferred on said records by the owner in person or by a person authorized so to do by power of attorney duly executed, and in such case the power of attorney shall be filed and carefully preserved in the office of the Sinking Fund Trustees.

Sec. 168. Coupon Bonds, when so exchanged, shall be canceled and destroyed by mutilation in the presence of at

least two witnesses, by the Mayor and the City Clerk, who shall at the time, sign a certificate containing a description of the coupon bonds so cancelled and destroyed, of the fact and method of destroying the same, the place and time thereof, and that they were witnesses of these transactions, stating who, if any others, were present, and such certificate shall be preserved in the office of the Sinking Fund Trustees.

Sec. 169. Such registered bonds, before they become valid in the hands of any owner or holder, shall be recorded in the office of the Sinking Fund Trustees, and shall bear the stamp of said Board of Sinking Fund Trustees, containing the words "Recorded in office of the Sinking Fund Trustees," signed by the Secretary, the Mayor of the City, and the City Auditor, and sealed with the seal of the City.

Sec. 170. No bond in lieu of a bond returned for cancellation shall be issued until the same shall have been registered as provided in this subdivision.

Sec. 171. Such registered bonds shall express upon their face the purpose for which they were issued and that they were issued under the provisions of this subdivision.

Sec. 172. The faith and credit of the City of Cleveland shall be pledged for the payment of the principal and interest of all such bonds at maturity.

The Department of Buildings.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT CREATED BY THE COUNCIL.*

PART I.

TITLE I.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS—ORGANIZATION.

Sec. 173. DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS—

There is hereby created and established an executive department of the municipal government of the City of Cleveland which shall be known as the Department of Buildings.

Sec. 174. ORGANIZATION—

The said Department of Buildings shall consist of the following officers and employees:

An inspector of buildings.

A deputy inspector of buildings.

An assistant deputy inspector of buildings.

A secretary.

A chief clerk.

A plan clerk.

*The Building Code, which is here included as Sections 173 to 1120 inclusive, was prepared as a separate instrument largely by John Eisenman, Esq., as Building Code Commissioner. In including it in the Revised Ordinances of the City of Cleveland, of which it properly forms a part, the division into titles and parts has been preserved, but the section numbers have been changed, so that the consecutive serial numbering of the sections of the Revised Ordinances will be preserved throughout. Part I of the Building Code as originally drawn contained six titles, each title having its sections numbered separately, beginning with I. Part II of the Building Code here begins with Section 266. Part III with Section 975. Part IV with Section 1039, and Part V with Section 1081.

A file clerk.

An inspector of iron and steel.

Two (2) inspectors of masonry.

An inspector of carpentry.

Two (2) inspectors of heating.

Two (2) inspectors of elevators.

A general or supervising inspector.

Ten (10) district inspectors.

A stenographer.

A messenger and such other officers and employees as the council may from time to time prescribe.

Sec. 175. INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS—

The Inspector of Buildings shall be the head of the Department of Buildings and shall have the management of all matters and affairs pertaining thereto. He shall be either an architect, civil engineer, general building contractor or general superintendent of building construction of not less than ten (10) years' experience in his profession or occupation. He shall be appointed by the Mayor and shall hold office until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, and shall be paid a salary of four thousand (\$4,000) dollars per annum.

Sec. 176. APPOINTMENT OF SUBORDINATES—

The Inspector of Buildings shall appoint all officers and employes of said Department for the term of two (2) years, but may remove them for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office. All officers and employes of said Department shall be subject to such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Inspector of Buildings, shall do and perform such work and duties as he shall require.

Sec. 177. ENTIRE TIME TO BE DEVOTED—

The Inspector of Buildings and all officers and employes of said Department shall give their entire time to the performance of the duties thereof and shall not, during their term of office, be employed or engaged, directly or indirectly, in any

building business, or enter into any contract for building for others, or for furnishing materials, plans or specifications for others.

Sec. 178. DUTIES OF SECRETARY—

The Secretary shall aid the Inspector of Buildings in the discharge of his official duties, shall attend to the office of said Department of Buildings during the usual business hours. He shall also act as Secretary to the Board of Appeal (see Title VII), and be custodian of all books, records and files, inclusive of drawings and specifications permanently or temporarily filed, and shall, under the direction of the Inspector, be the head of all clerical office employes in the Department of Buildings, and do and perform such other services as the said Inspector of Buildings may require. He shall be paid a salary of fifteen hundred (\$1,500) dollars per annum.

Sec. 179—CHIEF CLERK—DUTIES AND SALARY—

The Chief Clerk shall assist the Secretary in the discharge of his duties. He shall be paid a salary of twelve hundred (\$1,200) dollars per annum.

Sec. 180. DEPUTY AND ASSISTANT DEPUTY INSPECTOR—QUALIFICATIONS AND SALARY—

(a) The Deputy Inspector of Buildings shall be an architect or architectural engineer, expert in the knowledge of building materials, architectural construction and the calculation of stresses; who shall have had five years' experience in such profession.

He shall be paid a salary of twenty-five hundred (\$2,500.00) dollars per annum.

(b) The Assistant Deputy Inspector of Buildings shall be a structural engineer, expert in the knowledge of reinforced concrete construction, general architectural construction and the calculation of stresses, who shall have had at least five

(5) years' experience in such profession. He shall be paid a salary of two thousand (\$2,000.00) dollars per annum.

Sec. 181. INSPECTORS' QUALIFICATIONS—

The Inspectors hereinafter mentioned shall be competent men in their respective occupations, with a good education, who shall be able to make out reports in a legible hand, and who shall have had at least five (5) years' experience in their respective occupations.

Sec. 182. SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS—

(a) Inspectors of Iron and Steel.

Inspectors of Iron and Steel shall be civil engineers, professional inspectors, mechanical erectors of iron and steel work or shop foremen as applied to all classes of buildings.

(b) Inspectors of Masonry.

Inspectors of Masonry shall be builders or practical masons or bricklayers, versed in general construction of buildings of the VI and VII classes, as prescribed in Part II, but having practical experience in the construction of brick, cut stone, concrete, tile, terra cotta and masonry in all classes of buildings.

(c) Inspectors of Carpentry.

Inspectors of Carpentry shall be builders or carpenters versed in the general construction of buildings of the VI and VII classes, but experienced in carpenter framing in all classes of buildings.

(d) Inspectors of Heating.

Inspectors of Heating shall be heating engineers, practical builders of hot air furnaces, or practical steam or hot water fitters.

(e) Inspectors of Elevators.

Inspectors of Elevators shall be either mechanical engineers, elevator constructors or machinists experienced in elevator construction.

(f) General or Supervising Inspectors.

General or Supervising Inspectors shall be superintendents of construction of five (5) years' experience in the general construction of buildings, or who shall have had at least five (5) years' experience in an architect's or engineer's office.

(g) District Inspectors.

District Inspectors shall be men familiar with ordinary building construction and plans. They shall have had experience in actual building work, either as superintendents, foremen or skilled mechanics. Three (3) years' experience as office assistant in an architect's office shall be equivalent to the same length of service as foreman or skilled mechanic, and experience as Architect or Architect's representative, in charge of work, shall be equivalent to an equal period of service as superintendent or foreman of construction.

They shall pass such examination as may be required by the Inspector of Buildings.

Sec. 183. INSPECTORS' SALARIES—

The following salaries shall be paid:

Inspectors of Iron and Steel, fifteen hundred (\$1,500) dollars per annum.

Inspectors of Masonry, twelve hundred (\$1,200) dollars each per annum.

Inspectors of Carpentry, twelve hundred (\$1,200) dollars per annum.

Inspectors of Heating, twelve hundred (\$1,200) dollars each per annum.

Inspectors of Elevators, twelve hundred (\$1,200) dollars each per annum.

Supervising Inspectors, twelve hundred (\$1,200) dollars each per annum.

District Inspectors, one thousand (\$1,000) dollars each per annum.

Sec. 184. STENOGRAPHERS AND CLERKS—DUTIES AND SALARIES—

Stenographers to the department shall be paid a salary of nine hundred (\$900.00) dollars each per annum and shall perform such duties as the Inspector of Buildings may require.

Plan clerks shall be paid a salary of one thousand (\$1,000.00) dollars each per annum and shall perform such duties as the Inspector of Buildings may require.

File clerks shall be paid a salary of seven hundred and eighty (\$780.00) dollars each per annum and shall perform such duties as the Inspector of Buildings may require.

Messengers shall be paid a salary of seven hundred and twenty (\$720.00) dollars each per annum, must be twenty-one (21) or more years of age and shall perform such duties as the Inspector of Buildings may require, and particularly the service of notices.

Sec. 185. OATH OF OFFICE—

The Inspector of Buildings and each of the deputies, assistants and inspectors of said Department, shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before some officer authorized to administer the same, that he has been engaged in the business of his profession or occupation for not less than the required number of years, and that he will faithfully perform the duties of his office, provided that if any of the officers aforesaid shall, before making such oath or affirmation, file with the City Auditor a certificate of graduation in his specialty from any established technical school, such certificate shall be deemed equivalent to three (3) years' experience. Said oath or affirmation shall be filed in the office of the City Auditor of the City of Cleveland.

Sec. 186. BOND—

The Inspector of Buildings and each of the officers and employes of the said department shall likewise, before entering upon the duties of his office, execute a bond, with such

sureties as the mayor shall approve, to the city of Cleveland; conditioned upon the faithful performance of the duties of his office; which bond shall be for the benefit of all parties aggrieved by the acts or neglects of any of said officers or employes.

The bonds of such officers and employes shall be in the sum following:

Inspector of Buildings, ten thousand (\$10,000.00) dollars.

Deputy Inspector of Buildings, five thousand (\$5,000.00) dollars.

Assistant Deputy Inspector of Buildings, five thousand (\$5,000.00) dollars.

Secretary, one thousand (\$1,000.00) dollars.

Inspectors of Iron and Steel, Masonry, Carpentry, Heating, Elevators, General or Supervising Inspectors and District Inspectors, one thousand (\$1,000.00) dollars each.

TITLE II.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS—ADMINISTRATION.

Sec. 187. DUTIES OF THE INSPECTOR—

The Inspector of Buildings shall be charged with the survey and inspection of buildings and with the enforcement of Parts I, II, III, IV and V of this Code, and all other laws and ordinances relating to the erection, construction, alteration, repair, removal and safety of buildings, structures, elevators, heating apparatus, gasfitting, fire-escapes, and other fire protective devices. He shall pass upon all questions relating to the strength and durability of buildings, structures and materials, examine and approve all plans and specifications therefor before certificate for a permit shall be issued, and shall sign and issue all certificates and notices required to be issued. He shall promptly acknowledge the receipt of all official communications, notices and reports.

Sec. 188. REPORT OF VIOLATIONS—

When any person represents that a condition of thing exists which is in violation of the laws or ordinances with the enforcement of which the Inspector of Buildings is charged, it shall be his duty to forthwith examine such condition or thing, or cause it to be examined, and if any such violation is found to exist said Inspector shall immediately order the owner, lessee, tenant, or other person in charge thereof to make such changes, alterations or repairs as the laws and the ordinances of the city may require. And it shall be his further duty to cause the prosecution of the person or persons by whom such violation was committed.

Sec. 189. INSPECTION OF BUILDINGS—

The Inspector of Buildings shall regularly inspect, or cause to be inspected, all buildings of the First, Second, Third and Fifth Grades for the purpose of determining the safety thereof and the sufficiency in the event of fire or other accident of the doorways, passageways, aisles, stairways, fire-escapes, and all other means of egress. He shall examine the strength of the floors of such buildings, the safeguards thereof for the storage of combustibles, and the appliances thereof for resisting and extinguishing fires. And he shall cause the immediate prosecution of any person violating any law or ordinance in relation thereto.

Sec. 190. RECORDS—

The Inspector of Buildings shall keep a book or books, or card filing system, in which shall be recorded the location and character of every building, structure, or other work for which a certificate or permit is issued, and a copy of every report of inspection of such building, structure, or work so arranged that the full history of the various inspections of each building, structure, or other work shall appear therein in consecutive order, with the names of the inspectors making the inspection and the date thereof. All original notes or records made by

the Inspectors in pursuance of duty shall, when filed or at the termination of office, be signed, indexed and turned in to the Department for permanent file therein.

Sec. 191. ANNUAL REPORT—

He shall keep, or cause to be kept, a record of the number, description, class, grade, size and cost of every building or structure erected in the City of Cleveland during his term of office, for which certificates or permits were issued, shall report the same to the Mayor annually and to the Auditor of Cuyahoga County on the second Monday of April in each year.

Sec. 192. MONTHLY REPORT—

He shall also make a monthly report to the Mayor on or before the tenth (10th) day of each month, of the number of permits and certificates issued and cost of structures erected within the corporate limits of the City of Cleveland, during the preceding month.

Sec. 193. ANNUAL ESTIMATE—

The Inspector shall on or before the last Monday in March of each year make and file with the said Mayor, and also with the Auditor, a carefully prepared and itemized statement of the amount of money needed in the Department of Buildings for all purposes for the ensuing year, beginning on the first day of the next April, said estimate to be given for each month.

TITLE III.

BUILDING INSPECTION.

Sec. 194. DUTIES OF DEPUTIES—

It shall be the duty of the Deputy and Assistant Deputy Inspectors to examine and inspect all drawings, plans and specifications and verify calculations, strainsheets or other

data submitted to the department with the application for a permit; certify to such examinations and inspections, in writing, before any certificate is issued and prepare all bills of quantities, estimates, sketches, details or other drawings to accompany any official report; and it shall be the particular duty of the assistant deputy inspector to have charge of all matters relating to the plans and inspection of trussed and skeleton steel frames and reinforced concrete constructions.

The Deputy Inspector of Buildings shall act as, and perform the duties of the Inspector of Buildings in the absence of such Inspector, and when directed to do so by him.

The Inspector and the deputy shall not both be absent from duty at the same time.

Sec. 195. DUTIES OF INSPECTORS—

(a) The Inspector of Iron and Steel shall be charged with the inspection of all iron and steel construction, fire-escapes, skylights and signs on buildings. The Inspector of Masonry shall be charged with the inspection of concrete, brick, stone, cement and tile constructions, excavations, foundation, fireproofing and plastering. The Inspector of Carpentry shall be charged with the inspection of all carpenter framing, roofing and construction, and all signboards and billboards other than those attached to buildings. The Inspector of Heating shall be charged with the inspection of all heating apparatus and gasfitting and the enclosing and fire stopping of all piping, wiring and conduits as prescribed in Sec. 520. The Inspector of Elevators shall be charged with the inspection of all elevators, cranes, hoists, derricks and lifts. (See Part V.)

(b) The said Inspectors shall, under the direction of the Inspector of Buildings, examine all buildings in course of erection, alteration, repair or removal throughout the City of Cleveland as often as required to insure efficient supervision, and shall make written reports to the Inspector of Buildings

as to all violations of any law or ordinance which the Inspector of Buildings is required to enforce, together with the street and number where such violations are found, the name of the owner, agent, lessee, occupant, architect, contractors and master mechanics and all other matters relative thereto. They shall file daily reports of their work of inspection, which shall be entered in books or cards to be kept in the office of the Department of Buildings for this purpose, as provided in Sec. 190.

**Sec. 196. INSPECTOR OF HEATING APPARATUS—
PARTICULAR DUTIES OF—**

When the Inspector of Heating Apparatus is informed or is of the opinion that the heating, illuminating, fire or chemical apparatus, the chimney, flues or pipes or the manner or place in which any explosives are used, worked or stored, in any building or premises in the City of Cleveland, is dangerous or likely to cause or promote fires or explosions, it shall be his duty under the direction and supervision of the Inspector of Buildings and in conjunction with the Chief of the Fire Department or such persons as he may detail therefor, to enter such building or premises and examine the same. Upon finding any of the things hereinbefore enumerated to be defective or in dangerous condition, or being constructed in violation of this Code, he shall report the same to the Inspector of Buildings, who shall thereupon cause to be delivered to the owner, lessee, or occupant written or printed instructions to remove or remedy the same in such manner and within such reasonable time as may be necessary.

**Sec. 197. INSPECTOR OF ELEVATORS—PARTICU-
LAR DUTIES OF—**

It shall also be the duty of the Inspector of Elevators at intervals not longer than six (6) months or more often if the enforcement of the provisions of Part V so require, to carefully examine and inspect all passenger elevators, sidewalk

lifts, all hoistways in which an elevator is used or operated, and the doors, guards, rails, enclosures, shafts and automatic devices in connection therewith.

And he shall, at least once each year, examine and inspect all platforms, cranes, derricks and swinging scaffolds used or operated in or on any building or building site or work yard in the City of Cleveland, and all freight elevators, cars, cables, running gears, pulleys, safety attachments and all other parts of the machinery thereof. Each shift of portable elevators, derricks, cranes, swinging scaffolds or block and tackle used for hoisting materials or things in or into buildings, shall be inspected once each year, and each shift in position from story to story of a building or from one building to another shall be inspected. The said Inspector shall make a full and complete written report of each inspection, which report shall show the condition of such scaffolding or hoisting or elevating apparatus.

Sec. 198. INSPECTION OF AWNINGS—

The Inspector of Buildings shall, after the passage of this Code, make or cause to be made immediate inspection of all awnings projecting over street lines and order the removal of all such awnings when the outer edge of the frame thereof is less than seven (7) feet above the sidewalk grade at the building line. And the said Inspector shall once each year cause the inspection of all awnings, awning frames, or coverings, which overhang public property.

Sec. 199. INSPECTION OF EXPOSED METAL WORK

All open bridges and metal work mentioned in Sec. 490, all fire-escapes, outside shutters and standpipes, and all overhanging signs, or signs attached to or on the tops of buildings within thirty (30) feet of any street line, shall be inspected at least once a year between the months of April and November.

Sec. 200. GAS TESTS—

The Inspector shall require the tests prescribed in Sec.

969, to be made under his direction by the gas company for the use of whose gas the building is equipped and the certificate of such company shall be filed with him before the piping is concealed, as prescribed in Sec. 520, or before such building is occupied. The final test prescribed in the aforesaid Sec. 969, and all tests of gas piping the use of which is changed from one kind of gas to another, shall be made in the presence of the Inspector of Heating, whose duty it shall be to attend such test.

TITLE IV.

PERMITS.

Sec. 201. NEW BUILDINGS AND BUILDINGS TO BE ALTERED.—

No wall, structure, building or part thereof, shall hereafter be built or constructed, nor shall the heating apparatus, gasfitting, or elevator work of any building, premises, or structure, be installed, constructed, or altered in the City of Cleveland, except in conformity to the provisions of this Code. No building already erected or hereafter to be built in said City shall be raised, altered, built upon or moved in any manner, that would be in violation of any of the provisions of this Code or the permit issued thereunder.

Sec. 202. PERMITS—

Before commencing or proceeding with the erection, construction, enlargement, alteration, repair or removal of any building, structure, heating apparatus, gasfitting, elevator, or any part thereof in the City of Cleveland, a permit therefor shall first be obtained by the owner or his agent or architect from the City Clerk, and it shall be unlawful to commence

or proceed with any such work unless such permit shall first have been obtained.

Sec. 203. PERMITS LIMITED—

If after a permit shall have been issued the operation called for by it shall not be begun within six (6) months of the date thereof, said permit shall be void, and before such operation can be begun a new permit shall be taken out by the owner or his agent or architect, and fees as hereafter fixed for the original permit in Title V shall be paid therefor.

Sec. 204. APPLICATION FOR PERMIT—

Application for such permit shall be made in writing to the Inspector of Buildings by the owner or his agent or architect, upon blank forms furnished by the Department of Buildings. Such application shall be accompanied by the plans and specification required by this Title.

Sec. 205. STATEMENTS—

(a) The application shall be accompanied by a statement in writing giving the estimated cost of such building or structure, the location and intended use thereof, with a pertinent description of the land and number of subplot, allotment, name of owner and street, and of each of the owners of said building, structure or premises. The aforesaid application and the detailed statement shall be kept on file in the office of the Department of Buildings with the plans and specifications as prescribed in Sec. 229 hereof.

(b) In case the applicant for a permit shall fail to give the correct estimated cost of the work for which a permit is required, it shall be the duty of the Inspector to take off the quantities, make the estimates and add the cost of such work as found to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sec. 206. SITUATION PLAN—

Applicants for a building permit shall also file with the Inspector of Buildings, for permanent record, a plat of the lot or site upon which it is intended to erect such building

or structure, which plat shall show the location and dimensions of such lot, the subdivision and lot number thereof, the width of the streets, alleys or courtways upon which such lot or site abuts, the sidewalk and curb lines thereof, the location of any building or structure thereon and the distance of the nearest point of all building lines on the adjoining lot within ten (10) feet of the lot line. The plat shall show the plan of the first story in heavy lines and shall show all projections, in their extremes, in broken lines. Such plat shall give the figured dimensions of the body of the building, its extreme projection, and the distance thereof from or on the adjoining street or lot lines and nearest building or structure. All such plats shall be enclosed in a single heavy line, leaving a one-inch border or margin on all sides, oriented and lettered with the north point of compass at the top of the sheet.

Sec. 207. SITUATION PLAN ONLY — REQUIRED WHEN—

The situation plan is the only inked or indelibly rendered drawing that shall be required when application is made for a permit for the erection of one (1) story dwellings, barns and sheds, or other structures, additions and alterations, the cost of which does not exceed one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, provided that such plan shall be accompanied by a proper specification and quarter scale floor plans and cross sections showing the other dimensions and construction of the building or structure.

Sec. 208. SCALE OF SITUATION PLAN—

When the lot to be shown thereon shall be less than one hundred (100) feet in its narrowest dimension, and not more than two hundred (200) feet in length, such plan shall be drawn to a uniform scale of one-sixteenth (1-16) of an inch to the foot. When such lot shall exceed either of the afore-

said dimensions, the plat shall be drawn to a scale of one-thirty-second (1-32) of an inch to the foot. Such plans if drawn to an engineer's scale, one to two hundred (200) and one to four hundred (400) shall be accepted as equivalent to the one-sixteenth (1-16) and one-thirty-second (1-32) respectively as aforesaid.

Sec. 209. SURVEY OF LOT—

Each application for a building permit for buildings hereafter to be erected along street lines shall, unless the requirements of this section can be shown without confusion on the situation plan, be accompanied by a plat of the survey of the lot showing the figured length of the line, grade and elevations of the curb and sidewalk along such street lines. Such street lines and elevations shall be checked, verified and certified to by the City Engineer, who, when he deems it necessary or when requested by any applicant for a building permit, shall establish the line and grade upon the ground.

Sec. 210. REQUIREMENTS OF DRAWINGS—

All such plans and drawings as are by this Code required to be filed with the Inspector shall be drawn on paper or cloth in ink, or by some process that will not fade or obliterate, to a scale of not less than one-eighth (1-8) of an inch to the foot, except as otherwise provided in Sec. 213. All distances, heights, dimensions, thicknesses and sizes of walls, supporting members, structural parts and openings, shall be accurately figured and drawings made accurate and complete, showing the entire sewerage, drain, soil and waste pipes, location of all plumbing fixtures, furnaces, boilers and other heating apparatus, hot air and steam or hot water heating pipes, electrical wiring and gas and electric lighting outlets in such building. The names and addresses of the owner and the architect, author or maker of such plans and drawings shall be indelibly inscribed thereon. (See Parts VI,

VII and VIII for special plans of plumbing, electricity and boilers.)

Sec. 211. DRAWINGS REQUIRED—

The number of such drawings to be filed shall be the general architect's drawings, consisting of a foundation and footing plan, basement or cellar plan, and the plans of the upper floors and roof, a transverse and longitudinal section, and at least two (2) elevations and the necessary framing plans to show the complete framing of the building or structure. If such framing plans do not show the dimensions of the members or parts of the frame, such dimensions shall be scheduled in the specifications.

Sec. 212. SUPERIMPOSED AND TYPICAL PLANS—

Nothing in any previous section shall be construed so as to prevent the showing of several of the floor plans superimposed over each other, provided that when there is any change or deviation in the thickness of walls or the dimensions of structural parts, such changes and deviations shall be distinctly figured and noted, and provided further that when there is a terrace or block, or group of buildings duplicated or similarly arranged, the plans of one or more, typical of all, need only be submitted, but every distinct building or part of such terrace, block or group shall be shown on the situation plan, and each such distinct building or part shall be classed as one building, and separate permits shall be issued accordingly. The provisions of this section shall also apply to duplicate detached buildings when erected upon several subdivisions of an allotment.

Sec. 213. DRAWINGS—SCALE ENLARGED—

All plans of buildings in which the requirements of Sec. 210 cannot be shown without confusion, or in which the hot air, steam or hot water heating pipes, electrical conduit or wires or the plumbing or gas pipes are concealed in floors or in wall chases or niches, shall be drawn to a scale of at

least one-quarter (1-4) inch to the foot, and the trimmed openings in the floor frame, or chases, and recesses in the walls, or the clearance of their enclosure in stud partitions, shall have their dimensions figured and their location tied up to some fixed point or opening connected with the figured general dimensions. All openings larger than three (3) inches square in fireproof floor construction shall be similarly located on the plans. (See Sec. 534.)

Sec. 214. DETAIL DRAWING OF PART—

Should the Inspector find that the provisions of the above section do not definitely or clearly show the framing of the structural parts as therein provided, he shall require that three-quarter (3-4) inch details be submitted for such parts or any structural complex part or joint which is not standard. Every set of plans shall be accompanied by complete details at not less than the three-quarter (3-4) scale aforesaid, showing the structural framing of all projections or appendages which overhang the street line, or trespass upon public property as prescribed in Title III, Part III, and all three-quarter (3-4) inch scale details as prescribed in this section shall be accurately figured.

Sec. 215. DRAWINGS AND OTHER DATA—

The Inspector shall, when he deems it necessary, call for all other data, calculations and strain sheets to be submitted for all framed work as prescribed in Title V, Part II. He shall require all other drawings, details and specifications, samples of materials and results to be submitted, or tests made as prescribed in other Titles of this Code.

Sec. 216. SPECIFICATIONS—

Each set of plans submitted for permit shall be accompanied by a set of specifications describing all materials to be used and the work contemplated to be done in clear and specific language sufficient to enable the Inspector of Build-

ings to obtain full and complete information as to the extent and character of the work to be done.

Sec. 217. CHARACTER OF SPECIFICATIONS—

Specifications shall be written in ink, or typewritten, or printed. The various subjects therein shall be grouped in the order of their construction, and for the purpose of facilitating the examination thereof by the Inspector, shall be indexed.

Sec. 218. REFERENCE TO BUILDING CODE—

When a specification has occasion to refer to the Building Code for any applied method, manner or detail of construction, or material to be used, it shall be made by reference to the section or sub-section and title number, and if such section or sub-section contain more than one subject, the subject or part thereof referred to shall be quoted in full, and any specifications in which general expressions are used to the effect that the work shall be done, or the plans carried out to the satisfaction or approval of the Inspector of Buildings, or in accordance with the Building Code, shall be deemed to be incomplete or imperfect.

Sec. 219. ALTERATION OR ERASURE OF PLANS—

It shall be unlawful to erase, alter or modify any lines, figures or coloring contained upon any such drawings or specifications filed with the Inspector of Buildings. If during the progress of the execution of such work it is desired to deviate in any manner affecting the construction or other essential of the building from the terms of the application, plans or specifications, notice of such intention to alter, or deviate, shall be given in writing to the Inspector of Buildings and his written assent be obtained before such alteration or deviation may be made. If such change or deviation affects the bearing or structural parts of such building, or its classification or grade of occupancy, new plans thereof shall be submitted to the Inspector of Buildings for approval.

Sec. 220. WHEN PERMITS NOT REQUIRED—

Permits are not required for minor interior repairs where there is no interference with the construction of the building.

Permits are not required for repairs or partitioning off in buildings which do not involve any change in their supporting walls, members or structural parts, or in their stairways, elevators, fire escapes or other means of communication, or ingress or egress, or light or ventilation, or classification, the fact to be determined in each case by the Inspector of Buildings.

Permits are not required for fences, signs or billboards, except as provided in Title III, Part III.

Sec. 221. CERTIFICATE OF SUPERVISING ENGINEER REQUIRED—WHEN—

Before issuing a certificate for the erection, construction, alteration or enlargement of any building or structure, the plans or specifications of which show that a steam boiler or furnace is to be constructed therein, the Inspector of Buildings shall require the applicant for such certificate to file for record in the office of the Department of Buildings the certification in writing of the Supervising Engineer that the requirements of the ordinances of the city relative to the construction or alteration of such steam boiler or furnace have been complied with.

Sec. 222. EXAMINATION OF PLUMBING PLANS—

When any plumbing plans or specifications are by the Board of Health submitted to the Inspector of Buildings it shall be the duty of the said Inspector of Buildings to carefully examine said plans to determine whether or not such plumbing construction will in any manner interfere with the framing or any structural member or part of such building, or in any way make such building or any part thereof unstable or unsafe. Upon the completion of such examination he shall

stamp said plans with his approval or disapproval and immediately return them to such Board.

Sec. 223. PLANS, ETC., TO BE SUBMITTED TO CITY ELECTRICIAN—

Before issuing a certificate for the erection, alteration or enlargement of any building or structure, the plans or specifications of which show that electrical construction is to be installed therein, the Inspector of Buildings shall cause the plans and specifications thereof to be submitted to the City Electrician, and shall not issue a permit therefor until the said City Electrician shall have certified in writing that such plans and specifications provide for compliance with the ordinances relating to electrical equipment and construction.

Sec. 224. PERMIT TO INCREASE HEIGHT OF BUILDING—

No permit to increase the height of any building shall be issued unless the owner of said building shall furnish the Inspector of Buildings satisfactory proof of the adequate thickness of the wall or strength of the skeleton frame thereof.

When application shall be made for a permit to move, raise, enlarge or build upon any building, the Inspector of Buildings shall examine such building and make a record of its condition.

Sec. 225. PERMIT TO ERECT PART OF BUILDING—

Nothing in this Title shall be construed to prevent the Inspector of Buildings from issuing a certificate for the erection of any part of a building or structure, where plans and detailed statements have been presented for the same before the entire plans and detailed statements of said building or structure have been submitted, provided that a complete set of all such plans and specifications as prescribed in Sec. 229 shall be placed on file before the foundation wall is brought

to grade, or to a height to receive the first tier of beams, girders or joists.

Sec. 226. PERMITS FOR SUPERSTRUCTURE—

No certificate for a permit shall be issued for the erection of the superstructure of any building above the foundation or basement wall until all copies of approved plans and specifications and details required by the provisions of this Title are placed on file in the Department of Buildings.

Sec. 227. IMPERFECT PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS—

If the matter mentioned in any application for a permit or in the plans and specifications accompanying and illustrating the same indicate to the Inspector of Buildings that the work to be done is not clearly or specifically defined, or is imperfect, or is not in all respects in accordance with the provisions of this Code, he shall refuse to issue a certificate or permit until such application and plans and specifications shall have been made to conform in every respect with the requirements thereof. All unfigured plans shall be deemed incomplete.

**Sec. 228. CERTIFICATE FOR PERMIT TO ISSUE—
WHEN—**

When such applications and plans and specifications conform to the requirements of this Code, the Inspector of Buildings shall issue a certificate for a permit and shall file such applications and apply to such plans and specifications an official stamp stating that the drawings and specifications to which the same shall have been applied have been examined by him and do comply with these regulations.

Sec. 229. STAMPED PLANS—

The plans and specifications so stamped shall then be returned to such applicant, and certified copies of the same

shall be kept on the building or work until same has been completed. True copies of so much of said plans and specifications as may be required in the opinion of the Inspector to illustrate the features of construction and equipment of the building referred to in this Code shall be filed with the Inspector before the basement or cellar wall has reached the height prescribed in Sec. 226, and shall remain on file in his office until the completion or occupation of said building, after which such drawings and specifications shall be returned by the Inspector to the owner by whom they have been deposited with him, upon the demand of said owner. All drawings and specifications while in the custody of the Department of Buildings shall not be removed from their files except for the purpose of official inspection and reference.

Sec. 230. RETENTION OF DRAWINGS—

It shall not be obligatory upon the Inspector to retain such drawings in his custody for more than three (3) months after the completion or occupation of any building, except that all buildings of the First Grade, and Divisions (a) and (b) of the Second Grade, and all other buildings in which there are stand-pipes or sprinkling systems, shall have plans to a one-sixteenth (1-16) inch scale prepared for permanent file, and such plans shall show the public halls, stairs and exits to the exact scale and be figured.

Sec. 231. APPLICATIONS PASSED ON IN ORDER—

All applications, plans and specifications shall be dated by the Inspector and taken up in their regular order as received, and no plans or specifications shall be passed out of their order unless buildings or structures are of a complex character which require prolonged examination and inspection. The original plans and specifications shall be returned to applicant within three (3) working days from the time of filing the same.

Sec. 232. PERMIT FOR STABLES—

No permit shall be given for the construction of stables fronting on alleys or located on interior lots before arrangements are made for proper drainage, sewerage and water supply. (See Title XXXIII, Part II.)

Sec. 233. SPECIAL PERMITS—

The Inspector of Buildings shall not issue any certificates or permits for any occupancy of or construction on public property requiring the approval of the Board of Public Service, or for any structure to be used in connection with a business requiring a special license or approval of the Fire Department or Board of Health until the applicant shall present the certificate of such Boards or Department that all legal requirements necessary to procure such license or occupancy have been complied with.

Sec. 234. SEPARATE PERMITS—

The building permit shall carry with it the right to install any elevator, lift, crane or derrick, gasfitting, heating or lighting apparatus, if they are clearly shown and specified on the plans and specifications and details prescribed in this Title, to be filed with the application. (See also Sec. 787 and Sec. 978.) If they or any of them are not so shown, a separate application containing the name of the contractor shall be filed for each and a separate permit obtained therefor.

Separate permits shall also be required for the erection, placing, installation or reconstruction of all sidewalk elevators, vaults, lifts, chutes, coal-holes and all signs and awnings overhanging public property. The Inspector's certificate for signs and awnings overhanging, or appurtenances occupying public property, shall be presented to the Board of Public Service for issuance of permit. (See Sec. 1028.)

Sec. 235. DEPOSITS FOR REPAIRS—

No certificate for a permit shall be granted to erect or repair any building, sidewalk vault, sidewalk elevator, lift,

chute or coal-hole, or for making any opening in any street or public property in connection with any building operations by which the pavement or curb in any adjoining street or thoroughfare is liable to be taken up or endangered by caving, settling or from any other cause, until the owner has filed with the Inspector of Buildings the necessary certification that the necessary deposit or indemnity bond for the replacement of such pavement or curb demanded by the Board of Public Service has been made or executed.

Sec. 236. FINAL INSPECTION—

It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Buildings to make or cause to be made a final inspection and examination of all buildings of the First, Second and Third Grades before any such building is occupied, and if such buildings are found to have been constructed in conformity to the provisions of this Code, to issue a written certificate thereof to the owner. The owner shall notify the Inspector of Buildings when the building is ready for such inspection.

Sec. 237. CLERK TO ISSUE PERMIT—

All certificates issued by the Inspector of Buildings which prescribe the payment of a fee shall be presented to the City Clerk, and upon the payment of the fee he shall issue the permit to build, or a further certificate, as the case may be, that proper inspection of the premises has been made.

Sec. 238. METAL NUMBERS—

It shall be the duty of the City Clerk, upon the presentation of the certificate to build or erect any new building, or to alter any existing building by which the area, size or height is increased, to issue with the permit a metal seal or tag of a serial number, irrespective of that on the permit, which is to be fixed upon the building in a conspicuous place, and to remain there until the building is occupied. A duplicate of such assigned number shall be sent to the County Auditor.

Sec. 239. RIGHT TO TRESPASS—

The Inspector of Buildings and his deputies, assistants or employes assigned by him, or persons assigned to co-operate with him by other departments of the City, so far as may be necessary for the performance of their duties, shall have the right to enter upon any building site or premises, or any new or unoccupied building, or any building under construction, repair, alteration, removal, or any building alleged to be unsafe or a menace to life and limb, or damaged or menaced by fire, upon showing their badge of office; and any person or persons interfering with them in the performance of such duties shall be liable to penalty provided in Sec. 241.

Sec. 240. REVOCATION OF PERMITS—

When the work for which any building permit was issued is not being performed in conformity to the detailed statement, plans or specifications upon which such permit was issued, it shall be the duty of the Inspector of Buildings to notify the owner or owners, or his or their agent, in writing, that the work is being constructed in violation of the permit, and that such work must be suspended until a permit for such deviation from the detailed statement, plans or specifications be obtained, or that such work shall be made to conform to the detailed statement, plans and specifications upon which a permit therefor was issued. If the owner or owners, or his or their agent, fail to comply with the said notice on the service thereof, it shall be the further duty of the said Inspector to revoke such permit. Written notice of such revocation, signed by the Inspector, shall be immediately served upon the owner, agent, superintendent or contractor in charge of the work, and shall be posted on such premises, and it shall be unlawful for any persons to perform any work in or about said structure, building or premises after the revocation of the permit and the posting of notice thereof.

Sec. 241. PENALTY FOR VIOLATION—

The owner or owners of any building, structure, wall,

platform, staging or flooring, or part thereof, where anything in violation of this Code shall be placed, or shall exist, and any architect, builder, plumber, carpenter or mason who may be employed or assist in the commission of any such violation, and all persons or corporations who shall violate any of the provisions of this Code or fail to comply therewith, or any requirement thereof, or who shall build in violation of any detailed statement of specifications or plans submitted and approved thereunder, shall for each and every such violation or non-compliance be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five (\$5) dollars, nor more than five hundred (\$500) dollars, or imprisoned not more than six (6) months.

TITLE V.

FEES.

Sec. 242. SCHEDULE OF CHARGES—

The Inspector of Buildings shall make out the certificate required by Sec. 228, Title IV, and fix the fee to be paid to the City Clerk, as prescribed in Sec. 237, for the building permit and for inspections, as follows:

(a) AREAS AND STORY HEIGHTS.—For new buildings and structures one (\$1.00) dollar, and for alterations and additions fifty (50) cents, to which there shall be added for new buildings one (1) or more stories high above the grade, and for additions by which the area or height of a building is increased, or for alterations by which the classification of a building is changed, the amounts given in the following schedule for each story or gallery or part thereof erected, added or altered:—

Class of Buildings	Add Area of Building at Each Floor Level.
VII.....	\$0.25 for every 1,500 sq. ft. or part thereof
VI.....	0.50 for every 3,000 sq. ft. or part thereof
IV-V.....	0.75 for every 4,500 sq. ft. or part thereof
I-II-III.....	1.00 for every 6,000 sq. ft. or part thereof

The character of the first story of a building shall determine the classification for fixing charges for permits.

Measurements for areas occupied shall be made inclusive of all exterior bays, balconies and porticos projecting beyond the building line, and all inner, interior, lighted, open and recessed courts within such lines. Where one portion of a building is of greater height than another, the measurement of the highest portion shall be taken at its base.

(b) UNDIVIDED INTERIOR.—When the enclosed interior of a building is not divided into stories or galleries each section of twenty-five (25) feet or part thereof of height (see Tables D and E, Title VIII, Part II) shall be deemed the equivalent height of a story; this provision shall also apply in the measurement of roofs and attic spaces and roof appendages above the attic floor line or springing line of pitched roofs, and all free standing water and other towers, grain elevators and chutes.

(c) BASEMENTS WHEN REGARDED AS FIRST STORY.—The basement shall be regarded as the first story of every building in which the basement is used for living rooms or offices, or is subdivided for workshop or factory purposes other than for storage or packing, or the first floor level of which is more than four feet above the grade.

Sec. 243. FEES FOR BASEMENTS—

The charge for a partial building permit for excavating and erecting the foundation or basement walls in advance of the superstructure as prescribed in Section 225, or for retaining walls to hold up embankments, shall be one (\$1.00) dollar.

The aforesaid fee shall be in addition to the amount prescribed for new buildings and structures in Sec. 242 (a).

Sec. 244. FEES FOR ONE-STORY BUILDINGS AND SHEDS—

The charge for a permit to erect open shelter sheds, storage sheds, one (1) story dwellings, barns, carriage houses, automobile garages or arbors, occupying more than two hundred and fifty-six (256) square feet and less than seven hundred and fifty (750) square feet of ground area, shall be fifty (50) cents, but there shall be no charge for such structures occupying less than two hundred and fifty-six (256) square feet of ground area, provided that in each instance an application for a permit, accompanied by a situation plan, shall have been filed and approved by the Inspector before such structures are built.

Sec. 245. BRIDGES AND RUNWAYS—

The fee for a permit to erect an open bridge or enclosed runway between or from buildings, to be erected or already erected, shall be fifty (50) cents for each span of such bridge or runway placed at the same or at different levels above the head room nearest the grade.

Sec. 246. SEPARATE PERMITS—FEES FOR—

The fee for any separate permit for the erection, installation or placing of any elevator, lift, crane, derrick, heating, gasfitting or lighting apparatus, shall be fifty (50) cents.

Sec. 247. ELEVATORS—

The fees prescribed in Sec. 1089 for the inspection of elevators is further contingent upon the following conditions:

The fee of two (\$2.00) dollars shall be paid when any freight or passenger elevator or sidewalk elevator or lift, or any fixed, moveable or travelling crane or derrick is temporarily or permanently installed, tested and inspected within a building or on any premises or building site or yard where building or other materials or bulk packages are worked,

manufactured or shifted. If on inspection any portable elevators, derricks, cranes, swinging scaffolds or block and tackle used for hoisting materials in or into buildings shall be found in good condition no charge shall be made, otherwise a renewal certificate shall be obtained, for which a fee of one (\$1.00) dollar shall be charged. All hoists, lifts, block and tackle, derricks, cranes, dumb waiters, swinging ladders or scaffolds, whose carrying capacity is more than two hundred (200), but less than five hundred (500) pounds shall be inspected as prescribed in Sec. 197, Title III, but no fee shall be charged for their inspection.

Sec. 248. OBSERVATION STANDS—

Fees for permits for the erection of temporary or permanent observation stands, as prescribed in Title XXXV, Part II, shall be the same as prescribed for buildings and their equivalent areas, as prescribed in Sec. 242.

Sec. 249. WATER RATES—

No permit shall be granted for the erection, alteration or repairing of any building or structure unless the owner first furnishes the Inspector of Buildings with a certificate from the Water Works Department, stating that all its rules and regulations in regard to the use of water for his building operations have been complied with. When no meter is to be installed the Inspector shall make out and furnish the owner the quantities of building materials for which water is used in construction, and estimate the amount of the charge to be paid as follows:

Perch work—stone footings, etc.....	1c per each 10 cu. ft.
Cement sidewalks and floors, concrete....	1c per each 10 cu. ft.
Brick work	1c per each 10 cu. ft.
Fireproof floors, tile facings and partitions.	1c per each 20 cu. ft.
Fireproofing concrete	1c per each 10 cu. ft.
Tile partitions (not over 6 in. thick)....	1c per each 40 sq. ft.
Plastering	1c per each 10 sq. yds.

Sec. 250. FEES FOR ESTABLISHING STREET LINES—

The City Engineer shall, for performing the work of establishing street lines and grades in accordance with Sec. 209, charge and require the owner to pay therefor at the following rates:

For an interior lot with one frontage.10c per ft. or part thereof

For an interior lot with two frontages.8c per ft. or part thereof

For a corner lot with two frontages.8c per ft. or part thereof

For a corner lot with three frontages...6c per ft. or part thereof

For an open lot with four frontages.4c per ft. or part thereof

The minimum fee charged in any case shall be \$5.00.

TITLE VI.**HOUSE-MOVING.****Sec. 251. HOUSE-MOVER'S LICENSE—**

No person, except a licensed house-mover, shall move or raise any building from its foundation within the City of Cleveland, and every such person shall annually, before engaging in such occupation, obtain a license therefor from the Board of Public Service; and no such license shall be granted until the person applying therefor shall have given bond in the sum of \$1,000 with good and sufficient securities, to be approved by the Board of Public Service conditional, among other things, that said person will pay any and all damages which may happen to any tree, pavement, street or sidewalk, or to any telegraph pole or wire belonging to said city, whether said damage shall be inflicted by said person or his agents, employes or workmen, and conditioned also that said person will save and indemnify, and keep harmless, said City against all liabilities, judgments, damages, costs and expenses which may in any wise accrue against said

City in consequence of the granting of such permit or license, and will in all things strictly comply with the conditions of his permit. Upon execution of said bond and its approval by the Board of Public Service of said City, a license to engage in such occupation shall be issued.

Sec. 252. Any licensed house-mover who shall move or raise, or cause to be moved or raised, any building or structure within the City of Cleveland without having first secured a permit therefor shall, upon proof thereof, be deprived of his license; and such license shall not be reissued to such person for a period of six months, and such penalty may be imposed for each separate offense.

Sec. 253. OCCUPATION OF STREET—

No person shall move, or cause to be moved, any building through any street without the written permission of the Inspector of Buildings, and no person moving any building shall permit the same to stand on any street, lane, alley or public ground for a longer period than three days.

Sec. 254. LICENSE—

No permit shall be granted to any person to move any building through any street, lane, alley or public ground unless such person shall have received a license from the City of Cleveland to engage in the occupation of moving and raising buildings in said City.

Sec. 255. PERMIT—

When any licensed building mover shall desire to move or raise any building in the City of Cleveland, application for a permit to do so shall be made by him, in writing, to the Inspector of Buildings of said city.

Sec. 256. Such application shall be accompanied by a situation plan, as provided for by Sec. 206, drawn to a scale of sixteen (16) feet to one (1) inch.

Such application shall state the following facts:

The class and grade of the building.

Width of building.

Length of building.

Number of stories.

Street, where located.

Where to be moved to.

Route.

Allotment to be placed on.

Number of subplot.

Ward in which building will be located.

Name and address of owner of the building.

When work is to commence.

When work is to be completed.

Shortest distance from building, when moved, to nearest barn or stable or dwelling, tenement or buildings of the first, third and fourth grades, or of divisions a, b and c of the second grade.

Use to which building is to be put.

Such application shall be signed by the owner of the building or by his authorized agent or attorney, and such authority must be stated.

Such application shall also be signed by the licensed mover who is to do the work.

Sec. 257. FEE—

When such written application, accompanied by a proper situation plan, has been filed with the Inspector of Buildings, he shall immediately cause such building to be inspected, and if he shall find that it can be moved safely, in the manner proposed, and the proposed location thereof, as shown by the situation plan therefor, will violate no ordinance of the City, he shall cause a certificate for said permit to be issued to the applicant, which certificate shall be taken up by the City Clerk and a permit issued therefor upon the payment of a fee of two (\$2.00) dollars.

TITLE VII.

BOARD OF APPEAL.

Sec. 258. CREATION OF THE BOARD—

There shall be in the City of Cleveland a Board to be called the Board of Appeal, to which an applicant who has been refused a permit, or the holder of a permit which has been revoked by the Inspector of Buildings, may appeal for an order requiring the said Inspector to issue or reissue such permit to said applicant.

Sec. 259. ORGANIZATION—

Such Board of Appeal shall be composed of the Mayor, the City Solicitor and the City Engineer. Whenever for any reason a member of such Board cannot be present at a called meeting thereof, his first assistant in office shall act in his stead. Such assistant shall act only in matters for the consideration of which such meeting was called.

Sec. 260. APPLICANT—

The Applicant may be represented by counsel and one (1) Expert, whom he may select at his own expense.

Sec. 261. MEETING—

Such Board shall meet upon call by the Inspector of Buildings.

Sec. 262. METHOD OF APPEAL—

In case the Inspector of Buildings shall refuse to issue a permit upon application, or shall revoke a permit, the applicant or holder of a revoked permit may, within five days after the receipt of notice of the Inspector's refusal or revocation, appeal to the Board of Appeal for an order requiring such Inspector to issue or reissue such permit. Such appeal shall be perfected by the filing by the applicant with the Inspector of Buildings of a notice of his intention to appeal,

Upon filing of such notice the Inspector of Buildings shall, within three days thereafter, transmit a copy of such notice of appeal, together with a written statement of the matter in controversy and the reasons for the refusal or revocation made by him, to the Mayor, who shall thereupon summon the Board of Appeal to meet within two days thereafter for the hearing of such appeal, causing notice of the time and place of such meeting to be served to the applicant and to the Building Inspector.

Sec. 263. POWERS OF BOARD—

The said Board shall have power to call in such other testimony bearing upon the case as it sees fit. Should such Board or a majority thereof be of the opinion that the Inspector's refusal to issue the permit applied for, or that the revocation of such permit was unauthorized, they shall, in writing, order the said Inspector to issue or reissue such permit, and the Inspector shall immediately upon the receipt thereof, accompanied by the required fees, if any, comply therewith.

Sec. 264. RECOMMENDATIONS—

If such Board in its review find any provisions in this Code that are inconsistent or do not properly protect life, limb and property, or that additional provisions should be prescribed for such protection, such finding shall be reported to the Inspector of Buildings with recommendations that they be embodied in the annual or semi-annual reports of the Department of Buildings to the City Council for amendment.

Sec. 265. RECORDS—

All papers and testimony relating to cases of appeal shall be recorded in books kept for such purpose in the office of the Department of Buildings. (See Sec. 190.)

PART II.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES.

TITLE I.

DEFINITIONS.

In these regulations the following terms mean:

Sec. 266. ALLEY—

Any public thoroughfare less than thirty (30) feet wide shall be deemed an alley, and if such thoroughfare is less than sixteen (16) feet in width it shall be deemed a court-way, and be a passageway if the entrance to any alley or court or court-way is made through a building.

Sec. 267. ALTERATION—

Any change, addition or modification in construction or grade of occupancy.

Sec. 268. AREAS—

Open sub-surfaces adjacent to a building, street or lot line.

Sec. 269. ATTIC STORY—

A story situated wholly or partly in the roof.

Sec. 270. APPENDAGES—

Dormer windows, cornices, mouldings, bay or oriel windows, balconies, cupolas, domes, towers, spires, ventilators or any other accessory projecting from a building.

Sec. 271. BASEMENT—

A story suitable for business or habitation, partially below the level of the adjoining street or ground and below the first tier of floor beams or joists. When a basement ceiling is more than eight (8) feet above the grade at the building line it will be rated as the first story or ground floor.

Sec. 272. BAY WINDOW—

A rectangular, curved or polygonal window supported on a foundation which projects from the balance of the enclosing wall. When such projecting window is supported on brackets or corbels, see "Oriel Window," Sec. 302.

Sec. 273. BUILDING—

Any structure erected by art and fixed upon or in the soil, composed of several pieces and designed for use in the position in which so fixed.

Sec. 274. BUILDING LINE—

The line formed by the intersection of the outer face of the enclosing walls of a building and surface of the ground. See also Street-Line, see Sec. 308.

Sec. 275. BASE COURSE OR BASE OF BUILDING—

The course of courses of masonry next to the grade line.

Sec. 276. BAY AND PANEL—

One of the intervals or spaces into which a building front is divided by columns or division walls. The floor space included between the intersection of parallel rows of columns or walls of two bays at right angles to each other and the face of a wall between two (2) adjoining pilasters or piers is called a panel.

Sec. 277. BUILDING LOT OR SITE—

(a) OPEN LOT.—When bounded on all sides by street lines.

(b) CORNER LOT.—When bounded on two (2) or three (3) sides by intersecting street lines.

(c) THROUGH LOT.—When running through to and

fronting on two (2) street lines and the remaining sides bounded by lot lines.

(d) INTERIOR LOT.—When fronting on but one (1) street line and the remaining sides bounded by lot lines.

Sec. 278. CELLAR—

That portion of a building below the first tier of floor beams or joists if wholly or partly below the grade of the adjoining street or ground and not suitable for habitation under the provisions of this Code.

Sec. 279. COLUMNS—

Isolated supports of wood, stone, iron or steel carrying the ends of beams, girders, lintels or trusses. Stone, iron or steel columns may also carry arches.

Sec. 280. COURTS—

A court is the unoccupied space between building lines and lot or street lines other than a yard, free, open and unobstructed by appendages from the ground to the sky.

(a) INNER COURT—A court surrounded on all sides by walls is an inner court, and when such inner court is covered over with a skylight it is a Lighted Court.

(b) OPEN COURT—A court having one side or end open is an Open Court, and when such opening is on a lot line it is an Interior Court, and when it opens on a street or yard it is an Outer Court.

(c) An outer court open to the street is a Street Court, and on a yard a Yard Court, and when such street or yard courts adjoin lot lines it is a Line Court.

(d) COURT YARD—A court between the backs of two (2) buildings on the same lot, which is open on the two (2) ends adjoining the lot lines is a Court Yard.

(e) COURT WAY—When an Outer or Line Court opens through to another court or yard, or to a street or alley, it is a Court Way.

(f) **RECESSED COURT**—An open court opening into another Court Yard or Court Way is a Recessed Court.

Sec. 281. FACTOR OF SAFETY—

The quotient obtained by dividing the breaking load by the safe load.

Sec. 282. FIRST STORY—

The story the floor of which is at or first above the level of the sidewalk or adjoining ground; the other stories to be numbered in regular succession, counting upward.

Sec. 283. FOUNDATION—

1st—All that portion of a building or a structure below the top of footings or basement or cellar floor; 2nd—the earth upon which the structure rests.

Sec. 284. FOOTINGS—

The projecting course or courses at the bottom of a foundation wall or pier.

Sec. 285. GRADE—

The surface of the ground, court, lawn, yard or sidewalks adjoining the building. The established grade is the grade of the street curb lines fixed by the City of Cleveland and the natural grade is the undisturbed natural surface of the ground. (The established sidewalk grade for the City of Cleveland is three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) of an inch rise per each foot of width—starting at and from the top of curb.)

Sec. 286. GIRDER—

The horizontal structural piece or pieces which support the ends of floor beams or joists or carry walls over openings. (See "Lintel," Sec. 299.)

Sec. 287. GROUND FLOOR—

The story at or near the level of the grade when used for public purposes; the other stories, beginning with second for the first next above, shall be designated by successive floor numbers, counting upward.

Sec. 288. HALL—

(a) PUBLIC HALL—A Public Hall is a hall, corridor or passageway used in common by all the occupants within a building.

(b) STAIR HALL—A Stair Hall includes the stairs, stair landing and those portions of the public halls through which it is necessary to pass in going between the entrance floor and the roof.

(c) ASSEMBLY HALL—(See Title II.)

Sec. 289. HEIGHT OF A BUILDING—

The height of a building is measured on the center line of its principal front from the established or natural grade at the building line to the highest point in the coping of flat roofs or to the deck line of a mansard roof or to the center height of the highest gable in a pitched roof or to half the height of a hipped roof. If the grade of the lot or adjoining street in the rear or along the side of the building falls below the grade of the front, the height shall be taken in the center of side showing the greatest fall. If the total fall on any side exceeds ten (10) feet in the length of the building, the height shall be measured at the lowermost corner, and when the height of a building is limited it shall be terraced or stepped off at every ten (10) foot change of grade.

Sec. 290. HEIGHT OF A WALL—

The height of a wall is measured from its base line either at the grade or at the top of a girder to top of the coping or the center of the highest gable; foundation and retaining walls are measured from grade downward.

Sec. 291. HEIGHT OF A STORY—

The perpendicular distance from top to top of two (2) successive tiers of floor beams or joists, or "top of floor to top of floor." The clear height of a story or a room is the distance from the floor to the ceiling. The height of a top-most story shall be measured from the level of its floor up to

the upper side of the ceiling joist or "collar" beams forming a tie to the roof, or up to the vertical height of the rafters when the roof has no such tie.

Sec. 292. INSPECTOR—

The Inspector of Buildings of the City of Cleveland.

Sec. 293. INCOMBUSTIBLE ROOFING—

Covered with not less than three (3) thicknesses roofing-felt and a good coat of tar and gravel, or with tin, corrugated iron or other fire resisting material with standing-seam or lap-joint.

Sec. 294. INCOMBUSTIBLE STUD PARTITION—

One plastered on both sides upon metal lath or wire cloth for the full height, and fire stopped between the studs with incombustible material eight (8) inches high from the floor and at the ceiling.

Sec. 295. INCOMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL—

When referred to as a structural material means brick, stone, terra cotta, concrete, iron, steel or sheet metal when used alone or in combination with one another. For incombustible fire and water proof materials see Title XV.

Sec. 296. LOT LINE OR PARTY LINE—

The line of demarcation between the property of different owners, not including the line of demarcation between any lot or parcel of ground and a water front, public park or thoroughfare. (See "Street Line.")

Sec. 297. LAWN—

The sodded space in resident districts between the street line and the building line or between the street line and the sidewalk or the sidewalk and the curb.

Sec. 298. LENGTH OF A BUILDING—

Its greatest lineal dimensions; usually measured in the direction of the bearing walls or girders.

Sec. 299. LINTEL—

The small beam or girder placed over a door or window opening, with the ends resting directly on the masonry.

Sec. 300. LOADS ON BUILDINGS—

(a) DEAD LOAD.—Shall consist of the actual weight of walls, floors, roofs, partitions, and all permanent construction.

(b) LIVE LOAD.—Shall consist of all imposed, fixed or transient loads, other than dead, due to the occupancy of the building and its exposure to wind pressure.

Sec. 301. OWNER—

Any person or persons, company or corporation owning the building, or the property under consideration of being built upon; for the purposes of this Code guardians or trustees will be regarded as the owner.

Sec. 302. ORIEL WINDOW—

A projecting window similar to a bay window but carried on brackets or corbels; the term Bay Window may also be applied to an Oriel Window projecting over the street line. (See "Bay Window," Sec. 272).

Sec. 303. OFFSET—

The offset or change in thickness of a wall shall be regarded as being made at the top of the floor beam or joists.

Sec. 304. PARTITION—

An interior sub-dividing wall. If constructed of other material than masonry, the name or class of the structural material is usually prefixed.

Sec. 305. PIERS—

Isolated masses of brickwork or masonry forming supports for arches, columns, girders, lintels, trusses and similar structural parts.

Sec. 306. POST—

A term which, when used, means a wooden support or column.

Sec. 307. REPAIRS—

The reconstruction or renewal of any part of an existing building for the purpose of its maintenance in its present class of construction and grade of occupancy.

Sec. 308. STREET LINE—

The line of demarcation between a water-front, public park or thoroughfare and land adjacent thereto and abutting thereon.

Sec. 309. SHOW WINDOW—

A store window in which goods are displayed.

Sec. 310. SKELETON CONSTRUCTION—

This term shall apply to all buildings wherein all external and internal loads and stresses are transmitted from the top of the building to the foundations by a skeleton or frame work of metal.

Sec. 311. VAULT—

Any underground construction covered over on top; sidewalk vaults or areas are covered areas extending beyond the street line.

Sec. 312. VENEER—

The outer facing of brick, stone, concrete, tile or metal of an enclosing wall used for the protection of the backing but not counted as adding anything to its strength.

Sec. 313. WALLS—

(a) **APRON WALL.**—That portion of an enclosing wall between the door and window sills of a story and the door and window heads or lintels of the next story below.

(b) **BEARING WALL.**—The wall on which either or both the floor and roof construction rest.

(c) **CROSS WALL.**—Term which may be used synonymously with Partition or Return Wall.

(d) **CURTAIN WALL.**—The enclosing wall of an iron or steel skeleton frame or the non-bearing portion of an enclosing wall between piers.

(e) DIVISION WALL.—The bearing wall running from front to rear sub-dividing a building into several parts.

(f) DEAD WALL.—A wall without openings.

(g) EXTERNAL WALL.—Any outer wall or vertical enclosure of a building other than a Party Wall.

(h) FIRE WALL.—The opening or parapet walls above the roof. Also any division or partition wall dividing spaces into limited areas for fire protection purposes.

(i) FOUNDATION WALL.—That portion of an enclosing wall below the first tier of floor joists or beams nearest and above the grade line, and that portion of any interior wall or pier below the basement or cellar floor.

(j) LENGTH OF WALL.—The length of a wall is the distance between the centers of adjoining front, rear, cross or return walls, irrespective of any intermediate stud or light combustible or non-return brick partitions. See (n) under this section.

(k) PARTITION WALL.—Any wall running at an angle to and bonded with the bearing walls sub-dividing the interior of a building into compartments; when constructed of other materials than masonry see "Partitions" Sec. 304.

(l) PARTY WALL.—"Party Wall" means a wall that separates two (2) or more buildings, and is used, or is to be used jointly by said separate buildings.

(m) RETAINING WALL.—A sub-surface wall built to resist the lateral pressure of the adjoining earth and to prevent its caving in. Also, any enclosing wall built to resist the lateral pressure of internal loads and to prevent its caving out.

(n) RETURN WALL.—A term which may be used synonymously with Cross, Partition or External Wall running at a right angle with any wall. No wall sub-dividing any building shall be deemed a Return Wall, as before mentioned, unless it is two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) the height of the External or Party Walls.

(o) **THICKNESS OF WALL.**—The minimum thickness as given in this Code, measured on the bed.

Sec. 314. WIDTH OF A BUILDING—

Its shortest lineal dimension; usually measured in the direction of the floor beams or joists.

Sec. 315. WIRED GLASS—

Wire woven glass not less than one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of an inch thick. The term "fireproof glass," when used in connection with wired glass, means hammered glass not less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) an inch thick.

Sec. 316. YARD—

The space left in the rear of a building between the building line and the lot-lines for the full width of the lot.

TITLE II.

CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDINGS.

Sec. 317. ACCORDING TO CONSTRUCTION—

For the purpose of this Code, buildings will be classified in accordance with their construction as follows:

I CLASS.—ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDING
—When built entirely of incombustible fire and water proof material with all metal structural parts thoroughly fire proofed, and finished and trimmed with incombustible material. See also Titles XV and XVI.

II CLASS.—FIREPROOF BUILDINGS, SHORT FLOOR SPANS.—When similar in construction to buildings of the I Class except that the finished floors, frames, doors, windows and the usual trim of rooms are of ordinary wood construction with no open air spaces behind wood. See also Titles XV and XVI.

III CLASS.—FIREPROOF BUILDINGS, LONG FLOOR SPANS.—With wall or metal structural frames similar to those of the II Class, but the floor fireproofing is made in long flat spans and panels of reinforced or armored concrete, and having incombustible partitions. Also buildings constructed with trussed or reinforced concrete frames, subject to the limitations prescribed in Titles X and XVI.

IV CLASS.—SEMI-FIREPROOF OR COMPOSITE BUILDINGS.—When the enclosing walls and roof covering are made of incombustible materials with doors, windows, and frames of wood, but with interior walls of brick; or, with columns and girders made of fireproofed iron or steel and with the floor construction of wooden beams, joists and ceiling furred with fireproof material and all concealed spaces fire stopped and all subdivisions made with incombustible partitions, or if the interior is of mill construction as in Class V, wood columns containing one hundred (100) square inches or more need not be fire proofed. In buildings of this class a single thickness of metal lath or furring and hard incombustible plaster will be deemed sufficient protection.

V CLASS.—MILL CONSTRUCTED BUILDINGS.—When the enclosing walls and roof covering are made of incombustible materials, with doors, windows and frames of wood, but with interior walls of brick or columns and girders and the floor and roof systems composed of heavy timbers and plank with no concealed air spaces between.

VI CLASS.—ORDINARY BUILDINGS.—When the enclosing walls and roof coverings are similar to those of buildings of the IV and V Classes but the interior timber and iron structural parts are not protected with fire resisting covering.

VII CLASS.—FRAME BUILDINGS.—When the enclosing and interior partition walls are constructed entirely of wood. Wooden frames covered with a Veneer (see Sec. 312, Title 1), will be classed as a building of the VII Class.

Sec. 318. EXPLANATION OF TERMS—

The terms "Fireproof," "Concrete," "Mill," "Timber," or "Frame," construction when used mean that the whole or any part of a building or structure referred to shall be constructed in accordance with the conditions prescribed for the respective classes of buildings as set forth in the previous section and further provided in Titles XVI, XVII and XVIII.

Sec. 319. ACCORDING TO OCCUPANCY—

And for further classification under this Code, buildings will be graded in accordance with their occupancy and uses as follows:

FIRST GRADE.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—All buildings devoted in whole or in part to the use of the general public, either for the purposes of state or places of assemblage.

Div. (a) PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROPER.—Buildings designed to be occupied by State, County, or City administration offices; court rooms, libraries, museums, art galleries or council chambers. United States Government buildings are regarded as belonging to this division but are deemed to be without the jurisdiction of this Code.

Div. (b) DETENTION BUILDINGS.—Includes all public or private hospitals, reformatories, prisons and police stations.

Div. (c) SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—Includes all school and college or other buildings containing class, drawing, lecture rooms or rooms for the purpose of education or instruction. If any such building has an assembly room of greater seating capacity than the seating capacity of four (4) of the class rooms therein, such assembly room will be deemed an Assembly Hall.

Div. (d) ASSEMBLY HALLS.—Includes all churches, convention halls, auditoriums, exposition buildings, music halls, railroad depots, or that part of any building containing

an assembly room for a concourse of more than one hundred (100) people.

Div. (e) THEATERS.—Includes all theaters, opera houses, play houses, pavilions, or any assembly hall designed or used for the entertainment of spectators, having a permanent stage upon which stage scenery and theatrical apparatus is employed.

Div. (f) PUBLIC UTILITY BUILDINGS.—All other buildings owned or used by the general public but not classified in the foregoing divisions.

SECOND GRADE.

Sec. 320. QUASI-PUBLIC BUILDINGS—

All buildings used for public shelter, either for the purposes of business, manufacture, storage, or for temporary abode or habitation.

Div. (a) HOTELS.—Includes all hotels, public inns, or any building or part thereof designed to be used for supplying food or shelter to residents or guests and having a public dining room, cafe or office, or either. A public lodging house or a building used only for the shelter of residents or guests will be classified as a hotel.

Div. (b) OFFICE BUILDINGS.—Any building designed or used for office purposes in the conduct of general business, but may have a store or sales room on the ground floor, and no part of which building shall be used for living purposes excepting only for the janitor and his family.

Div. (c) STORE BUILDINGS.—Any building designed or used for the sale of merchandise or objects of utility, or general supplies.

Div. (d) WAREHOUSE.—Any building designed or used for the storage of merchandise, general or food supplies.

Div. (e) FACTORY BUILDING.—Any building designed or used for the manufacture of merchandise by machinery.

Div. (f) WORK SHOP.—Any building designed or used for the manufacture of merchandise by hand.

THIRD GRADE.

Sec. 321. TENEMENTS.

All buildings containing suites or apartments used for permanent habitation by more than two (2) families living independently of each other.

Div. (a) APARTMENT HOUSE.—Any building or any portion thereof designed or used as a residence for more than two (2) families or households living independently of each other and in which every such family or household shall have provided for it a kitchen, set bath tub and water closet, separate and apart from any other.

Div. (b) CLUB HOUSE.—A building used or intended for use by an organization or society for mutual entertainment or recreation, having a common kitchen, dining room, and other rooms of utility and recreation and containing lodging apartments for the use of the members of the organization only will be classed as an apartment house.

Div. (c) TENEMENT HOUSE.—A tenement house is any house or building, or portion thereof, which is designed to be or is used or occupied as the home or residence of more than two (2) families living independently of each other, and doing their cooking upon the premises, or by more than two (2) families upon any floor, so living and cooking, but having a common right in the halls, stairways, yards, water closets or privies, or some of them.

Any building having a store on the first or ground floor and sleeping or living apartments on the second story for more than one family, will be classed as a Tenement House.

FOURTH GRADE.

Sec. 322. DWELLINGS—

A dwelling shall be taken to mean and include every

building which shall be intended or designed for or used as the home or residence of not more than two (2) separate and distinct families, and in which not more than fifteen (15) rooms shall be used for the accommodation of boarders, and no part of which structure is used as a store or for any business purpose.

Two (2) or more such dwellings may be connected on each story where used for boarding purposes, provided the halls and stairs of each house shall be left unaltered.

FIFTH GRADE.

Sec. 323. STABLES—

Includes all buildings designed or used for public livery, boarding or transfer stables, all private barns, carriage houses, sheds, pens, coops, stock yards and slaughter houses, or any building for the feeding or sheltering of animals or fowls.

SIXTH GRADE.

Sec. 324. MISCELLANEOUS—

All buildings and structures not classified in the above gradation. For the purposes of this Code fences, bill and sign boards, shall be deemed buildings of this grade.

Sec. 325. EXPLANATORY—

In the above gradation when the terms prescribed are referred to by Title, Section or Division of Grades, it shall mean any building in whole or in part, occupied or designed to be occupied by the Division or Divisions of the Grade under consideration.

Sec. 326. ALTERATIONS—

If a building or any part thereof, the use or intended use of which brings it within any of the before mentioned grades, is to be applied to the use of any other grade for which a better class of construction is called for under this Code, the construction and equipment of such building must first be made to conform with the requirements of this Code as specified for its intended use.

TITLE III.**HEIGHTS OF BUILDINGS.****Sec. 327. MEASUREMENTS OF HEIGHTS—**

For method of measurements of the heights of stories and buildings see Secs. 289 and 291, except as modified in Section 672.

No building hereafter erected or raised, unless otherwise provided in this Code, shall exceed the following dimensions in height; the heights on account of occupancy of attics as given in Sec. 410, applies to all buildings.

Sec. 328. HEIGHTS OF VII CLASS BUILDINGS—

No building of the VII class or any composite building which has the two (2) lower stories made of or veneered with incombustible material, or any building topped out with wooden gabled roof and dormers, shall be over three (3) stories or more than forty (40) feet in height above the grade; and no veneered VII class building shall be over two (2) stories or thirty-two (32) feet in height above the grade. The foundation or basement walls of this class of buildings shall not exceed five (5) feet above the grade. Nor shall any roof appendage thereof, except on buildings occupied as a church, exceed fifteen (15) feet above the roof and never over fifty-five (55) feet above the grade.

Sec. 329. HEIGHTS OF VI CLASS BUILDINGS—

No building of the VI class shall be more than four (4) stories and a basement, or sixty (60) feet in height.

Sec. 330. HEIGHTS OF V CLASS BUILDINGS—

Buildings of the V class may be six (6) stories but not exceeding eighty (80) feet in height.

Sec. 331. HEIGHTS OF IV CLASS BUILDINGS—

Buildings of the IV class shall not exceed eight (8) stories, or one hundred (100) feet in height.

Sec. 332. HEIGHTS OF III CLASS BUILDINGS—

No building of the III class shall exceed ten (10) stories or one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet in height.

Sec. 333. HEIGHT OF II CLASS BUILDINGS—

No building of the II class shall exceed twelve (12) stories or one hundred and fifty (150) feet in height.

Sec. 334. HEIGHT OF I CLASS BUILDINGS—

No building of the I class shall exceed sixteen (16) stories or two hundred (200) feet in height.

For increase of height of II and III class buildings, see Title XVI.

Sec. 335. LIMITATION OF HEIGHTS—

No building or other structure hereafter erected, except a church spire, shot tower, water tower or smoke stack, shall be of a height exceeding two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) times the width of the widest street upon which the building faces, but no building shall be over two hundred (200) feet high. If a building is set or recessed with a court back from the street, the measurement for the width of the street may be taken from the face of such set back or recessed line to the street line on the opposite side of the street. The height of such building may then be carried up correspondingly. When a building is both set back and recessed, the recessed portion back of the recessed building line may be carried up above the other portion, but no higher than the two hundred (200) foot limit. The space between the street and building line of any such set back or recess may be built over to the height of two (2) stories but not over thirty (30) feet.

When story and building heights are not limited use schedule of heights given in columns I and IV of Table B, Title VIII.

Sec. 336. HEIGHTS LIMITED ACCORDING TO WIDTH OF BUILDING—

No building shall exceed in height the following times its least dimension at the base:

For buildings of the I, II and III classes, with skeleton frame, five (5) times; with masonry walls only, four (4) times. For buildings of the IV and V classes, three (3) times. For buildings of the VI class, two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) times. For buildings of the VII class, one and three-quarters ($1\frac{3}{4}$) times.

This also applies to wings of buildings whose length exceeds two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) times their width, provided, no building shall exceed the maximum height established for its respective class.

TITLE IV.

QUALITY OF MATERIALS.

Sec. 337. QUALITY OF MATERIALS—

All materials are to be of good quality for the purpose for which they are intended to be used, and conform to trade and manufacturers' standards. Each material must be free from imperfections whereby its strength or durability may be impaired; and no material will be classed as good when its strength falls below ten (10) per cent of the best of its kind. For the purpose of this Code the following materials shall be regarded as the minimum standard of measure in comparison with other materials of their respective kinds.

Sec. 338. BRICK—

Brick herein referred to is the merchantable common brick standard size, about $8\frac{3}{8}$ in. x 4 in. x $2\frac{3}{8}$ in.

All bricks shall be of a quality that will stand all ordinary or usual handling, hauling, dumping and delivery on the scaffolds or work, without making more than five (5) per cent of bats.

Sec. 339. STONE—

Stone herein referred to is the best quality of building sandstone of commerce, quarried in the vicinity of Cleveland. Any other building stone equally as strong and durable may also be used.

Stone used for making concrete for foundations must be clean and free from dirt and dust, and must be broken to pass through a two (2) inch ring, or three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch ring, if used in fireproofing or floor constructions.

Sec. 340. SAND—

May be either lake, pit or bank sand free from organic matter.

Sec. 341. LIME—

The fresh burned quick lime of commerce.

Sec. 342. CEMENT—

Any natural cement which is a product of calcination of natural rock, such as Akron, Louisville and other hydraulic cements; slag Portlands will be classed as a natural cement.

Sec. 343. PORTLAND—

The standard Portland cement of commerce either domestic or foreign, which, when tested neat, after one day set in air, shall be capable of sustaining without rupture a tensile strain of at least two hundred (200) pounds per square inch, and after one day in air and six days in water, be capable of sustaining without rupture, a tensile strain of five hundred (500) pounds per square inch.

For fireproofing and floor constructions the highest grade of Portland shall be used. It shall be of uniform consistency and of such fineness that not more than ten (10) per cent will be rejected by a sieve of twenty-five hundred (2,500) meshes per square inch, and, in addition to the above amounts, it shall be capable of sustaining without rupture a tensile strain of at least six hundred (600) pounds per square inch after one (1) day in the air and twenty-seven (27) days in

water, and be subject to such other physical and chemical tests as may be required under Sec. 356.

Sec. 344. MORTARS—

(a) LIME MORTAR.—A properly proportioned mixture of lime and sand.

(b) LIME AND CEMENT MORTAR.—A properly proportioned mixture of any natural cement and sand with an admixture of lime, cement and lime to be used in equal parts.

(c) CEMENT MORTAR.—A properly proportioned mixture of any natural cement and sand without the admixture of lime, or Portland cement and sand with an admixture of lime, Portland cement and lime to be used in equal parts.

(d) PORTLAND MORTAR.—A properly proportioned mixture of Portland cement and sand.

Sec. 345. CEMENT CONCRETE—

Composed of natural cement, sand and broken stone or coarse gravel or broken brick.

Sec. 346. PORTLAND CONCRETE—

Composed of Portland cement, sand and broken stone or coarse gravel or broken brick.

Sec. 347. PROPORTIONS OF CONCRETE—

The proportions of cement, sand, broken stone or macadam for concrete used for footings or foundations shall be as follows:

One (1) part of cement to not more than three (3) parts of sand and not more than five (5) parts of macadam or broken stone. The cement and the sand to be thoroughly mixed dry, so that the entire mass shall be of one uniform color and then mixed with the proper amount of water to make a plastic mortar. This mortar is then to be mixed with the macadam or broken stone, in such manner that the mortar and macadam or broken stone shall be a uniform mass, or dry sand and cement may be mixed with the wet inerts—mixed

thoroughly and then water added, and mixed thoroughly again as before prescribed.

All concrete shall be used at once, and not allowed to become set or hard.

Sec. 348. REINFORCED CONCRETE—

Portland concrete containing iron or steel bearing, stiffening or tension bars, rods or cables, running in one direction, with or without auxiliary cross rods, bars or cables: When used as "Slab" or "Lintel" concrete, the main reinforcing bars, rods or cables shall be uniformly spaced not more than two (2) times the thickness of such "Slab" or "Lintel."

Sec. 349. ARMORED CONCRETE—

Portland concrete which is reinforced by iron or steel lattice, woven or cut work of uniform mesh, usually less but not exceeding one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) times the thickness of the concrete.

Sec. 350. TERRA COTTA—

Terra Cotta used for wall facings, either plain or ornamental, shall be well burned and sufficiently stiffened with webs to keep it out of wind.

Sec. 351. TIMBER OR WOOD—

Wood used for studs, joists, posts, beams or trusses and other bearing parts shall be of rough stock sizes and of no more inferior quality than No. 1 Norway or white pine bill stuff in buildings of the IV and V class and No. 1 Hemlock in buildings of the VI and VII classes.

Sec. 352. WROUGHT IRON—

All wrought iron shall be fibrous, tough and ductile.

Sec. 353. CAST IRON—

Cast iron shall be of good foundry mixture producing a clean, tough gray iron.

Sec. 354. STEEL—

Structural steel shall be made either by the Bessemer or open hearth process.

Sec. 355. IRON AND STEEL STANDARDS—

All structural wrought or cast iron, or steel, in quality, requirements of tests, workmanship, and in assemblage and inter-connections of shapes shall be in accordance with the standard specifications of the Association of American Steel Manufacturers as given in the hand-books of the respective standard manufacturers; provided, that the Inspector may at any time require, but for buildings of the I, II, III and IV classes shall require the owner to engage recognized experts to supervise the mill, shop and field work, who shall file certified copies of their progress, reports for the approval of the Inspector, and no work shall be concealed or built upon until the Inspector has been furnished satisfactory proof that it is up to the accepted standards.

Sec. 356. TESTS OF MATERIALS—

All structural material of whatever nature shall be subjected to tests to determine its character and quality by methods established by the authorities prescribed in Sec. 1, Title V.; the tests shall be made under the supervision of the Inspector, or he may direct the owner to file with him a certified copy of the results of tests such as he may direct shall be made. No new structural material shall be used in any structure until it has been tested and found to fulfill the minimum conditions and tests required by this Code for materials used for like purposes.

TITLE V.**CALCULATION OF STRESSES.****Sec. 357. CALCULATIONS OF CONSTRUCTION—**

The stresses used in materials hereafter to be used in construction shall be the calculated stresses due to their "dead load" plus the applied "live load." The allowable fac-

tors or units of safety or the dimensions of each piece or combination of materials required in a building or structure, if not given in this Code, shall be ascertained by computation according to the rules prescribed by the standard modern authorities on strength of materials, applied mechanics and engineering practice, provided, that the Inspector may, and in cases of trussed or reinforced concrete buildings two (2) or more stories high, shall require the Owner or Architect or Engineer to submit a certified copy of such computation or strain sheets for examination and approval with the application for the Building Permit.

Sec. 358. FRAMING OF STRUCTURES—

All framing of beams, girders, columns, trusses and other structural members shall be proportioned of sufficient strength to sustain the load equal to the end reaction of the member supported when supporting its maximum load. In all cases suitable provision shall be made to take up and properly distribute the stresses due to eccentric loading and also to prevent danger from horizontal or vertical deflection or the buckling or shear of the members. The eccentric load in a column, if provided for and properly taken up, may be regarded as uniformly distributed over its base.

Sec. 359. TESTS OF FRAMES—

When a test of any framed structure is required to ascertain its physical strength or its resistance to fire, frost or water, such tests shall be made with full finished sizes and similar exposure as their proposed use in a building requires, and when the condition for such tests are not established in this Code, the methods of the authorities as prescribed in the previous sections shall be followed.

Sec. 360. FACTORS OF SAFETY—

In computing the working stresses in the framing of any building, unless the safe loads are prescribed in this Code, the following factors of safety shall be used:

- For wrought iron or steel subject to compression or tension or transverse strains (4)
- For cast iron subject to tension or transverse strains.... (10)
- For cast iron subject to compression for plates and columns of ordinary or short length—according to the uniformity of the thickness of shell.....(6) to (8)
- For cast iron long columns—according to the uniformity of the thickness of shell.....(8) to (10)
- For timber subject to tension and transverse strain..... (6)
- For timber compressions in short columns or posts..... (4)
- For timber in long columns or posts..... (5)
- Natural or artificial stone or masonry or concrete..... (10)
- For framed structures composed of two (2) or more pieces of the same material, or a combination of two (2) or more pieces of different materials, such as frames of all kinds, brackets, cantilevers, trusses and arched floors, or trussed, reinforced or armored concrete floors combined with metal girders, beams or channels, under ordinary loading of building..... (4)
- For framed structures as above, exposed to vibrations of machinery, or trucking, or shocks, or exposed to the action of the elements..... (5)
- For floors of arch construction of brick, concrete or tile, or similar bearing parts between beams..... (7)
- For floors of reinforced or armored concrete construction or similar bearing parts between beams..... (5)
- For iron or steel in latticed or open worked columns or latticed beams or girders, when solidly filled or encased in concrete, extending at least two (2) inches beyond the outer edges or faces of the structural members (with no allowance for the concrete) (3)

Sec. 361. SAFE LOADS ON SOILS—

Good, sound, natural earth shall not be loaded to more than the following in tons per square foot:

- (1) Gravel and coarse sand well cemented, or rock or hard shale unexposed to the action of air, frost or water... (8)
- (2) Dry, hard clay or fine sand, compact and well cemented (4)
- (3) Moderately dry clay or clean, dry sand..... (2)
- (4) Soft, wet sand..... (1)
- (5) Quicksand or alluvial soils.....($\frac{1}{2}$)
- (6) The sand underlying the City of Cleveland above the lake level, commonly called "quicksand," when drained of its ground water without puddling or disturbing the foundation may be loaded..... (3)

When a doubt arises as to the safe sustaining power of the earth upon which a building is to be erected the Inspector may order borings to be made or direct the sustaining power of the soil to be tested by and at the expense of the Owner of the proposed building.

Sec. 362. MASONRY—SAFE LOAD—

BRICKWORK.—Allowable safe load in tons per square foot.

Laid in Mortar.	Lime and Lime Cement		Port- Cement Cement land	
Common Kiln Run.....	6	8	10	13
Common Selected Hard.....	8	10	12	16
Hard Pressed Hydraulic or Vitrified				
Shale or Paving	10	12	14	18
Stone Rubble, irregular, loosely bonded	4	5	7	10
Stone Rubble, Coursed, well bonded...	6	7	9	11
Stone Ashlar or block with full beds...	9	12	15	20
Concrete: Cement 1, Sand 2, Stone 4..	.	..	8	16
Concrete: Cement 1, Sand 2, Stone 5..	.	..	6	14

For trussed concrete see Title X.

Sec. 363. TERRA COTTA—

Terra cotta building blocks built in a wall facing may be loaded five (5) tons per square foot of effective Section, if *un-*

filled and eight (8) tons per square foot, measured on the beds, when *filled solid* with brick work or concrete.

Sec. 364. HOLLOW BRICK AND TILE—

When hard hollow bricks are used as the inner facing of a hard selected brick wall, the wall shall be estimated as if laid up in Kiln Run brick. Where hollow tile blocks are used for building partitions or as enclosing walls, the joints shall be well filled with mortar, and the effective bearing parts of the tiles shall not be loaded more than eighty (80) pounds to the square inch for hard fire clay tiles, nor more than sixty (60) pounds per square inch for hard ordinary clay tiles, nor more than forty (40) pounds per square inch for porous tiles. Portland building blocks used for outside walls and partitions shall not be loaded to more than one hundred and fifty (150) pounds per square inch of available or effective section.

Sec. 365. FLOOR AND ROOF LOADS—

The minimum "live loads," uniformly distributed, in pounds per square foot to be imposed on floors in buildings are as follows:

BUILDINGS OF THE FIRST GRADE.

Div. (a) "Public Buildings" proper..... 100

Div. (b) "Detention Buildings."

In cells or wards.....60

In the public corridors, halls, stairways,
offices, chapel, clinical, assembly or court
rooms 80

Div. (c) "School Buildings."

In class rooms..... 60

In the corridors, halls and stairways, labora-
tories and assembly rooms..... 80

Divs. (d and e) "Assembly Halls"—"Theaters."

In auditoriums with fixed seats,..... 80

In lobbies, passageways, corridors, stairways and in auditoriums with movable seats...	100
In any hall used for dancing.....	150
BUILDINGS OF THE SECOND GRADE—QUASI-PUBLIC BUILDINGS.	
Div. (a) "Hotels."	
In private rooms and apartments.....	50
In halls, corridors, passageways, stairways, offices, lobbies, dining rooms, cafe and rooms for public use.....	80
Div. (b) "Office Buildings."	
In offices proper.....	60
In all hallways, stairs, lobbies and rooms for the common use of tenants.....	100
Div. (c) "Store Buildings."	
For light merchandise:	
Ground floor	125
Balance of building.....	100
For heavy merchandise, at least.....	200
Divs. (d, e and f) "Warehouse"—"Factory"—"Workshop."	
When the <u>n</u> ature of their occupancy is general the loads will be the same as for division (c) except in cases where the building is used for the sale, storage or manufacture of very light or heavy merchandise or machinery, when it shall be pro- portioned to the loads they carry.	
BUILDINGS OF THE THIRD GRADE—TENEMENTS.	
Divs. (a and b) "Apartment House"—"Clubhouse."	
Same as for buildings of the Second grade, division (a)—"Hotels."	
Div. (c) "Tenement House."	
In private rooms and apartments.....	50
In public halls, corridors and stairs.....	80
Buildings of the Fourth Grade—Dwellings.....	40
Buildings of the Fifth Grade—Stables.....	80

Buildings of the Sixth Grade—Miscellaneous.

For floors of buildings of this grade and for floors not included or loaded more heavily than in the above classifications, and for floors subject to vibration from machinery, or those of drill rooms, riding-schools, etc., or those supporting moving loads, the Inspector shall determine the imposed loads by calculation.

Roofs of all buildings..... 40

Attic floors; when not used for storage..... 20

When used for limited habitation or storage, never less than three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) of the average load assigned to the floor next below.

Stairs and fire-escapes, generally, unless otherwise provided 80

Sidewalk vaults and coverings over sidewalk lifts and coal holes 200

Sec. 366. FLOORING AND FLOOR ARCHES—

All wooden flooring between two (2) joists or supports or any floor arch of brick tile or concrete, or any reinforced or armored concrete or iron plate, or floor lintel, or other filling between two (2) supporting joists, beams or girders, shall be proportioned to carry not less than ten (10) per cent more live load than assumed for the joists, beams, or rafters, as provided in the next section.

Sec. 367. LOADING OF FLOOR JOISTS AND BEAMS—

All beams, joists and rafters or girders carrying the flooring or floor arches directly between them as provided in the previous section, shall be proportioned, to carry all of their "dead load," and the whole of the imposed, uniformly distributed "live load," provided, that no joist, beam or rafter shall exceed twenty (20) times its depth in length. If the roof is pitched at an angle not exceeding forty-five (45) degrees, and having determined the maximum distance between centers of supports for a rafter horizontally as a base, the length may be

increased to meet the hypotenuse formed by the pitch line, without increasing the other dimensions.

Sec. 368. GIRDERS—TRUSSES—

All girders and trusses shall be proportioned to carry the whole of the "dead load" and the following proportional parts of the floor loads transmitted by the joists, beams, purlines or rafters:

Beams and girders at the foot of each stair run.....	66%
In the roofs and attic floors of all buildings.....	100%
In the balance of the floors in buildings not exceeding three (3) stories in height.....	100%
In buildings over three (3) stories high, designed to carry a floor load of:	
150 pounds and upwards.....	97½%
100 to 150 pounds.....	95%
80 to 100 pounds.....	90%
60 to 80 pounds.....	85%
40 to 60 pounds.....	80%

provided, that no metal girder or truss in the external or any bearing wall in a building shall exceed thirty (30) feet between centers of supports.

Sec. 369. LOADING ON COLUMNS, POSTS, PIERS AND WALLS—

Each column, pier, post and wall shall be proportioned to carry all of the "dead load," and the following proportional parts of the "live load" transmitted to them by the beams, girders or trusses:

In the attic of all buildings and in all buildings not exceeding three (3) stories in height and in all buildings of the V class, and the parts of buildings of the IV class of V class construction.....	100%
In buildings of all other classes designed to carry the follow- ing floor loads:	

150 pounds and upwards.....	95%
100 to 150 pounds.....	90%
80 to 100 pounds.....	85%
60 to 80 pounds.....	80%
40 to 60 pounds.....	75%

Sec. 370. LENGTH OF COLUMNS, POSTS AND PIERS—

No free standing or built in column, pier or post, shall exceed the following proportions of the least side or diameter to the height without being anchored, stayed or tied by beams or girders in at least two (2) directions at right angles to each other.

Brick piers	1 : 8
Block stone piers.....	1 :10
Wooden posts, short.....	1 :16
Wooden posts, long	1 :24
Cast iron columns, short.....	1 :20
Cast iron columns, long.....	1 :30
Wrought iron columns	1 :40
Steel columns	1 :44

Sec. 371. SIZES OF COLUMNS, POSTS AND PIERS—

When used as principal supports for walls or floor construction, brick or stone piers shall not be less than 12 inches by 12 inches; cast iron columns not less than five (5) inches in their least diameter or width, and no shell shall be less than one-twelfth (1-12) the diameter or side, but never less than three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an inch thick; wrought iron or steel built-up columns not less than six (6) inches in their least diameter or side, with not less than one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch metal in any of their parts.

Sec. 372. LOADS ON FOUNDATIONS—

The footings of all buildings shall be proportioned to sustain all the accumulated "dead load," and the following proportions of the "live loads" transmitted to them (see Sec,

369) as follows: If through walls of columns built in or anchored to walls, for a floor load of:

100 pounds and upwards..... 75%

40 to 100 pounds..... 50%

If through free standing columns and piers, for a floor load of:

150 pounds and upwards..... 90%

100 to 150 pounds..... 85%

80 to 100 pounds..... 80%

60 to 80 pounds..... 75%

40 to 60 pounds..... 70%

which loads are to be distributed as uniformly as possible over areas according to the resistance of the underlying foundations. (See Sec. 361.)

Sec. 373. WIND PRESSURE—CALCULATION—

In all buildings or structures whose heights exceed one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) times the average width of their base, irrespective of their location, allowance shall be made for wind pressure, which for all free standing structures shall not be figured at less than thirty (30) pounds per square foot of surface exposed from the grade to the top of same, including roof, in any direction, and for buildings in built-up districts the wind pressure shall not be figured at less than twenty-five (25) pounds per square foot at the tenth story and two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) pounds less on each succeeding lower story, and two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) pounds additional on each succeeding upper story, until a maximum of thirty-five (35) pounds is reached, which pressure shall be maintained to the top.

Every panel in a curtain wall shall be proportional to resist a wind pressure of thirty (30) pounds per square foot.

In no case shall the overturning moment due to wind pressure exceed seventy-five (75) per cent of the moment of stability of the structure.

In all structures exposed to wind, if the resisting moments of the "dead load" and connections are not sufficient to resist

the moment of distortion due to wind pressure taken in any direction on any part of the structure, additional bracing shall be introduced sufficient to make up the difference in the moments.

Sec. 374. WIND PRESSURE—PRECAUTIONS AGAINST—

The precautions against the effect of wind pressure may take the form of any one or more or all of the following factors of resistance to the wind pressure.

First—By cross walls or buttresses.

Second—Dead weight of structure, especially in its lower parts.

Third—Diagonal braces.

Fourth—Rigidity of connections between vertical and horizontal members by gussets, knees or portals.

Fifth—By constructing iron or steel pillars in such manner as to pass through two (2) stories with joints breaking in alternate stories.

All buildings lacking in initial stability, and such other structures subjected to the lifting force of the wind, shall be anchored to their foundations, which shall be of sufficient weight to insure the stability of the structure.

TITLE VI.

EXCAVATIONS.

Sec. 375. PROTECTION—

All excavations shall be so protected by the owner making or causing them to be made that adjoining soil shall not cave in by reason of its own weight, and shall be properly guarded and protected so as to prevent the same from becoming dangerous to life and limb.

Permanent excavations are to be protected by retaining walls, with guard rails or fences.

Regarding excavations along public property, see Title II, Part III.

Sec. 376. DAMAGE BY EXCAVATION—

If the owner or possessor of any lot or land digs, or causes to be dug any cellar, pit, vault or excavation to a greater depth than nine (9) feet below the curb of the street or streets on which such lot or land abuts, or, if there be no curb, below the established grade of the street or streets on which such lot or land abuts, or, if there be no curb or established grade, below the surface of the adjoining lots, and by such excavation causes any damage to any wall, house or other building upon the lots adjoining thereto, such owner or possessor shall be liable, in a civil action, to the party injured to the full amount of the damage aforesaid. When there is a curb or established grade, the depth of such excavation, at any point thereof, shall be measured downward from the pitch line projected laterally over the lot or land from and between the corresponding points in the nearest curb or established grade opposite the ends of such pitch line.

Sec. 377. DEPTH OF EXCAVATION ALLOWABLE—

Such owner or possessor may dig, or cause to be dug, any such cellar, pit or excavation to the full depth of any foundation wall of any building upon the adjoining lot or lots or to the full depth of nine (9) feet below the established grade of the street or streets whereon such lot abuts, without reference to the depth of adjoining foundation walls, without incurring the liability prescribed in this Code, and may, on thirty (30) days' notice to adjoining owners, grade and improve the surface of any lot to correspond with the established grade of the street, streets or alley upon which such lot or land abuts without incurring liability.

Sec. 378. EXCAVATIONS BELOW FOOTINGS—

Excavations in any building for the foundations of any machinery or for any cistern or pit of any kind, or for a tunnel

or any sewer, water or other pipe line running parallel with a foundation wall or the sides of any supporting pier, shall not be dug below the bottom of the footings of such wall or pier when such excavations extends within one (1) foot of the angle of repose or natural slope of the foundation soil underneath such footings. The excavations for the foundation of any vibratory machinery, engine or dynamo shall not be made within one (1) foot of the footings of any wall or pier.

TITLE VII.

FOUNDATIONS.

Sec. 379. FOUNDATION WALLS—

All buildings within the fire limits, excepting sheds and open shelter sheds, and all frame buildings outside of fire limits higher than twenty-five (25) feet from sills to plates or eaves, and all brick and stone buildings within the city, shall have foundation walls.

Frame buildings not exceeding twenty-five (25) feet in height from sill to plate, may be set on posts or on isolated piers of brick or stone or concrete of sufficient size and strength to support the weight imposed.

Sec. 380. FOUNDATION SOIL—

Foundation walls are to be laid on solid natural earth, or a level surface of rock, or concrete. Where solid earth or rock is not obtainable, the foundation walls are to be supported on caissons filled with Portland concrete, or on piles or ranging timbers, and no building of the VI class over fifteen (15) feet high, and no building of the VII class over twenty-five (25) feet high shall be built upon a foundation resting upon filled ground, and all buildings erected over filled ground, if occupied in the basement for any purpose other than storage, shall be protected from ground water and affluvia.

Sec. 381. PILE FOUNDATIONS—

Piles intended for a wall, pier or post to rest upon, shall not be less than six (6) inches in diameter at the smallest end and twelve (12) inches at the butt end, and shall be of oak or other hard wood and be spaced not exceeding thirty-six (36) inches or nearer than two (2) feet on centers, and they shall be driven to a solid bearing.

There shall not be less than two (2) rows of piles under all external, party or other walls less than seventy (70) feet high and three (3) rows under all walls over seventy (70) feet high, excepting under walls not exceeding twenty-five (25) feet in height a single row of piles may be used if all other conditions of stability are complied with.

No pile shall be weighted with a load exceeding twenty-five (25) tons.

The tops of all piles shall be cut off and the tops of all ranging and capping timbers, when used, shall be placed below the lowest ground water level to insure constant moisture in the timber.

Where required, Portland concrete shall be rammed down in the interstices between the heads of the piles to the depth and thickness of at least twelve (12) inches, and for one (1) foot in width outside of the piles.

Sec. 382. DEPTH OF FOUNDATION—

No building or structure lacking in initial stability against wind pressure when considered as being exposed on all sides shall have a depth of foundation of less than one-tenth (1-10) its height above the grade, unless a solid rock bottom is reached, but the foundation walls for all buildings as before mentioned, excepting those that are erected upon wharves or piers on a water front, are to be laid not less than four (4) feet below the surface of the ground exposed to frost. All foundations shall further be carried low enough to be safe

from damage by the making of excavations below them for the purposes mentioned in Sec. 378.

Sec. 383. BUILDINGS WITH A CELLAR—

All buildings, except those of the VI and VII classes, used for dwellings, having a cellar space below the grade used for purposes other than conduits or pipe or other lines, shall have their foundation walls carried to such depth so as to leave at least six (6) feet eight (8) inches in the clear to the floor below the bottom of the lowest girder, conduit, pipe line or any permanent horizontal structural obstruction hanging from the ceiling, and no excavation for such cellar floor shall extend within one (1) foot of the bottom of the footings of walls or piers or within eight (8) inches of the hub of the highest point of a sewer line. In dwellings the cellar floor excavation shall be no nearer than six (6) and four (4) inches respectively of the bottom of wall and sewer hubs.

Sec. 384. BUILDINGS WITHOUT A CELLAR—

Every building hereafter erected without cellar or basement shall have the sod and all soil containing organic matter removed before laying joists, and shall have in the external walls below floor levels not less than four (4) ventilators, distributed on opposite sides of the building, and each not less than five (5) by twelve (12) inches, and no portion of the woodwork of the floor shall be less than six (6) inches clear of the ground.

Sec. 385. MATERIAL FOR FOUNDATIONS—

Foundation walls of any building must be built of hard brick, stone, or other hard and incombustible material, and where there is a cellar or basement the walls below the surface of the ground shall be fully protected from dampness by an exterior covering of mortar such as used in laying up the wall with a wash coating of liquid Portland grout if necessary.

Sec. 386. BRICK FOUNDATION WALLS—

If foundation walls are built of brick they shall be at least

one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) a brick thicker than the wall next above them down to twelve (12) feet and an additional one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) brick for every ten (10) feet of increase below twelve (12) feet, provided, that in all cases they are also strong enough to act as a retaining wall against adjoining lateral pressures. This section shall not be construed to prevent the use of battered walls containing the proper amount of material to fulfill the conditions of stability, and if made of other material than brick the thickness shall be proportioned according to Sec. 401.

Sec. 387. FOUNDATIONS FOR VII CLASS BUILDINGS—

Hollow vitrified tile or cement blocks (see Sec. 454) may be used in the foundations of frame dwellings and veneered buildings. If of brick they shall be no less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) brick thick, and not less than eighteen (18) inches if of irregular stone rubble or hollow tile. If cellar floor is more than six (6) feet below the grade level, walls are to be increased one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) brick in thickness over the above given dimensions. If there is no cellar and a frame building is not more than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) stories high, the foundation wall may be one (1) brick thick, if of brick and not over (2) feet above the grade.

Sec. 388. FOOTINGS, KINDS OF—

The footing courses shall be of stone or concrete, or stepped up brickwork, or steel beams bedded in concrete, or a combination of any of the same; all to be of sufficient thickness, strength and breadth to safely bear the weight to be imposed thereon.

All foundations of buildings except those of the VII class less than three (3) stories high, shall have footings at least eight (8) inches wider than the wall and twelve (12) inches wider all around than the piers or columns.

Sec. 389. CONCRETE FOOTINGS—

If the footing courses be of concrete, the concrete shall not be less than twelve (12) inches thick per course. If of cement concrete the offsets shall not exceed one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$), and if of Portland the offsets shall not exceed three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of the thickness of each course, or, after the first course is laid the sides up to the bottom of other footings or base plates or foundation walls may be battered from the edges of the lower course with the above ratio.

Nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prevent the use of reinforced or armored concrete for footings, or in foundations if properly proportioned (See Title X) and otherwise complying with the conditions fixed for other materials in this Code.

Sec. 390. STONE FOOTINGS—

Stone footings shall consist of large slabs and shall be at least six (6) inches thick; the offsets shall not exceed seven-eighths ($\frac{7}{8}$) the thickness of each footing course, including last offset at foundation wall.

Sec. 391. BRICK FOOTINGS—

If stepped brickwork is used the lower course shall be two (2) courses thick and be started with stretchers and a top course of headers; brick starting with a two (2) inch offset above this. If footings are laid in single courses they shall be heading courses with offsets not exceeding two (2) inches, and if laid in double courses, the upper being headers, the offset shall not exceed four (4) inches, provided, that when stone or brick are used exclusively for footings the foundation be equalized with a heavy layer of coarse mortar to insure uniform bearing under the entire footings, or stone and brick footings may be used in combination with concrete or steel and concrete forming the lower course or courses.

Sec. 392. STEEL RAILS OR BEAMS IN CONCRETE—

If steel or iron rails or beams are used as parts of founda-

tions they must be coupled together and laid on a Portland concrete course (see Section 389), and be thoroughly imbedded in Portland concrete, the ingredients of which must be such that after proper ramming the interior of the mass will be free from cavities. The beams or rails must be entirely enveloped in concrete, and around the exposed external surfaces of such concrete foundations there must be a coating of a standard Portland mortar not less than one (1) inch thick. The iron and steel and the upper bed of the concrete footing course shall be given two (2) heavy coats of asphalt before the rails or beams are laid, or the beams may be painted with two (2) coats of pure Portland cement liquid grout, or two (2) coats of red lead and oil.

Sec. 393. INVERTED ARCHES—

If, in case of a continuous foundation wall, isolated piers are to be built to support the superstructure, where the nature of the ground and the character of the building make it necessary, inverted arched walls shall be turned between the piers, at least twelve (12) inches thick and of the full width of the piers, and rest upon a continuous bed of concrete or timber of sufficient area of at least eighteen (18) inches thick; or two (2) footing courses of dimension stone may be used, the bottom course to be laid crosswise edge to edge, and the top course laid lengthwise, end to end, or on a footing of steel beams bedded in concrete; or one (1) course of concrete and one (1) course of stone. The stone shall not be less than ten (10) inches thick in each course, and the concrete shall not be less than eighteen (18) inches thick, and the area of the lower course shall be equal to the area of the base course that would be required under a continuous wall, and the outside pier shall be secured to the second pier with suitable iron rods and plates.

Sec. 394. DRAINAGE AND FROST—

Before the walls of buildings built on clay or compact

soils which hold water, are carried up above the foundation walls, the cellars shall be connected through drain tiles and catch-basins with the street sewers. Should there be no sewer in the streets, or if cellars are below the sewer or ground water level, then provisions shall be made to prevent water accumulating in the cellars to the injury of the foundations or the occupancy of the basement or cellar.

All foundation walls are to be properly protected against the effect of frost.

Sec. 395. MORTAR IN FOUNDATIONS—

All mortar or concrete used in foundations below the water line shall be made of Portland cement, and all mortar below the grade line shall be cement mortar unless otherwise provided in Title IX.

Sec. 396. IRREGULAR RUBBLE FOUNDATIONS—

No irregular rubble or perch stone shall be used for the foundation wall of any building of a class better than the VI if two (2) or more stories in height, and no coursed rubble shall be used in any building of a class better than the IV if five (5) or more stories in height, or in any building of the I, II, or III classes.

Stone piers or columns shall not be used for the support of floors, or interior posts or columns of any building, or for the support of any outside wall where such piers are located in the basement and stand clear of any area or curb wall, except in buildings of the VI and VII classes not over three (3) stories high.

Sec. 397. CELLAR FLOORS—

Every cellar or basement of a dwelling, tenement, or any other building when used for storage or other occupation, shall have a bed of cement concrete not less than four (4) inches thick, or Portland concrete not less than three (3) inches thick, or asphaltum concrete not less than two (2) inches thick

spread over its entire bottom, or shall be paved with hard bricks laid in cement mortar.

TITLE VIII.

WALLS, PIERS AND PARTITIONS—HEIGHTS AND THICKNESSES OF.

Sec. 398. UNITS OF MEASURE—

For the purposes of this Code the unit of measure of all masonry walls, will be in terms of brick lengths, i. e., a wall one (1) brick thick shall be of no less thickness than a "stretcher" length of the standard brick prescribed under Title II, and the "stretcher" when laid up in a wall shall equal two (2) "headers" and one (1) mortar joint, but no mortar joint shall be less than one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of an inch or over three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an inch in thickness.

Sec. 399. INCREASE OF THICKNESS OF WALLS—

Walls shall be deemed to increase in increments of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) brick, i. e., by one (1) "header" and one (1) mortar joint, approximately four and one-half ($4\frac{1}{2}$) inches in thickness, so that a one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) brick wall measures one (1) "stretcher" and one (1) "header" and one (1) mortar joint, or three (3) "headers" and two (2) mortar joints, approximately thirteen (13) inches.

Sec. 400. THICKNESS OF BRICK WALLS—

The permissible thickness of any brick wall for any height will be found in the tables under this Title compiled in terms of standard "stretchers" and "headers," with allowance of the necessary mortar joints, not less than one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of an inch thick.

Sec. 401. THICKNESS OF OTHER WALLS—

In proportioning walls other than brick and not otherwise designated, the relative thickness of the walls shall be, taking brick as the unit, not less than the following: For irregular Rubble, 1.40; Coursed Rubble or six (6) inch Ashlar backed

with brick, 1.20; Brick or eight (8) inch Ashlar backed with brick, 1.00; Block Stone Ashlar with full beds and vertical joints, 0.75 times the unit of thickness, but in no case shall a block stone wall be smaller than the wall immediately above it.

Sec. 402. EXPLANATION OF TABLE A—

Table A gives the thicknesses, heights and lengths of external and internal bearing and non-bearing walls for buildings of the VI class not over four (4) stories and a basement high, with the first story not exceeding twelve (12) feet in height. No party wall of this class of building shall be less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) brick thick.

Sec. 403. TABLE A—

Sec. 404. EXPLANATION OF TABLE B—

Table B gives the thicknesses and heights of all external and internal bearing, fire and party walls for buildings from one (1) to sixteen (16) stories high.

Column I gives the height of buildings in stories.

Columns II and V give the thicknesses in brick for walls not over sixty (60) feet in length.

Columns III and VI give the thicknesses in brick for walls of unlimited length.

Column IV gives the maximum and minimum total heights of walls in feet corresponding to their respective thicknesses and story heights.

Sec. 405. HEIGHTS OF STORIES, TABLE B—

The heights of stories for the thicknesses of walls given in Table B must not exceed twelve (12) feet for the basement, eighteen (18) feet for the first story, fifteen (15) feet for the second story and fourteen (14) feet for any of the upper stories except the topmost, which may be sixteen (16) feet. A Mezzanine or gallery story shall not be less than seven (7)

TABLE B.

I	II	III	IV		V	VI	I
HEIGHT OF BUILDING IN STORIES	THICKNESS OF WALL IN BRICK		HEIGHT OF WALL IN FEET MEASURED DOWNWARD FROM TO TOP OF COPING		THICKNESS OF WALL IN BRICK		HEIGHT OF BUILDING IN STORIES
	FLOOR LOAD NOT OVER 60 LBS. PER SQ. FT.		MIN. TO MAX.		FLOOR LOAD 60 LBS. AND OVER PER SQ. FT.		
PARAPET WALL	1 1/2	1 1/2	↓ 3	ROOF LINE ↓ 3	1 1/2	1 1/2	PARAPET WALL
ATTIC OR AIR SPACE	1 1/2	1 1/2	↓ 6	TO 10 ↓	1 1/2	1 1/2	ATTIC OR AIR SPACE
ONE	1 1/2	1 1/2	↓ 18	" 24 ↓	1 1/2	1 1/2	ONE
TWO	1 1/2	1 1/2	↓ 30	" 38 ↓	1 1/2	2	TWO
THREE	1 1/2	2	↓ 42	" 52 ↓	2	2	THREE
FOUR	2	2	↓ 54	" 66 ↓	2	2	FOUR
FIVE	2	2	↓ 66	" 80 ↓	2	2 1/2	FIVE
SIX	2	2	↓ 78	" 94 ↓	2 1/2	2 1/2	SIX
SEVEN	2	2 1/2	↓ 90	" 108 ↓	2 1/2	3	SEVEN
EIGHT	2 1/2	2 1/2	↓ 102	" 122 ↓	2 1/2	3	EIGHT
NINE	2 1/2	2 1/2	↓ 114	" 136 ↓	3	3	NINE
TEN	2 1/2	3	↓ 126	" 150 ↓	3	3 1/2	TEN
ELEVEN	3	3	↓ 138	" 164 ↓	3 1/2	3 1/2	ELEVEN
TWELVE	3	3 1/2	↓ 150	" 178 ↓	3 1/2	4	TWELVE
THIRTEEN	3 1/2	3 1/2	↓ 162	" 192 ↓	4	4	THIRTEEN
FOURTEEN	3 1/2	4	↓ 174	" 200 ↓	4	4 1/2	FOURTEEN
FIFTEEN	4	4	↓ 186	" 200 ↓	4 1/2	4 1/2	FIFTEEN
SIXTEEN	4	4 1/2	↓ 198	" 200 ↓	4 1/2	5	SIXTEEN
LENGTH OF WALLS	UP TO 60 FT.	ABOVE 60 FT. UNLIM.	TO BASE OF WALL STORY PER STORY		UP TO 60 FT.	ABOVE 60 FT. UNLIM.	LENGTH OF WALLS
BASEMENT WALLS	SHALL BE ONE-HALF (1/2) BRICK THICKER THAN WALL NEXT ABOVE						BASEMENT WALLS

TABLE C.

For Heights of Buildings Corresponding to	Load in Pounds—Per Square Foot of Floor				
	Load not Over 60 Lbs. on Walls of		Over 60 Lbs.—Up to 200 Lbs. on Walls of		
Cols. I and IV. Table B.	Cols. II and III Table B		Cols. V and VI Table B		
Not Exceeding	I	II	III	IV	V
Three Stories High	60	50	200	175	150
Six Stories High	60	50	175	150	125
Nine Stories High	60	50	150	125	100
Twelve Stories High	60	50	125	100	75
Sixteen Stories High	60	50	100	75	60
First Floor of Any Building	125	100	200	175	150

feet in the clear, provided that the area of such Mezzanine or gallery floor does not exceed one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) the area of the floor of the story in which it is introduced.

Sec. 406. TABLE B—

Sec. 407. EXPLANATION OF TABLE C—

Table C gives the permissible live floor loads, ranging from sixty (60) to two hundred (200) pounds per square foot on the walls of Table B for buildings arranged in three story intervals.

Column I gives the maximum load per square foot to be placed on any floor for any wall in Columns II and III of Table B.

Column II shows that walls of Columns II and III, Table B, may be reduced one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) brick in thickness when used as division walls not loaded over fifty (50) pounds per square foot, or when the wall built along a party line is "dead" or blank with the full load of sixty (60) pounds per square foot on all floors, or when the external walls or the walls facing inner courts, light shafts and wells are non-bearing provided that neither of such walls shall be less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) brick in thickness, except fire walls for the topmost story if not over twelve (12) feet in height in buildings not exceeding four (4) stories or sixty-five (65) feet in height.

Column III gives the maximum floor loads over sixty (60) pounds per square foot to which all the floors of a building of a given number of stories high may be loaded without changing the thicknesses and heights of the walls as given in Columns V and VI, Table B, i. e., for thicknesses and heights of walls for buildings from thirteen (13) to sixteen (16) stories high, as given in Columns V and VI, Table B, no floor above the first shall be loaded from sixty (60) pounds upward so as to bring the average of each succeeding three floors over one hundred (100) pounds per square foot.

Column IV is for division walls, and Column V for "dead" walls along party lines when the floors are not loaded heavier than the amounts given for each three (3) story interval of height opposite them; then the walls in Columns V and VI may be reduced one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) a brick in thickness, and all external non-bearing and internal fire division walls may be similarly reduced, provided that neither of such walls shall be less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) brick thick in any story.

Sec. 408. TABLE C—

**Sec. 409. WALLS OF PITCHED, GABLE OR MANSARD
ROOFED BUILDINGS—**

Tables A, B and C are for flat roofed buildings only; if a pitched, gable or mansard roofed building is desired, the base or springing line of such roof shall not be above the attic floor line given in the tables, and above this, after allowance for the pitch line is made, the area of the walls must not exceed the maximum area of wall allowed from coping line down to attic floor. In no case shall the height of any such building, measured as per Title III, exceed the maximum height of walls of its class.

Sec. 410. WALLS OF ATTIC STORY—

If an attic space is used for business, storage or permanent habitation, it shall be counted as the uppermost story of that building, and when the height and number of stories of a building is limited there shall be one (1) less story below the attic floor line than for flat roofed buildings of the same grade. The thicknesses and heights of walls below such attic floors shall be estimated as beginning at the first story below the attic floor of the Tables, provided that in no case shall there be more than one (1) story of occupied attic space between the attic floor and the apex or deck of any roof, and further, that no ridge of a pitched or gable roof or deck of a mansard roof shall be more than twenty (20) feet high above the base or springing line of such roof, unless constructed entirely of fireproof material,

Sec. 411. THICKNESS OF WALLS INCREASED—

All walls given in Tables A, B and C shall be increased in thickness or be re-inforced with equivalent pilasters or buttresses when the following conditions obtain:

(a) When walls are more than twenty-five (25) feet apart, one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) brick shall be added for every succeeding interval of twelve and one-half ($12\frac{1}{2}$) feet or part thereof of increase of distance between them without intermediate division walls or rows of column and girder supports.

(b) When any horizontal section of walls shows more than twenty-five (25) per cent reduction of area on account of flues, openings and recesses, one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) brick shall be added for every succeeding interval of ten (10) per cent or part thereof of reduction, provided that in walls of uniform thicknesses such reduction does not exceed fifty-five (55) per cent of the whole, or, in masonry pier construction, not more than seventy (70) per cent for each bay.

(c) When the floors of a building of an established height are to be loaded heavier than the maximum given in the tables, one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) brick shall be added for every succeeding interval of three (3) stories or less in height to all walls below the top-most three (3), for every succeeding interval of twenty-five (25) pounds or less of increase to floor loading, i. e., if it is desired to obtain the thickness of wall for a nine (9) story building, as per Tables B and C, capable of sustaining two hundred (200) pounds per square foot per floor, the walls of the upper three (3) stories would remain of the same thickness as given in Table B; the next three (3) stories below would increase one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) brick, and the lower three (3) stories would increase one (1) brick in addition to the thickness given in the table.

(d) When the height of any story is increased, one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) brick shall be added to that story and all walls below for every succeeding interval of fourteen (14) feet or part thereof of increase to the height of any story up to seven (7) feet, or, when

the whole of the fourteen (14) feet distributed equally in not less than two (2) stories, provided, that no story shall have its height increased beyond sixteen (16) times the thickness of its enclosing walls at the base without a still further increase of thickness, nor shall the total height of walls exceed the maximum limits established for any class or grade of buildings.

(e) When brick of smaller "stretcher" or "header" lengths or both, than the standard is used the thickness shall be increased by one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) brick of the size used.

Sec. 412. PARTITION WALLS—

All non-bearing partition walls may be one (1) brick in thickness for buildings classed under Table A if continuous in height from foundations upward or if supported on beams in any building at every story not exceeding twenty (20) feet in height between the ceiling lines.

In all buildings with walls classed under Table B the following thicknesses are permissible for non-bearing partition walls if anchored on both sides, or for enclosing walls of interior light or vent shafts when not over ten (10) feet in length.

Buildings in Stories Counting from Top Down.	Total Height of Walls up to	Height in Story, No story over	Thickness in Brick, Not less than	Height of Section	Number of Section counting down
From Not over One..... Four	50 ft.	14 ft.	1	50 ft.	First
Next Four Four..... Eight	100 ft.	16 ft.	1 ½	50 ft	Second
Next Four Eight..... Twelve	150 ft.	17 ft.	2	50 ft.	Third
Next Four Twelve..... Sixteen	200 ft.	18 ft.	2 ½	50 ft.	Fourth

If non-bearing partition walls not exceeding twenty-five (25) feet in length and spaced at intervals not exceeding twenty (20) feet apart surround open areas, stairs and wells, and are anchored to the floor construction on one (1) side only, the upper three (3) stories up to thirty-six (36) feet in height shall be not less than one (1) brick thick, and the wall below shall be divided into sections at every three (3) story interval and the thickness of the wall shall be increased one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) brick for every such interval or part thereof down to the ground floor.

Sec. 413. LENGTH OF—

If any partition wall is of greater length than fifty (50) feet between walls or other end supports, or contains more than thirty-five (35) per cent of openings in the horizontal section on any floor, the thickness shall be increased as per Section 411 under this Title.

All brick partition walls must spring from foundations or be carried on iron or steel columns and girders.

Sec. 414. WALLS SUPPORTING TRUSSES AND GIRDERS—

All walls supporting trusses or girders shall have the thicknesses given in the following tables D and E, subject to conditions of Sections 411, 415 and 416 under this Title.

Table D gives thicknesses, heights and lengths for walls of uniform section throughout from top to bottom.

TABLE D.

Height of Wall in Feet		Thickness in brick for distance apart in feet.			
From	Not Over	Less than 50 feet	More than 50 feet	Less than 50 feet	More than 50 feet
—	25	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3
25	45	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$
45	60	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4
60	75	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$
75	90	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5
Length of Wall...		Not over 100 feet.		Over 100 feet.	

Table E gives thicknesses, heights and lengths for walls of variable section or walls stepped off in offsets.

Sec. 415. WALLS OVER ASSEMBLY ROOMS—

In case there should be one (1) or more stories built above the room devoted to the uses of an assembly hall or theater, such stories being carried on trusses or girders, the thickness of walls shall be increased by one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) brick for each two (2) stories or part thereof above every such room.

TABLE E.

HEIGHT OF WALLS IN SECTIONS COUNTING DOWN	THICKNESS IN BRICK FOR DISTANCE APART IN FEET				HEIGHT OF EACH SECTION FOR WALLS FROM 25 TO 90 FEET HIGH				
	25 and Less	25 to 37½	37½ to 50	50 to 75 and over	25	45	60	75	90
1st Section or Top	2	2½	3	3½	25	20	15	15	15
2nd "	2½	3	3½	4		25	20	15	15
3rd "	3	3½	4	4½			25	20	15
4th "	3½	4	4½	5				25	20
5th "	4	4½	5	5½					25

N. B.—ADD ONE-HALF (½) BRICK TO THICKNESS FOR ALL WALLS OVER 100 FEET LONG.

Sec. 416. BUTTRESSES, PILASTERS AND PIERS—

Tables B, C, D and E shall be used for all buildings of the First and Second grade and for such other grades when conditions of heights and spacing of walls demand. The walls of such buildings may be reinforced by buttresses or pilasters, or their equivalent in piers and curtain walls may be used, provided, that all conditions of strength and stability and other conditions as established in this Code are met and complied with.

Sec. 417. CURTAIN AND APRON WALLS—

If solid masonry piers or buttresses placed not over sixteen (16) feet, or built in columns placed not over twenty (20) feet apart, on centers are employed in the reinforcement of or are substituted for the walls of Tables A, B and C, the curtain and apron walls connecting them may be of any of the following thicknesses:

(a) No curtain or apron wall shall be less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) brick thick except for buildings of the Third and Fourth grades when spacing of piers is not over twelve (12) feet and built in columns fourteen (14) feet on centers, when the thickness of such wall may be reduced to one (1) brick, provided, such one (1) brick walls do not exceed the maximum height of four (4) stories as given in Table A without being supported by intermediate beams or girders, and that no building having such walls in the upper three (3) stories be more than seventy-five (75) feet high.

Buildings of these grades higher than seventy-five (75) feet but less than one hundred (100) feet, may have the upper two (2) stories one (1) brick thick and all below one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) brick thick, provided further, that the intermediate supporting beams or girders are not more than two (2) stories apart.

Apron walls in buildings of the IV, V and VI classes may be one (1) brick thick, provided, that they are supported in every story on independent iron or steel beams and have no brick or other bearing support intermediate between the piers.

(b) Curtain walls unsupported on intermediate beams, with openings and aprons, for buildings requiring walls of Tables B and C, shall be one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) brick thick for the uppermost section of fifty (50) feet, and an additional one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) brick shall be added, going downward, for each additional fifty (50) feet or part thereof of increase in height.

(c) For unsupported "dead" or blank curtain walls the uppermost section of seventy-five (75) feet shall be no less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) brick thick, and an additional one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) brick shall be added, going downward, for each seventy-five (75) feet or part thereof of increase in height.

(d) Curtain walls supported on intermediate beams every two (2) stories in height may be one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) brick thick for the uppermost section of one hundred (100) feet, and two (2) brick thick for the balance of the height down to the grade.

(e) Curtain walls supported at every floor level may be one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) brick thick for the uppermost one hundred and fifty (150) feet and two (2) brick thick for the balance of the height down to the grade.

(f) For curtain walls of buildings requiring walls as per Table D and E, with piers spaced as for walls of Tables A, B and C, as previously given under this Title, and unsupported for their entire height, with or without openings, the uppermost twenty-five (25) feet shall be one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) brick thick, and one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) brick shall be added, going downward, for every twenty-five (25) feet or part thereof of increase in height.

If the wall has intermediate supporting beams at every twenty-five (25) foot interval of height the thickness may be the same as given for division (c) of this section.

(g) The foundations of all curtain walls shall comply with Title VII or any subsequent title relating thereto.

(h) Provided, that the thickness of all curtain and apron

walls under this Section is exclusive of any unbonded veneer as prescribed in any Title under this Code.

Sec. 418. WALLS WITH BUILT IN COLUMNS—

In all cases, as prescribed in Section 417, when built in columns are used in the reinforcement the walls surrounding them shall be thoroughly bonded or anchored to the connecting curtain and apron walls, and in cases as per divisions (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of that section there shall be at least one (1) brick thickness in the outside face and not less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) brick thickness on the inside face of the column, and for cases as per division (f) of that section and for all cases where the columns of an outer wall extend below the grade there shall be at least one (1) brick of thickness on all faces of the columns unless otherwise provided for under Title XII.

Sec. 419. RATIO OF THICKNESS TO HEIGHT—

The provisions of Sec. 411 (d) limiting the ratio of the thickness of a wall to its story height to 1:16, shall apply to all bearing and enclosing walls and all bearing partitions, whether built of brick, masonry, concrete, hollow tile, or building blocks of any kind when their use is not in conflict with any of the provisions of this Code, provided that when the thickness of any such wall or partition is required to be increased, the increment shall never be less than four (4) inches.

TITLE IX.

WALLS, PIERS AND PARTITIONS—CONSTRUCTION OF.

Sec. 420. MATERIALS OF WALLS—

All buildings shall be enclosed on all sides with walls. The walls of all buildings, other than those of the VII class, shall be constructed of stone, brick, Portland cement concrete, iron, steel or other hard incombustible material.

Sec. 421. BRICK AND MORTAR IN WALLS—

Unless otherwise provided in this Code, the brick and mortar used in walls shall be as follows: Below the grade all hard and cement mortar; upper three (3) stories of any building, kiln run and cement and lime mortar but no salmon brick in any weather facing; next nine (9) stories below, all hard and cement mortar.

All buildings over eleven (11) stories high shall have their foundations and all stories below the uppermost twelve (12) built on vitrified shale or all hard or pressed brick laid in Cement Mortar. (Portland and lime only.) See Section 344 (c).

Sec. 422. LAYING UP—

The walls and piers of all buildings shall be properly and solidly bonded together with close joints filled with mortar. Walls of two (2) brick and over in thickness shall have brick push placed and grouted. They shall be built to a line and carried up plumb and straight. The walls of each story shall be built up the full thickness to the top of the beams above. All brick laid in non-freezing weather shall be well wet before being laid.

Sec. 423. CORNER BOND AND ANCHORS—

The front, return, rear, side, division, partition and party walls shall be properly bonded together or anchored to each other every six (6) feet in height, and to the floor joists or beams at every eight (8) foot interval, and to all girders and trusses, by suitable wrought iron anchors.

Sec. 424. BRACING OF WALLS—

The walls and skeleton frame work of every building during the erection or alteration thereof shall be strongly braced from the beams of every story, and when required, shall also be braced from the outside until the building is enclosed, and otherwise be protected, against the effects of the weather during all building operations. In no case shall any wall or walls of any building be carried up more than two (2) stories in advance of any other wall.

Sec. 425. PIERS—

All isolated piers shall be built of stone or good, hard well burned brick laid in cement mortar. Through bond stone of not less than (3) brick courses in thickness shall be placed at a height not over four (4) times the least dimension of the pier. Cap stones and iron bearing plates shall be set under all columns and girders or trusses bearing on piers proportioned as provided in Title V.

Every pier built of brick, containing less than nine (9) superficial feet at the base, supporting any truss, beam or girder, arch, columns or lintel spanning an opening over ten (10) feet, or supporting wall, shall be capped with an iron plate of sufficient strength and the full size of the pier. No stone pier caps shall be used in buildings of the IV or V class when the height of same exceeds four (4) stories, and shall never be used in buildings of the I, II and III classes.

Sec. 426. ASHLAR—

Stone used for the facing of any building shall be of such thickness as to make the walls independent of the ashlar, conform as to thickness with the requirements of this Code, unless the ashlar shall be at least eight (8) inches thick and one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of the surface is bordered at least with four (4) inches additional thickness in regular brick coursed heights into the backing and then it may be counted as part of the thickness of the wall. If ashlar is six (6) inches thick and bonded four (4) inches as for eight (8) inch ashlar stone, the outer shell counts only as the equivalent of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) brick in thickness. Four (4) inch ashlar will be treated as a veneer. No ashlar faced wall shall be less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) brick thick.

Sec. 427. RUBBLE WORK—IRREGULAR—

Rubble or Perch work built up with broken "Breakwater" stone and spawls without regard to natural beds shall be leveled up at every four (4) feet of height and have through headers or

bond stones not over four (4) feet on centers uniformly staggered over the face.

Sec. 428. RUBBLE WORK—COURSED—

Rubble work composed of flat stone not less than six (6) inches thick laid in their natural beds in approximately level courses, without more than ten (10) per cent of spawls shall be brought to a level at every three (3) feet of height and have alternating bonding headers not over three (3) feet on centers.

If all the stone of walls of this class are built in level courses—all beds and joints roughly squared with more than seventy-five (75) per cent of through stone and laid without spawls, such a wall may be made in thickness as required for brickwork.

Sec. 429. STONE WALLS AND PIERS—

All stone walls and piers shall be laid to a line on both sides. When walls are over two (2) feet thick the bond stones may be either three-quarter or full bond except in cases where through stones are required. They shall be laid in mortar as required for brick walls when similarly used. See Section 421. The pointing of all weather facings shall be with Portland cement mortar.

Sec. 430. PRESSED BRICK AND TERRA COTTA—

Unless a pressed brick facing of a wall is laid up and bonded course per course with the backing it shall not be counted as part of the thickness of a wall and no unbonded pressed brick wall shall be less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) brick thick; nor shall a terra cotta facing of a wall be counted as part of the thickness unless it shall bond in with the backing in a regular number of courses in height alternating at least four (4) and eight (8) inches in the beds, in proportions of two (2) to one (1); provided no course exceeds three (3) times its bed in height and has all of the hollows filled in solid with brick or concrete for the full width of bearings.

Sec. 431. VENEERED WALLS—

Unless of pier construction, no brick or other masonry wall laid with a veneer of ashlar, pressed brick, terra cotta, tile or

metal, shall be used on any building over sixty (60) feet high unless there are continuous belts with one (1) brick depth of bearing on backing, and not less than two (2) brick courses high at every thirty (30) foot intervals.

The backing shall be of the full thickness of walls required by this Code, and the facing shall be blind bonded or tied or anchored to the backing or frame work in alternating intervals not exceeding two (2) feet on centers. All veneering shall be laid with full beds and points and no buttered joints in pressed brick shall be permitted in the facing of walls of any building over twenty-five (25) feet high.

Sec. 432. CAST IRON AND METAL FRONTS—

When used in front of a skeleton frame the backing shall not be less than the minimum as prescribed in Titles XI and XII with all air spaces filled in solid with concrete.

Sec. 433. CORBELLING—

Corbelling for ledges if not less than five (5) brick courses high and not more than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) brick projection to support beams or joists, floor arches, floor plates of iron, or concrete in fireproof construction, shall be permitted only if they are made of sufficient strength to transmit the imposed stresses, and in the case of concentrated loads the bond stone or plate shall extend at least eight (8) inches into the brickwork. Walls of one (1) brick thickness shall not be corbelled out more than two (2) inches.

Wherever standard hangers are used for supporting joists the corbelling may be omitted. See Title XIII.

Sec. 434. PARTY WALLS—

The thickness of a party wall of brick shall be the same as for external walls given in the tables under Title VIII, but never less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) brick except in buildings of the VII class, and shall be so constructed that the thickness of the wall shall not be less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) brick between the ends of joists after allowing for the full bearing of joists

and timbers entering from opposite sides; in buildings of the VII class joists resting upon a party wall one (1) brick thick there shall not be less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) a brick opposite and one (1) brick between the ends of joists entering from opposite sides of the wall.

Sec. 435. EXISTING PARTY WALLS—

Walls heretofore built or used as party walls, whose thickness at the time of their erection was in accordance with the requirements of the then existing laws, but which are not in accordance with the requirements of this Code, may be used, if in good condition, for the ordinary use of party walls, providing the height of same is not increased, and provided further that the conditions of stability required by this Code are complied with.

Sec. 436. LINING EXISTING WALLS—

In case it is desired to increase the height of existing party or any other walls, which are less in thickness than required under this Code, the same shall be done by a lining of brickwork to form a combined thickness with the old wall of not less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) brick more than the thickness required for a new wall corresponding with the total height of the wall when so increased in height. The said lining shall be supported on proper foundations. No lining shall be less than one (1) brick in thickness and all linings shall be laid up in cement mortar and thoroughly anchored to the old brick walls with suitable wrought iron anchors placed two (2) feet apart and properly fastened or driven into the walls in rows alternating vertically and horizontally with each other, the old walls being first cleaned of plaster or other coatings where any lining is to be built against the same.

No wall shall be lined less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) brick in basement.

All linings in basement must project one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) brick beyond the lining in the first floor, or skeleton steel or iron construction may be used with posts and girders, supporting

each story and carried up to the full height of the proposed building, resting on sufficient foundations as provided under Title VII.

Sec. 437. TIMBER IN WALLS PROHIBITED—

No timber, except inside lintels as herein provided, brace blocks, or wood brick not more than eight (8) inches in length, shall be used in any wall of any building where stone or iron is commonly used.

Sec. 438. ARCHES AND LINTELS—

Openings for doors and windows in all buildings shall have good and sufficient arches of stone, brick or terra cotta, well built and keyed with good and sufficient abutments, or lintels of stone, iron or steel, of sufficient strength, which will have a bearing at each end of not less than six (6) inches on the wall. On the inside of all openings in which the outer lintels are less than the thickness of the wall to be supported there shall be timber lintels, which shall rest at each end, and shall have a suitable arch turned over the timber lintel. Or the inside lintel may be of cast iron, or wrought iron or steel, in which stone blocks or cast iron plates shall not be required at the ends where the lintel rests on the walls, provided the opening is not more than six (6) feet in width.

Wood lintels in buildings of the IV and V classes must be solid for the full thickness of head. No wood lintels will be allowed in the external or division walls of buildings of the I, II and III classes, or in the partition walls of buildings of the I class.

Sec. 439. HOLLOW WALLS—

In all walls that are built hollow the same quantity of stone, brick or concrete shall be used in their construction as if they were built solid, and no hollow wall shall be built unless the parts of the same are connected by proper ties, either of brick, stone or metal, placed not over twenty-four (24) inches apart. No hollow wall shall be used unless the bearing part is at least

one (1) brick thick and the bearing portion is increased in thickness as prescribed in Title VIII.

Sec. 440. HOLLOW BRICK AND TILE LINING OF WALLS—

The inner facing of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) brick of walls, except under concentrated loads or girders, may be built of hard burned hollow brick if of the same dimensions of ordinary brick and properly bonded into the walls, course by course.

Where hollow tile or porous terra cotta blocks are used as lining or furring for walls they shall not be included in the measurement of the thickness of such walls, except in curtain walls not over one (1) story or fifteen (15) feet high and where the lining course is of the same dimension of ordinary brick, or they may be used in any other position; provided that the applied stresses do not exceed the maximum of safety established in Title V.

Sec. 441. HOLLOW TILE PARTITIONS—

Six (6), four (4) and three (3) inch hollow tile or hard-burnt clay, or porous terra cotta or Portland cement tile non-bearing partitions may be built not exceeding in their height a measurement of sixteen (16), twelve (12) and ten (10) feet respectively, and in length not exceeding seventy-five (75) feet, unless strengthened by proper cross walls, piers or buttresses, or built in iron or steel frame work.

Sec. 442. PARAPET WALLS—

All exterior and division and party walls over fifteen (15) feet high shall have parapet or coping walls carried above the roof as per Tables A or B, and shall be coped with incombustible material. The front and rear walls, if facing on streets, alley or open space and finished off with cornices and gutters at the roof line may have the parapet wall omitted. Then the total height of the building shall be measured as extending to the top of the highest cornice line. Open balustrades shall not be placed above the cornice line of any building unless they are built of

incombustible material directly over the wall below, nor shall the top rail of such balustrades be over eight (8) feet above the roof line.

Sec. 443. RECESSES IN WALLS—

No recess or chase for water, soil, steam or other pipes shall be made in any exterior or in any other bearing wall to more than one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of its effective thickness, and the recesses around said pipe or pipes shall be filled up with solid masonry, or plastic incombustible material, after the pipes are in place, for the space of one (1) foot at the top and bottom of each story. No recesses shall be made in any exterior or other bearing wall less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) brick thick, and no continuous vertical recess other than flues in stacks shall be nearer than seven (7) feet to any other recess. No channeling shall be done in walls which are less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) brick thick, except for small gas pipes and wire conduits. Recesses for stairways or elevators may be left in the foundation or cellar walls of all buildings, but in no case shall the walls be of less thickness than the walls of the fourth story, unless reinforced by additional piers with iron or steel girders or iron and steel columns and girders, securely anchored to walls on each side.

Sec. 444. CUTTING OF OPENINGS—

In new buildings all openings larger than four (4) inches square, or chases deeper than four (4) inches, shall be located on the plans and left in walls as they are carried up. No horizontal chases or recesses shall be cut in any wall.

Sec. 445. FURRED WALLS OR CHIMNEYS—

In all walls or chimneys furred with wood, two (2) courses of the brickwork between the ends of the wood beams shall project the thickness of the furring beyond the inner face of the wall for at least two (2) courses in height.

Sec. 446. SILLS, LINTELS, ETC.—

All cut stone, terra cotta, artificial stone, or other incom-

bustible trim of walls, such as sills, lintels, cornice molds, belts, other than the veneering, shall be properly anchored or tied to the backing, and no such trim shall have less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) brick of full bed bearing on the walls, and all such trim shall have at least sixty-five (65) per cent of their mass laid or bearing on the wall.

Sec. 447. RETAINING WALLS—

All retaining walls along any public or private alley, court or courtway upon which driving, or teaming is done shall be of no less thickness than as prescribed for vaults in public property in Part III of this Code.

Nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prohibit the erection upon private property, of trussed concrete or arched retaining walls sprung between buttresses and piers, provided that no such arch shall have a rise of less than one-tenth (1-10) the span nor be less than one (1) brick thick, if of brick; and five (5) inches thick if of armored or reinforced concrete; provided, further that such thicknesses meet all prescribed conditions of stability.

TITLE X.

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION.

Sec. 448. PROPORTIONS AND MIXING—

When the proportions of concrete are not definitely given they shall not exceed those prescribed under Title IV, and all mixing is to be done by machine if the concrete is to be used for floors or for fireproofing purposes, or when used for walls and foundations when the required total exceeds seventy-five (75) cubic yards.

Sec. 449. PERMITS, SAMPLES AND DRAWINGS—

When applying for a permit to build any concrete construc-

tion, the applicant shall submit samples of all material and the formula of the concrete mixture to be used to the Inspector of Buildings.

Complete drawings, specifications and details of any trussed or reinforced concrete construction, showing the size and position of all reinforcing members, shall be filed with the Inspector before a permit to erect the same shall be issued. When computations and strain sheets shall be submitted, see Sec. 357, Title V.

Sec. 450. CEMENT, SAND AND INERTS—

All concrete walls above the basement floor level and all concrete floors and fireproofing within a building shall be made with standard brands of Portland, sand, and either of the following inerts: Silica gravel, broken stone, slag, brick, terra cotta, or boiler cinders thoroughly screened, but no particle shall exceed the two (2) or three-quarter ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch size prescribed in Title IV.

Sec. 451. MATERIALS PROHIBITED—

The following inerts shall be excluded in floor construction and fire proofing except for concrete ballasting over floor construction: Lime stone, boiler cinders containing more than ten (10) per cent of unconsumed carbon and soluble ashes, plaster of Paris, sulphate of lime, and all similar materials and any material which will not stand the fire test as prescribed in Title XV.

Sec. 452. MEASURE OF THICKNESS—

The required thickness of all concrete walls or fireproofing or floor construction is for the full thickness of the material only, exclusive of the plastering or floor ballasting.

Sec. 453. PORTLAND BRICK—

Portland brick made of sand and Portland cement, of the same dimensions as common brick, may be substituted for common brick if the Inspector is satisfied that the use of such brick

will in no way endanger the stability or safety of the wall according to its exposure.

Sec. 454. ARTIFICIAL STONE—

Artificial stone made of Portland cement and incombustible and fire and water proof material may be used as a substitute for any natural stone, but no artificial stone containing more than fifteen (15) per cent of lime or crushed lime stone as an ingredient shall be used in a lintel, or bearing part in any building over five (5) stories high, provided, that in all cases under this Section the conditions of safety prescribed in Title V are complied with.

Sec. 455. PORTLAND BUILDING BLOCKS—

Portland building blocks with hollow spaces not exceeding one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) the area of the block and having an annulus of uniform thickness, and not exceeding nine (9) inches high nor less than eight (8) inches on the beds may be substituted for brick in all buildings of the VI class in which the thickness and heights of walls as given in Tables A and B, Title VIII, up to four (4) stories, are prescribed, provided, that an eight (8) inch block shall be deemed the equivalent of one (1) brick in thickness of measure, and that the increment of increase of the thickness is not less than four (4) inches for a half brick, and that no ten (10) inch block is substituted for a one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) brick wall except in the foundations of a two (2) story building not exceeding twenty-five (25) feet in height without a basement or cellar.

Sec. 456. MONOLITHIC WALLS AND PIERS—

Monolithic concrete walls constructed in place without reinforcement, shall be of the full thickness, and with reinforcement, they may be sixty-six (66) per cent of the thickness prescribed in Table B. Title VIII, built up within plank, or other suitable framework. Such concrete, unless dumped thoroughly wet and properly worked, shall be tamped in one (1) foot layers,

and the exposed surfaces shall be well wetted before adding the next succeeding layer.

All pockets, to receive the ends of floor beams or joists, and all openings, properly proportioned to receive floor and window frames without cutting, shall be left in the wall as it is carried up. No isolated supporting monolithic concrete pier shall be used in the exterior or interior of any building above the basement floor, except as modified for trussed or reinforced columns in subsequent sections of this Title.

Sec. 457. CONCRETE FLOOR CONSTRUCTION—

For the purpose of this Code, all Portland concrete floor construction shall be designated as follows:

(a) **ARCHED CONCRETE.**—When built in an arched form, either with voussoirs or as a monolith, with or without reinforcement.

(b) **SLAB CONCRETE.**—When armored concrete or reinforced concrete with reinforcement in both directions extends in a homogeneous mass around to and rests uniformly upon all its supports.

(c) **LINTEL CONCRETE.**—Is reinforced concrete or when the reinforcement of armored concrete is of a larger mesh than the thickness prescribed in Section 349, or if the netting or lattice work is broken with a seam or splice not developing full strength of the mesh laterally and so as to break the homogeneity of a slab. See also "Concrete Floors," Title XV.

(d) For trussed concrete floor constructions see Sections 466 and 467.

Sec. 458. TRUSSED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION—

Trussed concrete construction is any construction made of reinforced or armored concrete in which the concrete mixture shall be of such proportions that its resistance to crushing shall not be less than two thousand (2000) pounds per square inch, after hardening twenty-eight (28) days and that shall be of such proportions that the cement shall exceed by at least ten (10)

per cent in volume the voids in the aggregate and the aggregate shall be of such proportions that the finer parcels shall exceed by ten (10) per cent in volume the voids in the coarser particles, and the steel reinforcement is of such shape and so combined with the concrete that the steel may be made to assist in the resistance to compression and will take up the tensile stresses and assist in the resistance to shear along proper structural lines so that the internal stresses and resistances of the combination can be ascertained by computation and verified by tests, as prescribed in Sections 357, 358, 359 and 360.

Sec. 459. TRUSSED CONCRETE STRESSES—

Trussed concrete shall be so designed that the stresses in the concrete and steel shall not exceed the following limits:

	Lbs.per sq. inch
Extreme fibre stress in concrete in compression (See exceptions below).....	500
The shearing stress in concrete, and the adhesion of the concrete to steel.....	50
Concrete in direct compression (See exceptions below) ..	400
Tensile stress in steel (See exceptions below).....	16000
Compression in steel.....	12000
Shearing stress in steel.....	1000

The ratio of Moduli of elasticity of concrete and steel, 1 to 15.

The tensile strength of concrete shall not be considered.

Sec. 460. EXCEPTIONS—

Exceptions for compression in concrete and tensile stress in steel:

The allowable stress for concrete in compression and direct compression may be increased to six hundred (600) pounds per square inch by applying a factor of safety five (5) to the result of the test prescribed in Section 458, or said factor may be applied to the results of ninety (90) day tests should such tests be prepared.

The allowable tensile stress in steel may be increased to twenty thousand (20000) pounds per square inch; provided that tests of such steel shall show an ultimate strength equal to four (4) times the allowable stress, and shall meet the cold bending test as prescribed in Section 466.

Sec. 461. TRUSSED CONCRETE ASSUMPTIONS—

The following assumptions shall guide in determining the resistance of any trussed or reinforced concrete member.

(a) BENDING MOMENTS.—For bending moments due to external forces, lintels, joists, beams and girders shall be considered as simply supported at the ends, unless made monolithic with trussed concrete columns or continuous over supports, when they shall be so constructed as to provide not less than fifty (50) per cent as much reinforcement in the top over same, as is provided in the bottom. When so provided with reinforcement at the supports, the bending moment may be taken at not less than $W \times L \div 10$ for uniformly distributed loads, provided this reinforcement is made to extend twenty-five (25) times its cross area dimension beyond the support for corrugated, twisted or trussed bars and have the end hooked down three (3) diameters, in addition for plain bars.

Lintel or slab concrete floor plates, of uniform thickness, formed of trussed concrete, when considered continuous, and when provided with reinforcement at the top of plate over supports, as provided above, may be treated as continuous beams; the bending moment for uniformly distributed loads being taken at not less than $W \times L \div 10$ for lintel concrete plates, and $W \times L \div 15$ for slab armored concrete plates, in which the longer side does not exceed by more than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) times the shorter side.

The trussed concrete floor plates, to the extent of not more than six (6) times the width of any joist, beam or girder in computing the moment of resistance.

(b) MOMENT OF RESISTANCE.—In the formulæ to

determine the moment of resistance the following may be assumed; that the stress in any fibre is directly proportional to its distance from the neutral axis, provided the bond between the concrete and steel is sufficient to make the two materials act together as a homogeneous solid; that the strain in any fibre is directly proportional to the distance of that fibre from the neutral axis, provided the modulus of elasticity of the concrete remains constant within the limits of the working stresses fixed in this Code.

(c) SHEARING.—When the shearing stresses developed in any part of a trussed concrete construction, either vertical or horizontal, exceed the safe working strength of concrete as fixed in this Code, a sufficient amount of steel, of such shape as to assure a mechanical bond, shall be introduced in such a position that the deficiency in the resistance to shear is overcome. When trussed concrete slabs, beams or girders are continuous over supports the shear adjacent to the supports for uniformly distributed loads shall be not less than $6 W L \div 10$.

(d) ADHESION.—When the safe limit of adhesion between the concrete and steel is exceeded, some provision, as prescribed in (c) shall be made for transmitting the strength of the steel to the concrete.

Sec. 462. TRUSSED CONCRETE COLUMNS—

The spacing of the extreme compression rods in the opposite sides or ends of the diameter from center to center or between the neutral axis of other shapes in a trussed concrete column, shall not be less than 1 to 16 of the least side or diameter of the column in the rough to its clear height.

The rods or shapes shall be tied or latticed together at intervals not exceeding twelve (12) inches. When compression rods are not required, reinforcing bars shall be used equivalent to three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) of one (1) per cent of the cross sectional area of the column.

The area of the compression rods shall be limited to ten (10) per cent of the cross sectional area of the column.

When continuous beams or girders are made monolithic with or rigidly attached to trussed or reinforced concrete columns, the latter shall be designed to resist a bending moment equal to the greatest possible unbalanced moment in the beams or girders at the columns, in addition to the direct loads for which the columns are designed.

Sec. 463. COLUMNS FILLED WITH CONCRETE—

Columns composed of structural steel shapes or bars latticed together by riveting and filled in solidly and surrounded by concrete as prescribed in this Title, may be proportioned by assuming that the concrete enclosed within the outer flanges or faces of the shapes or bars takes up a proportioned part of the superimposed load within its limit of stress, provided that the total assumed load on the concrete and steel column combined does not exceed a factor of three (3), if assumed to be carried on the unfilled column when free standing.

Sec. 464. CONCRETE COLUMN PROTECTION—

The outer shell of a trussed concrete or a concrete filled steel column shall be considered only as a fireproof covering.

When a steel column or an iron column is to be double covered, the outer shell shall be made with armored concrete of small mesh.

Sec. 465. THICKNESS OF "TRUSSED" CONCRETE—

The thickness of the concrete on the bottom or exposed side of any reinforcing steel member of a "trussed" concrete lintel joist, beam, girder or column shall not be less than two (2) inches, and not less than one (1) inch at the bottom of any "trussed" concrete "lintel," or "slab" floor plate. See also Section 555.

Sec. 466. STEEL IN CONCRETE—

The steel reinforcement in concrete shall meet all the re-

quirements of Title XI, except that it shall not be painted, but shall be free from all mill rust and scale.

Such steel shall have an ultimate strength of at least 6000 pounds per square inch and an elastic limit not less than one-half the ultimate strength.

1400000

Percentage of elongation—

ultimate strength

except that the minimum elongation shall not be less than twenty (20) per cent. Such steel shall also stand a cold bending test of 180 degrees to a diameter equal to the thickness of the piece of tested, without fracture on outside of bent portion.

Provided, that steel having an ultimate strength of not less than 54000 pounds per sq. in. may be used, if the unit stresses as prescribed in Section 459, be reduced ten (10) per cent. For exceptions see Section 460.

Sec. 467. TRUSSED CONCRETE FLOOR SYSTEM—

A trussed concrete floor system is a system which employs trussed or reinforced concrete for all its members except the columns.

Sec. 468. TRUSSED CONCRETE FRAME—

A trussed concrete frame is a framework in which all the iron and steel members of a "skeleton" frame (see Title XII) are replaced by trussed or reinforced concrete, inclusive of the columns.

Sec. 469. TRUSSED FRAMES AND FLOORS—

The proportioning of trussed or reinforced concrete frames and floor systems and their construction in buildings, shall be governed by all sections of this Code which regulate and pertain to iron and steel "skeleton" frames, their framing and enclosing, except that all eccentric loading of columns shall be avoided; and in buildings over two (2) stories in height the spans or beams and girders shall be limited as follows: Beams and girders in outer or exterior walls, twenty (20) feet; provided

that lintels or girders, in exterior walls, supporting not more than one (1) story, or 18 feet of construction, may be built to a maximum span of thirty (30) feet, provided such lintels or girders be tested, after construction, to three (3) times the load they are to sustain before being built upon. In interior floor systems girders shall not exceed twenty-four (24) feet in length and shall not exceed twenty (20) feet on centers; and no floor panel between columns shall exceed four hundred (400) square feet in area, except that girders may be constructed to a span of twenty-eight (28) feet if spaced no greater than twelve (12) feet on centers. Beams shall not exceed twenty (20) feet, nor joists fourteen (14) feet in length; and where slab or lintel floor plates are used in connection with joists or beams, the thickness of the plate may be reduced to three (3) inches, if the span does not exceed thirty (30) inches; otherwise, the spacing of trussed concrete members and floor plates shall be regulated by Sections 526 and 527, when used under similar conditions.

Sec. 470. SUPERVISION AND WORKING OF—REMOVAL OF—

All concrete work shall be constructed along proper structural lines and when a section or panel of armored or reinforced concrete or any trussed concrete member is started, it shall be finished in its entirety before shutting down for noonings or for the day, or for any other purpose which will make necessary a delay of more than thirty (30) minutes' duration.

All unfinished and unsafe panels or sections shall be removed before starting a new one, and any batches or remnants of materials, containing cement, not used on the first set, shall be condemned and removed whether in the wall or floor, or in the vicinity of the work.

Sec. 471. CENTERING—

CENTERING.

All centering shall be self-supporting and no centering shall

be removed in less time than given below after the concrete is laid :

Slab and lintel construction, April 1st to December 1st..10 days

Slab and lintel construction, December 1st to April 1st..15 days

Posts and bottom supports for joists, beams and girders,

April 1st to December 1st.....14 days

Posts and bottom supports for joists, beams and girders,

December 1st to April 1st.....21 days

Columns and monolithic walls, April 1st to December 1st.10 days

Columns and monolithic walls, December 1st to April 1st.15 days

Sec. 472. FREEZING WEATHER—

All structural concrete exposed to or worked in the outer air shall not be worked when the temperature is 32 degrees F., or less, in the shade, and any concrete liable to be exposed to frost or snow, or ice, before it has attained its permanent set, shall be temporarily protected, and centers of such exposed concrete shall not be removed until the season has advanced beyond the probability of a frost, or until the building is properly enclosed; and all such work after center is removed shall be given the physical test prescribed in Title XV before it is enclosed.

Sec. 473. INSPECTION AND TESTS—

When any concrete wall or armored, reinforced or trussed concrete is used in construction, the owner shall provide for expert inspection of the cement and inerts, and supervision of the construction.

Test specimens of the concrete used during construction, shall be made as follows :

One set from the first twenty-five (25) cu. yds. of concrete foundation walls and footings.

One set for each two hundred (200) lineal feet of columns or fraction thereof, for one filling or day's work.

One set for each two thousand (2000) sq. ft. of floor or fraction thereof, or for each 30 cu. yds. of concrete so used.

Such specimens shall be tested, as prescribed in Section 356. All reports of such tests shall be submitted for permanent file in the Department of Buildings.

TITLE XI.

IRON AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION.

Sec. 474. STEEL AND WROUGHT IRON--COLUMNS—

(a) THICKNESS OF MATERIAL.—No material shall be used in any wrought iron or steel column of less thickness than one thirty-second (1-32) of its unsupported width measured between centres of rivets transversely, or one-sixteenth (1-16) the distance between centers of rivets in the direction of the stress, except as modified in Titles V and XII.

(b) JOINTS AND SPLICE-PLATES.—The ends of all columns shall be faced to a plane surface at right angles to the axis of the columns, and the connection between them shall be made with splice-plates near the floor line. The joint may be effected by rivets of sufficient size and number, and the splice-plates shall be of sufficient sectional area to take up the horizontal shear for wind or any eccentric stresses of column spliced. When the section of the columns to be spliced is such that splice-plates cannot be used, a connection formed of plates and angles may be used designed to properly distribute the stress.

(c) LENGTHS, FILLERS AND SHOES.—Steel and wrought iron columns shall be made in one, two or three story lengths, and the materials shall be rolled in one length wherever practicable to avoid intermediate splices. Where any part of the section of a column projects beyond that of the column below, the difference shall be made up by filling plates secured to column by the proper number of rivets. Shoes of iron or steel, as described for cast iron columns, or built shoes of plates and shapes may be used, complying with same requirements.

Sec. 475. CAST IRON COLUMNS—

All cast iron columns shall be of good workmanship and material.

(a) THICKNESS OF SHELL AND FLANGES.—In addition to the requirements of Title V, wherever the core of a

cast iron column has shifted more than one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) the thickness of the shell, the strength shall be computed assuming the thickness of metal all around equal to the thinnest part, and the column shall be condemned if this computation shows the strength to be less than required by these regulations. Wherever blowholes or imperfections are found in a cast iron column which reduces the area of the cross-section at that point more than ten (10) per cent, such column shall be condemned. The top and bottom flanges, seats, and lugs shall be of ample strength, reinforced by fillets and brackets. They shall not be less than one (1) inch in thickness when finished.

(b) **FACES AND JOINTS.**—All columns must be faced at the ends to a true surface perpendicular to the axis of the column. Column joints shall be secured by not less than four bolts each not less than three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an inch in diameter. The holes for these bolts shall be drilled to a template. The core of a column below a joint shall not be larger than the core of the column above, and the metal shall be tapered down for a distance of not less than six (6) inches, or a joint plate may be inserted of sufficient strength to distribute the load.

(c) **FOOT PLATES.**—Iron or steel shoes or plates shall be used under the bottom tier of columns to properly distribute the load on the foundation. Shoes shall be planed on top.

(d) **HOLES FOR INSPECTION.**—Cast iron posts or columns not cast with one open side or back, before being set up in place shall have a three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) of an inch hole drilled in the shaft of each post or column or any other similar sized hole or holes which the Inspector may require to exhibit the thickness of the castings, shall be drilled in the said posts or columns by the manufacturer or contractor furnishing the same at his own expense.

Sec. 476. OPEN BACK COLUMNS—

Iron or steel posts or columns with one or more open sides

and backs shall have solid iron plates on top of each, excepting where pierced for the passage of pipes.

Sec. 477. BOX OR PLATE GIRDERS—

Rivets in iron or steel flanges shall be spaced so that the least value of a rivet for either shear or bearing is equal or greater than the increment of strain due to the distance between adjoining rivets. All other rules given under riveting shall be followed. The length of rivets between heads shall be limited to four (4) times the diameter. The compression flange of beams or plate girders shall be secured against buckling if its length exceeds thirty (30) times its width. If splices are used, they shall fully make good the members spliced in either tension or compression.

Sec. 478. STIFFENERS—

Stiffeners shall be provided on both sides of the web over supports and under concentrated loads. They shall be of sufficient strength to carry the loads and shall be connected with a sufficient number of rivets to transmit the stresses into the web plate. Stiffeners shall fit so as to support the flanges of the girders. Stiffeners shall be used whenever the total shear at any section of the girder, divided by the clear distance between the flanges in feet, exceeds the safe shear per foot run as given by the following formulas:

$$\frac{(s \div f) \times 12t}{1 + (d^2 \div 3000 t^2)}$$

in which s =ultimate strength of material in tension.

f =required factor of safety.

t =thickness of web plate in inches.

d =clear distance between flanges or stiffeners in inches.

Sec. 479. ROLLED STEEL AND WROUGHT IRON BEAMS—

All rolled steel and wrought iron floor and roof beams used

in buildings shall be of full weight, straight and free from injurious defects.

When rolled steel or wrought iron beams are used in pairs to form a girder, they shall be connected together by bolts and iron separators at the ends over supports and under concentrated loads, or at intervals of not more than five (5) feet for uniformly distributed loads. All beams twelve (12) inches and over in depth shall have at least two (2) bolts to each separator. For buckling see Section 477.

Sec. 480. TIE-RODS—

Tie-rods shall be proportioned to resist their respective stresses and have nuts or turn buckles according to the duty to be performed. Holes for tie-rods in beams and channels shall be placed as near the thrust of the arch as practicable. Channels and other shapes where used as skew-backs, shall have a sufficient resisting moment to take up the thrust of the arch. Tie-rods entering walls shall be thoroughly anchored therein.

Sec. 481. FRAMING AND CONNECTIONS—

All framing of an iron or steel frame proportioned according to the provisions of Title V shall have the shop and field connections made by riveting, if possible, and the connections between cast iron and wrought iron or steel members made with the straps and bolts as rigid as possible.

Sec. 482. BOLTING—

When beams are joined on the tops of girders they shall be tied together with the straps and to the girders with bolts. When riveting is not possible or mandatory, connections may be effected with bolts. Beveled washers shall be used whenever necessary to fit the pitch lines of members.

Sec. 483. RIVETING OF STRUCTURAL STEEL AND WROUGHT IRON WORK—

The distance from center of a rivet hole to the edge of the material shall not be less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) times the diameter of the rivet. Wherever possible, however, the distance

shall be equal to two (2) diameters. All rivets, wherever practicable, shall be machine driven. The rivets in connections shall be proportioned and placed to suit the stresses. The pitch of rivets shall never be less than three (3) diameters of the rivet nor more than six (6) inches. Gussets shall be provided wherever required, of sufficient thickness and size to accommodate the number of rivets necessary to make the connection.

Sec. 484. STEEL AND WROUGHT IRON TRUSSES—

Trusses shall be of such design that the stresses in each member can be calculated. All trusses shall be held rigidly in position by efficient systems of lateral and sway bracing. Any member of a truss subjected to transverse stress, in addition to direct tension or compression, shall have the stresses causing such strain added to the direct stresses coming on the member, and the total stresses thus formed shall in no case exceed the maximum allowable working stresses as provided in Title V.

Sec. 485. WALL PLATES—

Bearing plates of stone or metal shall be used to reduce the pressure on the wall to the working stress given in Title V under the wall ends of all beams, girders, lintels and trusses. Wall plates under beams and channels may be as per standards in Title IV; when lintel span openings not over six (6) feet in the clear or the floor beams do not exceed six (6) inches in depth and are spaced not more than thirty (30) inches on centers templates may be omitted.

Sec. 486. ANCHORING—

Anchors shall be provided at the ends of all beams, channels, girders, or trusses bearing on walls, as prescribed in Title XII.

Sec. 487. BRACING OF FRAME—

The iron or steel frame of any building shall be carried up true and plumb and be rigidly braced from the beams of every story and left until the building is enclosed. No more than three (3) stories shall be riveted up in advance of the others without

completely plumbing, bracing, connecting and riveting up the work in the stories below.

Sec. 488. METAL FRONTS BACKING—

All cast iron or other metal fronts shall be designed to allow for expansion and contraction, backed up and made weather tight, and protected from corrosion by being filled in solid with masonry, stone or cinder concrete not less than eight (8) inches thick in front of the skeleton frame.

Sec. 489. PAINTING OF STRUCTURAL METAL WORK—

All structural metal work shall be cleaned of all scale, dirt and rust and be thoroughly coated with one (1) coat of non-oxidizing or red lead paint before leaving the shop or before erection. Cast iron columns shall not be painted until after the approval of their inspection by the Inspector. Where surfaces in riveted work come in contact, they shall be painted before assembling. After erection all spaces left for shop marks, all abrasions, and all rivet heads and bolts are to be gone over with a coat of paint, after which the whole frame shall be painted with at least one (1) additional coat of a different tint from the first.

All iron or steel used below water level shall be enclosed with Portland concrete to exclude the air and water. See Title VII.

Sec. 490. BRACKETS AND CANTILEVERS—

All metal fire escapes, balconies, bridges, ladders, chains, scuttles, brackets, tanks and piping exposed to the outer air or subject to corrosion shall be proportioned with a factor of safety prescribed for exposed work in Title V, and all such work shall be painted as prescribed under the previous section. All brackets and cantilevers for bays, balconies and fire escapes shall be placed at or at near the floor level as possible, and no such bracket or cantilever shall be attached to a wall one (1) brick thick or any other wall unless the overturning moment with a factor of three (3) is provided for by additional stiffeners, or posts between the floors in the inside of the wall, or anchorage to or through the floor system to the next wall.

TITLE XII.

SKELETON FRAMES.

Sec. 491. PROPORTIONING A FRAME—

In proportioning an iron or steel "skeleton" or "wall bearing" frame each part shall be strong enough to carry the superimposed load without reliance upon the walls below or enclosing them and all columns shall be continuous from foundations to the top of the building.

Girders for the support of enclosure walls shall be placed at the level of the floors except that when there is a floor beam or channel placed along and anchored to an outer wall having window openings, the girder may be placed in any part of the apron.

Irregular or eccentric loading shall be avoided as much as possible and as far as practicable, the frame shall be so designed that all connections between columns and beams and joints of columns shall be accessible after erection for the purpose of inspection, cleaning and painting.

Sec. 492. CAST IRON IN AN IRON OR STEEL FRAME—

The use of cast iron in a skeleton or wall bearing frame shall be limited as follows:

No cast iron lintels over four (4) feet in span shall be used in buildings of the I, II and III classes.

No cast iron columns shall be used in any building lacking in initial stability against wind pressure.

In buildings less than ten (10) stories in height, cast iron columns may be used, in which case the column connections shall be bolted. In buildings of less than ten (10) stories, where the skeleton construction of the external walls is replaced by "wall bearings" of proper and sufficient strength, the interior columns may be of cast iron.

No "cored" cast iron column shall be used in any building exceeding four (4) stories or sixty (60) feet in height.

Sec. 493. FLOOR SYSTEM—

The floor system of a "skeleton" or "wall bearing" frame shall be constructed with wrought iron or steel floor beams or girders so arranged as to spacing and length of beams that the load to be supported by them, together with the weights of the materials used in the construction of the said floors, shall not cause a greater deflection of the said beams than one-thirtieth (1-30) of an inch per foot of span under the total load; and they shall be tied together at intervals not exceeding eight (8) times the depth of the beam, and not exceeding eight (8) feet for all beams under twelve (12) inches high, and all columns or beams adjoining the outside walls shall be properly anchored to said walls at similar distances. For the spacing of floor beams for different methods of fireproofing and loading, see Section 527.

Sec. 494. STIFFENING BEAMS—

Each panel of a floor system shall have beams, girders or walls between each corner column or wall bearing, and when a floor system is introduced which does not employ beams to transmit the intermediate loads to the girders, but spans the full width of the panel between two (2) girders, stiffening beams at right angles to the supports shall be introduced of such proportions so as to act as a strut strong enough to resist buckling in the direction of the flanges with the full load of a panel.

Sec. 495. INTERMEDIATE STIFFENERS—

When a panel, as per the previous section, is of such dimensions that the length of the girders exceeds the maximum span allowed for the floor system used, additional stiffening beams or tie rods shall be introduced at intervals not exceeding the length of the maximum span for the prescribed thickness, and in "arched" or "lintel" or "slab" concrete construction if a tie-rod is used it shall be placed within the lower third of the web of the beam or girder and reinforced by cable or truss rods sur-

rounded by concrete not less than two (2) inches in thickness outside of the metal reinforcing members, but such concrete stiffeners shall never be less than six (6) inches in width.

Sec. 496. IRON OR STEEL PLATES FOR SUPPORT OF FIREPROOFING—

If iron or steel plates are used in each story for the support of covering within the said story, such plates must be of sufficient strength to carry within the limits of fiber strain for iron and steel as elsewhere specified in this Code the enveloping material for the said story, and such plates shall extend to within one and three-quarters ($1\frac{3}{4}$) inches of the exterior of said covering.

Sec. 497. ENCLOSING WALLS—

All iron or steel used as a supporting member of the external construction of any building exceeding four (4) stories, or over sixty (60) feet in height, shall be protected against the effects of external changes of temperature and of fire by a covering of brick, terra cotta or fireproofing tile, completely enveloping said structural members of iron and steel. If of brick it shall not be less than eight (8) inches thick. If of hollow tile it shall not be less than eight (8) inches thick, and there shall be at least two (2) sets of air spaces between the iron and steel members and the outside of the hollow tile covering. In all cases the brick or hollow tile shall be bedded in mortar close up to the iron or steel members and all joints and horizontal hollows of terra cotta shall be made full and solid. If the whole column or frame is encased in concrete extending at least two (2) inches beyond the exterior metal members, the thickness of the brick facing may be reduced to four (4) inches and the hollow tile or terra cotta to six (6) inches.

Wherever stone facing is used it shall be an additional thickness to the column covering, which covering shall not be less than four (4) inches thick and may be of either brick, tile, terra cotta or concrete.

Sec. 498. SUPPORT OF FIREPROOFING FOR SAME—

Where skeleton construction is used for the whole or part of a building these enveloping materials shall be independently supported on the skeleton frame for each individual story. In regard to Curtain and Apron walls, see Title VIII.

Sec. 499. POSITION OF COLUMNS AND BEAMS IN PARTY WALLS—

The applicant, when applying for a permit to build an iron or steel frame building, shall submit plans, specifications and iron or steel framing drawings, showing the positions of the columns and wall beams in the party wall, if any, already constructed or in process of construction, and the positions of the columns and beams intended to be inserted in or against the wall.

Sec. 500. THICKNESS OF FIREPROOFING MATERIAL IN PARTY WALLS—

All columns and beams shall be so arranged and erected that at least one (1) brick thickness of brickwork, masonry or concrete shall be preserved or introduced between each and all beams and columns of the adjoining buildings, and where it is proposed to construct a non-fireproof building against a party wall of steel frame or skeleton construction, no cuts, slots, holes or openings of any kind shall be made to come within nine (9) inches of the framework or to preserve less than one (1) brick thickness of brickwork or fireproof material outside of and around the steel frame or structural iron work of the building already erected or in process of construction.

Sec. 501. TOP COVERING—

The upper surfaces of all breaks or offsets in external coverings and fillings of walls, as well as the tops of walls, shall be covered with stone, terra cotta or fire-clay copings set in cement mortar and having lapped joints pointed with cement, or otherwise made waterproof.

Sec. 502. ADJOINING PIPES—

Wherever steam, water, plumbing or other pipes which might cause condensation or irregular variations of temperature are enclosed and adjoin any member of an iron or steel frame, such pipe shall be covered as prescribed in Title XX and in addition the structural metal members shall have all external air spaces on all sides along their entire length filled in solidly with concrete not less than two (2) inches thick beyond the extreme edges of the flanges before the fireproof material or enclosing partition is put in place.

The provisions of this section for the protection of the metal members shall also apply where any system of piping, tubing or hollow conduits is to be enclosed with such members.

TITLE XIII.**WOOD CONSTRUCTION.**

All subjects under this Title relate to the general framing and use of wood in non-fireproof and frame buildings.

Sec. 503. FLOOR AND ROOF BEAMS—

No floor or roof beam or joist used in any building of the VI or VII class hereafter erected shall be of a less thickness than two (2) inch stock, except in dwelling houses not exceeding fifteen (15) feet wide, when one and three-quarters ($1\frac{3}{4}$) inches will be permissible.

Ends of all wooden floors or roof beams in buildings of the VI class shall enter the wall to the depth of four (4) inches, unless the wall is properly corbeled out four (4) inches, in which case brick work on corbeling shall extend to the top of joists.

The ends of all such beams shall be shaped or arranged that in case of any deflection or breaking they may fall out without

doing much injury to the brick wall. All joists entering any brick or stone wall shall be splayed one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch to one (1) inch shorter at top edge.

Sec. 504. BRIDGING—

All wooden floor or wooden roof joists, except in "mill" construction, shall be properly bridged with cross bridging and the distance between bridging or between bridging and walls shall not be more than eight (8) feet.

Sec. 505. TRIMMER AND HEADER BEAMS—

Trimmer and header beams shall be at least one (1) inch thicker than the joist. If trimmers are spaced more than three (3) feet apart they shall be double the thickness of the floor or roof beams, or shall be made of two (2) beams forming such thickness, properly spiked or bolted together.

When the header is more than fifteen (15) feet in length (or where the header beam is over seven (7) feet long and is framed to the trimmer beams more than five (5) feet from the bearing end thereof) wrought iron flitch plates of proper thickness and depth shall be placed between the wooden beams, and all securely bolted together through the iron plates; or steel beams of sufficient strength may be used in place of flitch plate beams. Every beam, except header and tail beams, shall rest not less than four (4) inches upon the wall, or on a girder as provided by this Title.

Sec. 506. HANGERS AND STIRRUP IRONS—

Every wooden header or trimmer or tail-beam more than eight (8) feet long used in any building other than those of the First and Second grades in which buildings such length shall not exceed four (4) feet, shall be hung in stirrup irons or standard hangers of suitable strength for the size of the timber. When joists or beams are hung in standard joist or wall hangers, their wall ends shall be anchored and their girder ends strapped together at no less an interval and in like manner as prescribed in Sec. 508.

Sec. 507. CUTTING BEAMS AND SUPPORTS—

No wooden beam or joist shall be cut for pipe or bored for "knob and tube" electrical work when the cut is deeper or the center of bore hole is below one-fifth ($1/5$) of its depth from the top, nor at a point beyond three (3) times its depth from the ends. Cuts or centers of bore holes shall never be more than two (2) inches below the top; and if the depth of a two (2) inch or less cut or bore hole is required to be made, and if such cut exceeds one-fifth ($1/5$) the depth of the joist, such joist shall be made of the next size deeper, or the design of the piping or wiring shall be changed. Under no circumstances, except for constructive framing, shall a joist or beam be cut or channeled out vertically, nor shall a stud, post or plate in a bearing partition be cut into in any direction except that plates may be cut to a depth of one-third ($1/3$) their width, but not exceeding one-quarter ($1/4$) of their area between supporting studs for the passage of water and gas pipe and electrical wires or tubing, and that studs may be bored near their centers for electric knob and tube works if the diameter of such tubes does not exceed one-fifth ($1/5$) of the depth of such studs and are spaced no nearer than twelve (12) inches on centers.

Sec. 508. ANCHORS—

Each tier of beams shall be anchored to the side, front, rear or party walls at intervals of not more than eight (8) feet apart, with good, strong, wrought iron anchors. The ends of beams resting upon girders shall be butted together end to end, and strapped with wrought iron straps of the same size and distance apart, and in the same beam as the wall anchors, or they may lap each other at least twelve (12) inches and be well spiked or bolted together where lapped, or spiked to their bearings and studs as in balloon framing. Where beams are supported by girders, the girders shall be anchored to the walls and fastened to each other by suitable straps.

Every pier or wall, front or rear, shall be well anchored

to the beams, with the same size anchors as are required for the side walls, which anchors shall hook over the second joist, but no anchor shall cut into a beam or joist within four (4) feet of its center.

Sec. 509. DEAFENING OF FLOORS—

All deafening used to make a floor sound-proof shall be made with incombustible material, and in all buildings of the VI and VII classes hereafter to be erected such deafening shall either be cut in between the supporting joists or beams, or placed above them, and no suspending ceiling below a wooden constructed floor system shall be used for such purpose unless the room in which said ceiling is used shall be surrounded on all sides by continuous brick or fireproof constructed walls.

Sec. 510. CAPS FOR WOODEN COLUMNS—

Wooden columns supporting wooden girders and wooden floor and wooden roof beams, in all buildings more than two (2) stories high, shall have wooden caps of proper size or cast iron caps and base plates not less than one (1) inch thick, and of proper size and shape, or wrought iron or steel post caps of standard shape.

In all non-fireproof buildings of over three (3) stories or forty (40) feet in height the bearing and division lines of supports shall be as follows: The roof and next floor below may be carried on columns or posts with wooden caps and bolsters, but all other floors shall be carried on columns with metal caps as prescribed in Title XVIII.

All columns shall extend down to and rest directly on the bolster or caps. When posts are large enough to safely provide for at least four (4) inches of bearing for the girders they rest directly on the girder, but not for more than the two (2) upper stories of buildings of the VI class, and all buildings of the VII class occupied in whole or in part for the purposes as set forth in Divisions (d) and (e) of the First Grade and Divisions (d), (e) and (f) of the Second Grade, if more than one (1) story

high, shall have the outer walls framed solid as in "mill" construction.

Sec. 511. WOODEN COLUMNS IN BASEMENTS—

Wooden columns or posts may be used in the basement of any non-firing building not exceeding four (4) stories in height, provided that the provisions of this Code relative to the precautions against ground dampness and contact with water from dripings of melting ice or otherwise as in bathrooms, laundries, storage houses, or in places where water used for cleaning purposes runs over floor, be complied with. The base of all wooden columns shall extend at least six (6) inches above the finished floor and set on a metal base plate, and all such basement columns built in partitions must be left open on two (2) sides.

Sec. 512. FURRING OF WALLS—

When walls are furred for lath or plastering there shall be continuous horizontal strips placed close up to the joists top and bottom; after the walls are furred, and before the plastering is done the wall shall be plastered with one (1) heavy coat of mortar six (6) inches wide just above and below the horizontal strips.

No wooden lath or furring shall be used for any building of a class better than the VI, but the use of incombustible stud or solid plank with metal lath partitions one (1) story high is permissible in buildings of the IV and V classes.

Sec. 513. STUD PARTITIONS—

No stud in a bearing partition wall shall be less than two (2) inches x four (4) inches spaced not over sixteen (16) inches on centers. No wooden stud partition except in buildings not exceeding two (2) stories high shall pass through from floor to floor, and hereafter all fore and aft and all bearing partitions, and all stud partitions which are directly over each other, shall run through to the wooden floor beams or joists and rest upon the plate, beam or girders below, and shall have the studing filled in solid between the uprights to the depth of the floor

beams with suitable incombustible materials, single dwellings, designed to be occupied by but one (1) family, alone excepted.

Non-bearing stud partitions may rest directly on a plate over double joists or on the rough floor at right angles to the joists provided that a similar plate or cut-off is placed at the head or ceiling line.

All angles and corners of studs shall be framed solid, and no lath shall extend through from room to room.

Sec. 514. PIPES IN STUD PARTITIONS—

All stud partitions containing plumbing, heating or other pipes shall be so framed and the joists or beams underneath so spaced or blocked apart or trimmed, as to give proper clearance for the piping without cutting, as prescribed in Section 507, and all such piping passing through floors shall be boxed in and fire stopped between the joists to prevent the spread of fire.

Sec. 515. CORNICES AND PROJECTIONS—

The use of wood cornices at the top of buildings, show windows and bays is prohibited on any fireproof building, and on all non-fireproof buildings over two (2) stories high in the fire limits, and on buildings over three (3) stories high in the "urban" district. No such cornices shall be over two (2) feet high. No wooden bay shall extend more than three (3) feet above the third tier of joists without being metal clad. All wooden projections and cornices more than five (5) inches wide shall be covered with tin or other non-combustible roof covering.

Sec. 516. BALCONIES AND PORCHES—

Wooden porches resting on masonry foundations not less than one (1) foot above the grade may be built two (2) stories in height if attached to buildings of the VI or VII classes, but no outside wooden stair of ordinary construction connecting them shall be over one (1) story high. No wooden balcony or porch in any district shall project from any building above the third floor line.

TITLE XIV.**PLASTERING.****Sec. 517. QUALITY—**

The coat of plastering upon any wall, ceiling or column shall not be regarded as part of the thickness, and no plaster which has plaster of Paris or lime as an ingredient will be classed as a fire or water resisting plaster.

Sec. 518. PLASTERING FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION

All fireproof ceilings, columns, girders and partitions, except in attics, shall be plastered at least one (1) coat, and in all places where plastering is used in connection with fireproof or semi-fireproof construction, asbestos plastering, or hard plaster equally as good, shall be used, except that in buildings other than of the I Class the finishing coat, if white or sand finish may be an ordinary putty coat or lime and sand.

Sec. 519. WALL TO BE PLASTERED BACK OF WOOD WAINSCOTING—

When wood wainscoting or base boards are used in any building, except of the VII Class, hereafter erected the surface of the wall or partition behind such wainscoting shall be plastered down to the floor line, unless said wainscoting is placed against a brick, stone or tile wall or partition. No wood sheathing shall be permitted where joists are used, upon the ceilings of mercantile or manufacturing buildings. Such ceilings shall, if covered in, be plastered or covered with some incombustible material. This shall not prohibit boxed beams when put up against plaster, provided that the restrictions of this section shall not apply to buildings of the VII Class.

Sec. 520. ON INSPECTION—

No piping or wiring shall be covered in by lathing, sheathing or otherwise until the Inspector has by examination ascertained that the building, partition, structure, piping or wiring has been built in compliance with the provisions of this Code. The Inspector shall be notified by the owner or his duly au-

thorized agent, or by the contractor for such piping and wiring, whenever any building is ready for inspection. And no piping or wiring shall be covered in by lathing, plastering, sheathing or otherwise, until such inspection is made, and the Inspector has issued a certificate to the effect that the building, partition, structure, piping or wiring has been built in compliance with the provisions of this Code.

Sec. 521. PLASTER VENEER—

Outside plastering on wood, or metal lath attached to wooden frames or furring, shall be classed as a veneered wooden frame and the use of such veneer in bays or gables shall be limited to buildings of the VI and VII Classes.

TITLE XV.

FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION AND FLOORS.

Sec. 522. TERM "FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION"—

The term "fireproof construction" shall apply to all buildings in which all parts that carry weights or resist strains are made of incombustible materials which are water and fireproof, or which, if not of themselves possessed of these qualifications, are covered and protected by fire and waterproof materials, which are slow heat conductors, and so secured in place as not to be dislodged by the effect of fire and water under extreme circumstances, provided, that any metallic or other incombustible decorative material used need not be covered.

When the principal structural parts are of steel or any other metal of sufficient strength and durability, in accordance with Titles V, XI and XII, every part of such structure shall be securely covered with a fire and waterproof material, which shall extend at least two (2) inches outside of the most projecting parts of such constructive material, whether the same is used as an additional structural member or placed for protection only.

Sec. 523. DOOR AND WINDOW MULLIONS—

In fireproof buildings all door or window mullions, whether

vertical or horizontal, shall be faced with cast iron, terra cotta or other incombustible material of equal fire resisting values.

Sec. 524. FIRE AND WATERPROOF MATERIAL—

Fire and waterproof coverings must be entirely incombustible and slow heat conductors. The materials which shall be considered as filling the conditions of fireproof covering are:

First.—Brick.

Second.—Porous terra-cotta, which shall be at least two (2) inches thick if hollow, and not less than one and one-quarter ($1\frac{1}{4}$) inches thick if solid, and this shall be applied direct to the metal in bed of mortar.

Third.—Semi-porous terra-cotta not less than two (2) inches if hollow and one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches thick if solid.

Fourth.—Dense hollow tiles or burnt clay at least two (2) inches thick applied to the metal in a bed of mortar and constructed in such a manner that there shall be an air space of at least three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an inch each by the width of the metal surface to be covered, within the said clay covering.

Fifth.—Fireproof concrete as prescribed under Title X.

Sixth.—Plastering on metal lath.

Sec. 525. FIREPROOF FLOOR ARCHES—

Fireproof floor arches may be made as follows:

(a) BRICK ARCHES.—If arches are of brick and of sufficient skew back they may be unlimited in span. If the brick arch is segmental, the rise shall not be less than one-twelfth (1-12) of the span and not less than four (4) inches thick at the crown up to six (6) foot spans, nor less than eight (8) inches for spans up to twelve (12) feet.

Said arches shall be composed of good hard brick, or hollow brick of ordinary dimensions, laid to a line on the centers properly and solidly bonded, each longitudinal line of brick breaking joints with the adjoining lines in the same ring, and with the ring under it when more than four (4) inch arch is used. The

brick shall be well wet, the joints filled in solid with cement mortar, and the arches well grouted and properly keyed.

(b) **TILE AND TERRA COTTA ARCHES.**—If hollow tile or porous terra cotta arches are used they shall be of uniform density and hardness of burn; the rise shall not be less than one-tenth (1-10) of the span nor less than four (4) inches up to five (5) feet, nor less than six (6) inches at the crown for span up to ten (10) feet.

In tile and terra cotta arches the joints shall be solidly filled with cement mortar as required of common brick arches, and the arches so constructed that the key block shall always fall in the center portion. The shells and webs of all end construction blocks shall abut one against another.

(c) **CONCRETE BRICK ARCHES.**—Concrete brick arches shall be set and laid as specified for brick arches under division (a) of this section.

The rise shall not be less than one-ninth (1-9) the span, with four (4) inches thickness at the crown for spans up to six (6) feet, and eight (8) inches for spans not exceeding ten (10) feet if vousoir arches are used.

(d) **MONOLITH ARCHES.**—Monolithic concrete arches shall in all cases be re-inforced and protected on the under side with corrugated or sheet steel, steel ribs or metal in other form of weighing not less than one (1) pound per square foot. The thickness at crown shall not be less than one-fifteenth (1-15) of the span, but not less than four (4) inches, nor shall any span exceed ten (10) feet.

(e) All floor arches are to be filled up level with the top of the crown with Portland cement concrete and all tie rods and metal structural bearing surfaces shall be covered with covering not less than two (2) inches thick.

Sec. 526. FLAT ARCHES—

Fireproof floor construction made of terra cotta or tile finishing with a flat ceiling shall have the tie rods within the

lower third of the height of the supporting beam, provided the same are no nearer than two (2) inches to the soffits and the plans are limited as hereinafter prescribed.

(a) Porous and Semi-Porous Terra Cotta.—If of side construction the span of a flat arch shall not exceed eight (8) times the effective depth of the arch measured upward from the lower flange, but not over ten (10) times for end construction or lintels. When the skew back of a side construction is moulded to and is not less than two (2) inches below and joints on the center of the lower flange, the span may be eight (8) times the total depth of the arch, but not over twelve (12) feet.

(b) Dense Tile.—The span of side and end or lintel constructed floors shall not exceed four-fifths (4-5) of the limits given in division (a) of this section.

(c) Lintel Concrete. The depth or thickness of concrete shall never be less than four (4) inches nor shall the span exceed twenty-four (24) times the thickness of the "lintel" or exceed eight (8) feet in I and II Class buildings, or fourteen (14) feet in III Class buildings.

(d) Slab Concrete shall never be less than four (4) inches thick nor shall the span exceed thirty (30) times the thickness of the slab or exceed ten (10) feet in I and II Class buildings or sixteen (16) feet in III Class buildings.

(e) Roof Concrete and Tile.—Hollow book tile in short spans and concrete in fireproof construction shall never be less than three (3) inches thick. If the roof is of lintel or slab concrete construction their respective spans, limited as prescribed in sub-sections (c) and (d), shall not exceed thirty-five (35) and forty (40) times the thickness of the plate; provided such roofs, with their covering, are only used for the purposes of weather sheltering.

(f) Trussed Concrete.—See Title X.

Sec. 527. SPANS AND SPACING—

The dimensions given in any section under this Title shall

be regarded as the maximum limit of the span between the beams or girders when carrying "live" loads not exceeding sixty (60) pounds per square foot.

When the floor loading is over sixty (60) but not over one hundred (100) pounds per square foot and the load is quiescent or the building contains machines requiring a "live" load not over fifty (50) pounds per square foot, the spans shall be reduced twenty (20) per cent, and thirty-three (33) per cent for all buildings designed to carry "live" loads over one hundred (100) pounds per square foot or vibratory machinery requiring a "live" load of over (50) pounds per square foot, or if it is to be used as a warehouse, store or salesroom, workshop or factory for inflammable, easily ignited or hazardous risks, irrespective of the floor load.

Provided that the effective thickness of any fireproof floor constructed may be increased instead of the spans being decreased, if the ratio of span to thickness shall be decreased twenty (20) and thirty-three (33) per cent respectively for the conditions as herein prescribed.

Sec. 528. SKEW BACKS AND FILLING—

All skew backs shall be of such form and section as to properly receive the thrust of the arches.

Arches and filling of any kind between floor beams, which are likely to be injured by frost during freezing weather, shall be temporarily covered with suitable material for protection from freezing. On top of any arch, lintel or other device which does not extend to and form a horizontal line with the top of the floor beams, cinder concrete or other suitable hollow or solid fireproof material shall be placed to fill up the space to a level with the top of the floor beams and shall be carried to the under side of the wood floor boards in case such be used.

If the finished floor is of concrete, tile or any other incombustible material, the bed of concrete filling to receive such finished floors shall extend at least one and three quarter ($1\frac{3}{4}$)

inches above the tops of the flanges of beams and girders, but no such concrete filling or floor shall be regarded as part of the effective thickness of any fireproof floor construction.

Sec. 529. CENTERING—

Temporary centering when used in placing fireproof systems between floor beams shall not be removed within four (4) days or until such time as the mortar or material has set and the floor system is safe for ordinary working loads.

For centering of concrete floors, see Title X.

Sec. 530. EXPOSED FLANGES, WEBS AND PLATES—

The bottom flanges of all wrought iron or rolled steel floor and flat roof beams, and all exposed portions of such beams below the abutments of the floor arches, irrespective of their form, shall be entirely encased in hard-burnt clay, porous or semi-porous terra cotta or other fireproof material allowed to be used for the filling between the beams in accordance with the provisions of this Title; such encasing material to be no less than two (2) inches thick and to be properly moulded and secured to the beams and if the encasing material of such members is of concrete it shall be armored concrete.

The exposed sides and bottom plates or flanges of wrought iron or rolled steel girders supporting iron or steel floor beams, or supporting floor arches or floors, shall be entirely encased in the same manner.

Sec. 531. SUPPORT OF FIREPROOFING—

In all cases the covering of beams, if of hollow tile or porous or semi-porous terra cotta, shall be so applied as to be supported entirely by the beams or girders protected, and shall be held in place entirely by the support of the flanges of such beams or girders and by the mortar used in setting. Wire binding and anchors shall not be used as fastenings of such fireproof covering.

Sec. 532. ENCASING INTERIOR COLUMNS—

All cast iron, wrought iron, or rolled steel columns, in-

cluding the lugs and brackets on same, used in the interior of any fireproof building, or used to support any fireproof floor, shall be protected with not less than two (2) inches of fireproof material, securely applied. The extreme outer edge of lugs and brackets and similar supporting material may project to within seven-eighths ($\frac{7}{8}$) of an inch of the surface of the fireproofing. For encasing of columns and beams, see also Title XVI.

Sec. 533. METAL LATH AND PLASTER—

Plastering on wire or metal lath shall not be considered as a fireproofing for steel or iron structural members, nor used as a substitute for armored concrete in a fireproof building, but may be used with an air space under arch constructions as a suspended ceiling, provided such arches have at least one (1) inch of thickness of fireproofing under the flanges in addition to such ceiling and that the metal lath and plaster is suspended separately from the arch construction, and is not less than one (1) inch below the same. Plastering on wire or metal lath may be used as a protection for the soffits and sides of iron or steel floor beams and girders in any building of the IV, V and VI Classes, provided the metal lath and plastering is suspended or secured by double hooked clips made from one and one-quarter ($1\frac{1}{4}$) by one-eighths ($\frac{1}{8}$) of an inch steel spaced not over eighteen (18) inches apart, the metal lath surface being not less than one (1) inch below the soffits of the beams. The plastering shall consist of not less than two (2) coats, of mortar as prescribed in Sec. 518, Title XIV, and aggregating not less than seven-eighths ($\frac{7}{8}$) of an inch in thickness.

Plastering on wire or metal lath may be used as a protection to steel or cast iron columns in IV Class building when a double thickness of wire lath and plaster as herein prescribed and a double air space of not less than three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an inch between the layers of plaster is provided; provided that in buildings of the V and VI Classes only one (1) layer of such plastering

may be used. See also "Semi-Fireproof Buildings" in Titles II and XVII.

Sec. 534. FLOOR OPENINGS—

All floor openings of a greater area than three (3) inches square shall be provided with metal frames or collars built in as the fireproof floor is laid.

Sec. 535. FIREPROOF FLOOR TESTS—

All fireproof floor construction hereafter to be erected shall as a precedent condition of its being used be tested as herein provided by the manufacturer, owner or patentee under the direction of the Inspector of Buildings and Chief of Fire Department, as hereinafter prescribed, and a record of the same shall be kept on file in the Department of Buildings, showing the nature and the result of the test.

Sec. 536. NATURE OF TEST—

All tests shall be made to ascertain the effects of uniformly distributed still loads; 2nd—Falling loads, and 3rd—Fire and water, as follows:

Tests for still and falling loads may be made on a full size panel in the building if subjected to the prescribed conditions of Sec. 537 and 538; or all tests shall be made by constructing within enclosing walls a platform or a full size panel of the system to be tested consisting of girders, beams and floor construction with all exposed parts fire proofed and plastered on the under side, constructed, finished, exposed and loaded as in actual practice. For still loads and fire tests the top of the panel may be covered over with a two (2) inch layer of sand, and for the falling test the floor may be finished as in a finished job. And in all cases the factors of safety given in Title V shall be used.

Sec. 537. STILL LOAD TEST—

A still load equivalent to the "live" load to be used shall be uniformly distributed over the whole filling between beams in such manner as to produce no greater shear at the ends of the arches, lintels or slabs than in actual practice and left standing

for twenty-four (24) hours; after noting deflection and cracking it shall be gradually loaded to destruction. Should there be cracking of the plastering or greater deflection than prescribed in Sec. 493, under the dead load, or should the breaking load develop a smaller factor of safety than prescribed, the floor load shall be changed or system strengthened before its use shall be permitted. When the Inspector shall require a still load test of any system of fireproof construction to be made after it is erected, such tests within three (3) days after the centers are struck shall show that the construction will sustain a load of three (3) times that for which it is designed without sign of failure. The provisions of this Section shall also apply to trussed concrete twenty-seven (27) days after the starting of the work to be tested.

Sec. 538. FALLING LOAD TEST—

This test shall be made after loading the floor with its full equivalent of "live" load as prescribed above for all floors used or intended to be used for mercantile or manufacturing purposes by letting the heaviest bulk article of merchandise or any commodity in its original packages placed or to be placed on such floor fall from its highest location or storage point in a tier in the center of a panel. If three (3) repeated tests at the same point cause cracking or damage to the arches or plastering underneath, the method of loading shall be changed or the floor system shall be strengthened.

Sec. 539. FIRE TEST—

The panel for this test if of concrete, lintel, slab or trussed construction shall extend at least two (2) feet beyond the girders; and if of any arch construction there shall be at least three (3) sections or spans of full length in a panel, and the test applied in the middle section. The panel or section shall be loaded with the full "live" load as prescribed in Sec. 537 of this Title for still load and subjected to a continuous heat of a wood fire from a grate not less than ten (10) feet below said flooring to be tested. A temperature of seventeen hundred

(1,700) degrees Fahrenheit is to be obtained as soon as practicable, and an average temperature of not less than eighteen hundred (1,800) degrees Fahrenheit is to be maintained for a period of not less than three (3) hours.

Sec. 540. FLAME PROOF—

The condition of the panel or platform during this test must be such that no flame has passed through any of its parts and that no part of the load has fallen through.

Sec. 541. WATER TEST—

At the end of the heat test a stream of water shall be directed against the bottom of the platform and discharged through one and one-eighth ($1\frac{1}{8}$) inch nozzle under sixty (60) pounds pressure for five (5) minutes. After the top of the platform shall have been flooded with water under low pressure, then the high pressure stream of water as prescribed above shall be again applied on the bottom of the platform for five (5) minutes.

Sec. 542. DEFLECTION—

At the end of the water test the total load uniformly distributed shall be increased to four (4) times the amount of the "live" load used and shall not be removed until after the platform or panel shall have cooled. And when removed the condition of the fireproof covering and protection shall have been such that the maximum deflection of the beams or girders shall not exceed four (4) times the allowed deflection prescribed for beams in Title XII.

Sec. 543.—SYSTEM PROHIBITED—

Any system of construction failing to meet the requirements of the test of heat, water and weight, as herein prescribed, shall not be used in any building hereafter erected.

Sec. 544. CERTIFIED TESTS—

Certified copies of duly authenticated records of the tests heretofore made of any system of fireproof filling and protection of the exposed parts of the beams and all metal structural parts

may be presented to the Department of Buildings, and if the same comply with the requirements of tests of this Title to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Buildings they may be accepted as conclusive, except that the concrete mixture entering into any fireproofing or system of trussed concrete construction shall be tested for fire and water at any time when required by the Inspector. The contractor for any system of concrete floor construction after its erection shall be prepared to make the still load test prescribed in Section 537 as often as may be required by the Inspector.

TITLE XVI.

FIREPROOF BUILDINGS.

All subjects under this Title relate principally to the interior construction of fireproof buildings or buildings of the I, II and III classes, as defined under Title II.

Sec. 545. MATERIALS PROHIBITED—

No plaster of Paris, or sulphate of lime, and no coal, sawdust, coke, coke breeze, or unconsumed or partly consumed material, inclusive of cinders, containing any of the compounds of carbon and subject to combustion, disintegration or distillation at 1,500 degrees Fahr., shall enter into any material used for the construction of the floors, partitions, covering for structural members or in any part of fireproof buildings of the I and II classes, except in the form of wall plastering, or as a gauge for mortar. No quick lime shall be used in the composition of the material used in the construction of walls or floors except in combination with Portland cement when used for mortar in setting fireproof material with a trowel. See also Section 451.

Sec. 546. MATERIALS PERMISSIBLE—

In buildings of Classes I and II, only brick, porous or semi-porous terra cotta, shall be used for floor and roof construction and for column and girder or other metal covering as prescribed in Title XV.

"Arched" concrete and "Lintel" and "Slab" concrete in short spans (see Titles X and XV), shall also be permissible in buildings of these classes; provided that no encasing material of any metal structural member is less than two (2) inches, as prescribed in Sections 530 and 532.

Sec. 547. BUILDINGS OF THE I CLASS—

No wood or other combustible material shall be used in any of the partitions, furring, ceiling, or in any part of a building of the I class; all floor surfaces shall be of stone, cement, rock asphalt, tiling or similar incombustible material. All outside and inside window frames and sash shall be of metal or of wood covered with metal. Wired glass shall be used for all interior or exterior glazing except in fronts facing streets or other open spaces more than thirty (30) feet in width, or prism glass 4x4 inches may be used in all inside vertical openings and the upper half of all exterior windows. The decorations and trim shall be entirely of incombustible material.

Sec. 548. BUILDINGS OF THE II CLASS—

Buildings of the II Class, as defined under Section I, Title II, shall have no wood or other combustible material in the finish of the ceilings or any part of the building or skylights, or any pent-house or bulkhead upon the room, and wired glass need not be required except in inside hall doors and partitions.

Sec. 549. COLUMN COVERING—

In the case of buildings of the I Class, the coverings for columns shall be, if of brick, not less than eight (8) inches thick in the basement and four (4) inches above the first floor of beams; if of hollow semi-porous terra cotta these coverings shall be in two (2) consecutive layers, each not less than two (2) inches thick.

If fireproof covering is made of porous terra cotta it shall consist of at least two (2) layers not less than two (2) inches thick each, if hollow, and not less than one and one-quarter ($1\frac{1}{4}$) inches thick each if solid. Whether porous or semi-porous terra

cotta is used, the two (2) consecutive layers shall be so applied that neither the vertical nor horizontal joints in the same shall be opposite each other, and each course shall be so anchored and bonded within itself as to form an independent and stable structure; but nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prohibit the use of two (2) inches of concrete or hollow dense tile for the first layer; provided, that the outer layer is of porous or semi-porous terra cotta as above prescribed.

In all cases there shall be on the outside of the tiles a covering of plastering with any cement "which is established as a standard cement" or of other mortar of equal hardness and efficiency when set. See Title XIV.

Sec. 550. PROTECTIVE SHEATHING—

In places where there is trucking or wheeling or other handling of packages of any kind, the lower five (5) feet of the fireproofing of such pillars shall be encased in a protective covering either of sheet iron or oak plank, which covering shall be kept continually in good repair.

Sec. 551. SINGLE THICK COVERING—

In buildings belonging to Classes II and III, the fireproof covering for internal columns shall be made the same as specified for buildings of Class I, excepting that only one (1) covering of terra cotta and not less than four (4) inches if covering is of brick may be used. In buildings of the III Class the dense tile or concrete covering shall not be less than two (2) inches thick.

Sec. 552. BEAMS AND GIRDERS—

The fireproof covering of iron or steel beams and girders in buildings of Classes I, II and III shall be effected with either of the materials before specified. If hollow tiles are used the tiles shall be set close to the metal to be protected, and there shall be an air space within the tile of at least three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an inch. If porous terra cotta is used it shall be at least two (2) inches thick if hollow, and at least one and one-quarter ($1\frac{1}{4}$) inches thick if solid.

Where concrete fireproof construction is permissible, the covering for columns, beams and girders shall never be less than two (2) inches in thickness, irrespective of the plastering.

Sec. 553. EXTERIOR BEAMS AND GIRDERS—

The exposed sides of the iron or steel girders in the enclosing walls of buildings of the II and III Classes shall be covered in with incombustible material not less than four (4) inches in thickness on the outer surfaces and tied and bonded to the column coverings, but the extreme outer edge of the flanges of beams, plates or angles connected to the beams may project to within one and three-quarters ($1\frac{3}{4}$) inches of the outside surface of the brick casing. The inside surfaces of girders may be similarly covered with incombustible material, or if projecting inside the wall they shall be protected by terra cotta, concrete, or other fireproof material.

Sec. 554. BUILDINGS OF THE III CLASS—

For the purpose of this Code all buildings in which "dense" tile is used for fireproof construction and coverings, as defined in this and the previous Title, shall be classed as buildings of the III Class, and shall be subject to all the rules and regulations of this Class.

Sec. 555. CONCRETE PROTECTION—

When concrete construction as defined in Section 457 (b) and (c) is used, in whole or in part, in the floor, roof and fireproof construction, all concrete shall extend at least one (1) inch below the reinforcing members, and in all cases the exposed steel structural members shall be protected the same thickness as required for buildings of the I and II Classes. Floors, windows, doors and inside finish may be of wood, except ceilings and skylights shall be the same as prescribed in Section 548.

Sec. 556. PARTITIONS, ETC.—

No constructive woodwork or other inflammable materials shall be used in any of the partitions of fireproof buildings, excepting that in buildings of the II and III Classes and their frames, the trims, the casings, the interior finish when filled solid at the back with fireproof material, and the floor boards and sleepers not less than one and three-quarters ($1\frac{3}{4}$) inches spaced

sixteen (16) inches on centers directly thereunder, may be of wood, but the space between the sleepers shall be solidly filled with fireproof materials, and extend up to the underside of the floor boards. See also Section 528.

Sec. 557. HALL AND PERMANENT PARTITIONS—

All hall partitions or permanent partitions between rooms in fireproof buildings shall be built of fireproof and waterproof material and shall not be started on wood sills, nor on wood floor boards, but be built upon the fireproof construction of the floor and extend to the fireproof beam filling above. The tops of all doors and window openings in such partitions shall be at least twelve (12) inches below the ceiling line.

Sec. 558. CHANGE OF CLASSIFICATION—

If any building of the II or III Class shall have dead walls along party lines, and have its public hall and corridor floors and glazing in partitions finished as prescribed for buildings of I Class and all exterior windows opening on courts or courtways adjoining other buildings less than (30) feet distant, or any court of its own not less than twenty (20) feet wide, made of metal and wired glass and the column covering is doubled as in buildings of the I Class, such building may be carried up to the height prescribed for the next class above.

Any building of the III Class in which none of the prohibited materials prescribed in Section 545 are used in its construction and having its interior and exterior finished as prescribed for buildings of I Class in Sections 547 and 549, may be carried up to the height with the same number of stories as prescribed for a building of the II Class; provided that trussed or reinforced concrete buildings shall not exceed the limits as prescribed in Section 559 following.

Sec. 559. TRUSSED CONCRETE BUILDINGS—

When a building is to be constructed with trussed or reinforced concrete frame, or with trussed concrete floor system in any story (See Sections 467, 468 and 469) its area, height and

number of stories shall not exceed the limits for V Class buildings as established in this Code.

The height of such buildings shall not exceed two (2) times the width.

Sec. 560. PARTIALLY FIREPROOF—

When a fireproof building has but one (1) inch of fireproof covering on the bottom flanges of its beams and girders or less than two (2) inches for its column coverings, it shall be deemed a building of the IV Class, and if such buildings have no fireproof protection on the columns or metal beams it shall be deemed a building of the VI Class, and each shall be subject to the rules and regulations of their respective changed classification.

Sec. 561. COMPOSITE BUILDINGS—

In cases where a better class of construction is used in the lower part of any building, the height and area of such building shall be limited according to the classification of the uppermost story or roof.

Sec. 562. WORKSHOPS AND SHEDS—

Large work and machine shops or one (1) story sheds in which incombustible material is worked or stored, whether the structural metallic parts are protected or not, may be considered buildings of the II Class. If such building has a "mill" constructed Mezzanine floor and "mill" constructed roof on metal girder and truss work, it shall be considered a building of the III Class.

Sec. 563. FIREPROOF DUCTS FOR PIPES—

In buildings under this Title, all pipes, conduits, mains, wiring and conveyances for conducting heat, light, power and water, when enclosed, shall be encased in separate fireproof ducts and shall not be enclosed in the fireproofing surrounding any column, girder or beam of steel or iron, except as modified in Section 502, in which case all piping shall be fastened rigidly, with due allowance for expansion, at a sufficient number of points to the

columns between each floor to prevent buckling of pipes and consequent destruction of fireproofing in the event of fire.

TITLE XVII.

NON-FIREPROOF BUILDINGS.

The subjects under this Title relate principally to the interior construction of all buildings of the IV, V and VI Classes, i. e., all "semi-fireproof," "mill" and "ordinary" constructed buildings as defined under Title II.

Sec. 564. SEMI-FIREPROOF OR IV CLASS BUILDINGS—

The term "semi-fireproof building" shall apply exclusively to all buildings in which the "mill" constructed floors or columns or the structural members which carry the loads and strains which come upon the floors and roof thereof, are entirely enveloped in incombustible material.

Sec. 565. FIRE PROTECTION—

All iron and steel structural members in IV Class buildings shall be protected against fire as specified under the head of "Fireproof Construction," but a single thickness of any standard plaster, as prescribed in Section 518, applied on metallic or wire lath, shall be considered sufficient protection for all wooden posts, girders, beams, joists and the under side of the heavy floors and roof forming the ceilings. This coating of metallic lath and plaster shall in all cases, follow the contour of the girders, beams and joists, and shall be applied directly to the ceiling without furring, so that there shall be no air spaces between any woodwork and the plastering. False beams may be inserted where required to form panels for ornamental purposes, provided, that the plastering is continuous and the false work is properly fire stopped.

Sec. 566. IV CLASS PARTITIONS AND ELEVATOR ENCLOSURES—

All hall partitions and all elevator enclosures in buildings of the IV Class shall be made entirely of incombustible material. The use of wood furring or of stud partitions shall not be allowed in buildings of this class. Subdividing partitions may be the same as prescribed in Section 571.

Sec. 567. FLAT CEILINGS—

In buildings of the IV Class if the wooden joists are not less than three (3) inches thick, containing not less than thirty (30) square inches of sectional area, and spaced not over sixteen (16) inches on centers, in a panel of the floor system, and are hung between the wooden girders with iron straps flat with the top of girders or supported on the flanges of iron girders with upper flange not more than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) an inch below the top of same, and the first thickness of one and five-eighths (1 $\frac{5}{8}$) inch surfaced and matched flooring, provided under Section 570, is laid diagonally over the top and all intermediate spaces fire stopped and the furring and filling between the topmost and lower thickness of floors and roof is made deep enough to take all conduits and pipes, then the ceiling may be finished flat if made of terra cotta or of metal lath and incombustible plaster attached directly to the bottom of the joists.

Sec. 568. "MILL CONSTRUCTED" OR BUILDINGS OF THE V CLASS—

The term "Mill Construction" shall apply to all buildings in which all the wooden posts, caps, girders, beams or joists carrying a floor or roof, shall be of solid pieces.

Sec. 569. DIMENSIONS OF TIMBERS—

The following are the minimum permissible sectional areas of posts and girders: Posts in the topmost story, sixty-four (64) square inches, and one hundred (100) square inches in the next story below; for floor joists or beams, forty-eight (48) square inches, and sixty (60) square inches if the flooring is carried di-

rectly by girders or beams between columns and supports. The dimensions herein given are commercial sizes, and if surfaced, such surfacing shall not exceed one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) of an inch in depth on each surface, provided all conditions of stability prescribed in Title V are complied with.

All girders and beams containing less than one hundred and sixty (160) square inches shall be in solid pieces and when two (2) or more beams are coupled they shall be framed solidly with bolts spaced not exceeding four (4) times the depth of beams on centers.

Sec. 570. FLOORS—

The floors in buildings of the IV and V Classes shall be of either of the following thicknesses:

If of solid timber, not less than three and three-quarters ($3\frac{3}{4}$) inches, or two and three-quarters ($2\frac{3}{4}$) inches when covered with seven-eighths ($\frac{7}{8}$) inch flooring, or two and three-eighths ($2\frac{3}{8}$) splined and covered with two (2) thicknesses of felt, both of asbestos, or one of asbestos and one of waterproof felt covered with seven-eighths ($\frac{7}{8}$) inch flooring, or one and five-eighths ($1\frac{5}{8}$) in surfaced matched or splined with two (2) thicknesses of felt, as previously provided, furred up with strips not less than one and three-quarters ($1\frac{3}{4}$) inches in width and not less than one and three-quarters ($1\frac{3}{4}$) inches thick and the spaces between strips filled in with mineral wool or mortar, concrete or other incombustible filling to the underside of the seven-eighths ($\frac{7}{8}$) inch flooring.

When buildings of this class have but one (1) thickness of one and five-eighths ($1\frac{5}{8}$) inch dressed plank flooring or wooden cap or bolster girder supports in every story, such building shall not exceed the area, height and number of stories of a VI Class building as prescribed in this Code.

Sec. 571. V CLASS PARTITIONS AND ELEVATOR ENCLOSURES—

Elevator enclosures in buildings of the V Class shall be

made entirely of incombustible material. If iron or steel columns, girders or beams are used in buildings of this class, they shall be protected as provided for fireproof buildings or buildings of the IV Class. A covering of terra cotta one (1) inch thick, or a single thickness of incombustible plaster on metal or wire lath will be permissible as a fireproofing in buildings of this class. Wooden posts, girders and floor beams need not be protected by fireproofing covering. Three (3) inch splined wood partitions or incombustible stud partitions may be used in buildings of this class, but the use of wood furring and wooden lath is prohibited.

Sec. 572. CAST IRON OR STEEL COLUMNS IN "MILL" CONSTRUCTION—

At each line of floor or roof beams where cast iron columns are used in "Mill" construction, lateral connections between the ends of the beams and girders shall be made by passing wrought iron or steel straps across or through the cast iron columns in such manner as to rigidly connect the beams and girders with each other in the direction of their length. These straps shall be bolted through the wooden beams or girders. Steel or wrought iron columns shall be similarly secured.

Sec. 573. IRON CAPS—

If wooden posts are used in "Mill" construction they shall have cast or wrought or steel caps so constructed as to form a base for the next post above, except as modified in Section 510. The girders must be properly bolted to cap and if there is no provision for such bolting within the cap, additional wrought iron straps shall be used extending from one girder to another, and bolted through each girder.

Sec. 574. "ORDINARY" OR VI CLASS BUILDINGS—

All buildings of the VI Class or of "ordinary" construction shall have all wooden columns and caps framed solid, but no girder shall be built up of less than one and three-quarters, ($1\frac{3}{4}$) inch stock when surfaced, and no such built up girder shall have joints between two (2) supports.

Sec. 575. SUBDIVISIONS OF FLOORS—

The interior of buildings of the VI Class may be subdivided and constructed of wood, as provided in Title XIII, except the elevator enclosures, which shall be the same as prescribed in Section 571 for "mill" constructed buildings. All party and division walls shall be of brick, as prescribed under their respective Titles.

Sec. 576. MODIFICATIONS OF VI CLASS BUILDINGS—

(a) Buildings of the VI Class which do not exceed three (3) stories or forty (40) feet in height, having a flat or gable roof, may have their gables and two (2) stories of their inner and outer court enclosing walls made of sheathed frame work covered with sheet metal, slate or other incombustible covering, provided, that the total of such gable and court enclosures does not exceed twenty-five (25) per cent of the total length or total area of the exterior enclosing walls, and provided, further that no interior or line court shall be so enclosed unless separated from the adjoining lot by a "dead" brick wall.

(b) Buildings of this class which have but one (1) thickness of seven-eighths ($\frac{7}{8}$) or one and one-eighth ($1\frac{1}{8}$) inch flooring, or have their ceilings unplastered, shall not exceed the height and number of stories of a VII Class building.

(c) No wooden girder or lintel of over four (4) foot span shall be used to support any brick wall or apron in buildings of this class except that when a one (1) story VI Class addition to the front of a VII Class building is made as prescribed in Title XXXII, wooden girders, with wooden posts spaced not exceeding ten (10) feet on centers, may be used provided the pediment above the girder is not over five (5) feet high and not over one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) brick thick.

(d) Buildings of this class with properly fire-stopped double floors, as prescribed in Section 819, having all iron work protected and all ceilings, partitions and furring plastered with one (1) thickness of seven-eighths ($\frac{7}{8}$) inch metal or wire lath

as prescribed in Sec. 533, may be carried up to the height of five (5) stories and a basement but not over seventy (70) feet.

TITLE XVIII.

FRAME BUILDINGS

Sec. 577. BUILDINGS OF THE VII CLASS—

The subject under this Title relate to buildings of the VII Class, or frame buildings as defined in Title II, in the "urban" district. For frame buildings within the fire limits, see Title XXXII.

Sec. 578. SIZE OF FRAME BUILDINGS—

It shall not be lawful to erect any frame building wider than forty (40) and deeper than seventy (70) feet, or its equivalent in square feet, on an interior lot, unless the interior is subdivided by fire walls, as prescribed in Sec. 587, and also in Title XXX. For other dimensions of frame buildings, see Table G, under the aforesaid Title.

Sec. 579. SPACES BETWEEN FRAME BUILDINGS—

The open spaces, lawns, courts or yards adjoining or between frame buildings shall be governed by Title XXIX, unless otherwise prescribed in this Title.

If more than one (1) frame building is built in the direction of the depth of any one lot, there shall be left a courtyard of not less than ten (10) feet between them at the nearest points of any cornice, bay, porch, or any other projection.

When two (2) or more frame buildings are erected on the same lot and fronting on any street, there shall be not less than three (3) feet of clear space or courtway between the nearest cornice or coping lines of each of said buildings, and the building next adjoining on either side. If the adjoining building is over

twenty-five (25) feet high, the distance apart, or court, shall be not less than four (4) feet, and there shall be no projections from any story of any building into this space, provided that if such buildings are longer than forty (40) feet, the clear space between shall be increased by double the amounts prescribed for buildings along lot lines in Sec. 580, that is, twenty-four (24) and twelve (12) inches respectively, until a width of ten (10) feet is reached after which the distance may remain constant, unless brick walls, as prescribed in the aforesaid section, obtain. If on the rear of an interior lot there is any wooden stable, workshop or factory, then the clear space shall be not less than thirty (30) feet unless otherwise provided in Title XXXIII.

Sec. 580. ALONG LOT LINES—

Frame or ironclad or other veneered frame buildings shall not be built nearer than the following distances to any line of the lot or parcel of ground upon which they are built, street and alley lines excepted, unless an enclosing brick wall conforming to the requirements of this Code be built, in which case the building may extend to the lot line if not in conflict with any other provisions of this Code, viz.:

If such building does not exceed forty (40) feet in length, eighteen (18) inches if not over twenty-five (25) feet in height, and twenty-four (24) inches if over twenty-five (25) feet high, to which not less than twelve (12) inches shall be added for every ten (10) foot increase in length, or fraction thereof, over forty (40) feet, except that for buildings of the Fourth grade the increment of increase may be six (6) inches for every ten (10) foot interval as herein prescribed.

Sec. 581. WINDOWS IN COURTS—

No window in any frame building shall be built to open into any court, courtway or space less than three (3) feet wide, and there shall be at least ten (10) feet between all windows, opening upon opposite sides into a court or courtway.

Sec. 582. RAISING FRAME BUILDINGS—

A frame building may be raised for the purpose of erecting a basement under the same, but the principal floor of such frame building shall not be raised to a higher level than six (6) feet above the sidewalk for two (2) story buildings, or twelve (12) feet high above the sidewalk or adjoining grade for one (1) story frame buildings. The walls enclosing such basement shall be of masonry and shall not be less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) brick thick, resting upon a foundation wall running from the grade down, and not less than two (2) bricks thick, if of brick. See Foundations, Title VII.

Sec. 583. LIMIT OF HEIGHT—

No frame buildings shall be raised for the purpose of constructing a basement under the same, to a greater height to the top of its roof than that given as the maximum height for frame buildings under Title III. It is also provided that after there has been a basement story constructed under any frame building such frame building shall not be raised again for any purpose whatsoever.

No balloon-framed building with unfinished interior shall exceed two (2) stories or twenty-five (25) feet in height, nor shall such a building be raised for any purpose.

Sec. 584. BUILDINGS OF THE FOURTH GRADE—

Double dwellings or blocks of dwellings may be built to contain accommodations for more than two (2) families, and each part of such building containing accommodations for two (2) families shall be separated from the next part on either side by a division wall built as provided in the following sections.

Sec. 585. STUD DIVISION WALL—

The division wall required by Section 584 for a double house or division between two houses in a row shall be built of two (2) by five (5) inch studding, with the spaces between studding filled full of mineral wool or any other approved

fireproofing material, from the brick wall in basement up to and close under the roof boards, the fireproofing to be secured in place between joists by wood blocking properly secured, and these walls shall be plastered on each side on metallic lath with a hard plaster.

Sec. 586. BRICK DIVISION WALLS—

If brick is used for fireproofing between studding, the division walls may be plastered on wood lath with lime mortar. All such walls shall be supported on at least a one (1) brick thick wall in the basement, which must be built from the cellar floor to the top of the ground floor joists.

Sec. 587. FIRE WALLS—

In the erection of wooden buildings in blocks of two (2) or more houses, to be occupied for dwelling or tenement purposes, the said buildings shall have brick division or party walls not less than one (1) brick thick between each pair of houses, but not exceeding forty (40) feet on centers, said walls to be carried up and coped at least eight (8) inches above the rake of the roof, whether the said roof be flat, pitched or mansard, and no part of a wooden roof shall extend through or over any such division wall. Any opening in a fire or party brick wall shall be closed by a fireproof door.

Sec. 588. CHIMNEYS IN PARTY WALLS—

Chimneys in party walls or serving two (2) rooms on the same floor may be built in the walls or partitions; elsewhere they shall be built inside of the frame, except in the case of ornamental or exposed chimneys.

TITLE XIX.

CHIMNEYS, FLUES AND STACKS.

Sec. 589. NUMBER—

Each dwelling, tenement or apartment, or any room in which cooking is done, shall have at least one chimney built as hereinafter prescribed.

Sec. 590. CONSTRUCTION OF CHIMNEYS AND FLUES—

Chimneys shall be built of brick, stone or similar fireproof material, and in no case shall a chimney rest upon a flooring of wood or timber construction. Every chimney not forming part of a wall, shall rest upon the ground or other sufficient fireproof foundation. Brickwork of all flues, without reference to the purpose for which they may be intended, must be laid with solid joints, thoroughly filled with mortar or grouted and the joints struck flush on the inside and plastered on the outside where they pass through floors and partitions and between the ceiling joists and rafters, and no opening between the joists shall be made or left for any purpose.

Wooden floor beams, studs and other woodwork must be framed around the flues at each and every story and be not less than one (1) inch, except trimmers which shall be two (2) inches distant therefrom if flue is lined, or two (2) and three (3) inches respectively when the flue lining is omitted.

Sec. 591. FOUNDATIONS OF CHIMNEYS—

The foundations of chimneys, flues and stacks, whether inside or outside of buildings, or whether connected with the same or isolated, shall be designed and built in conformity with the provisions relating to foundations of buildings in Title VII.

When the breast of a chimney or fireplace projects more than one (1) brick it shall be started and built on the same line from the foundation.

Sec. 592. CORBELLING OUT OF CHIMNEYS—

Brick chimneys or flues projecting one (1) brick or less and not starting from the foundation wall shall be securely built into the brickwork of the walls to which they are hung and shall be supported by courses of brick corbeled out from the main wall, provided, that no corbeled chimney or breast shall project more than two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) the thickness of the

wall, nor be hung from a wall less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) brick thick.

Flues shall not be raked or corbeled over where they pass between floors, rafters and partitions. All racking or raking of flues must occur in the breast of the chimney and must be surrounded with walls at least one (1) brick thick.

Corbeled flues will not be allowed where the story and building heights exceed the limits of table A of Title VIII.

Sec. 593. WALLING OF FLUES—

No flue of a greater area than sixty-four (64) square inches shall be without flue linings if used for stoves or other heaters in buildings over two (2) stories or twenty-five (25) feet in height.

Chimneys and flues less than two hundred and sixty (260) square inches in area in all buildings shall have walls at least one (1) brick thick, if of brick, unless terra cotta or fire clay flue linings are used for their full height, or if used only for vent flues in either of which cases one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) brick of brickwork may be omitted. If built of material other than brick they shall have walls at least eight (8) inches thick, and shall have an additional lining of brickwork or terra cotta or fire clay flue lining. Standard fire clay flue linings may be used for flues of from sixty-four (64) to five hundred and seventy-six (576) square inches in clear area. The walls back of flues in party walls and walls between flues in adjoining buildings shall in no case be less than one (1) brick, and between each flue in a group of flues one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) brick in thickness; but in all cases the surrounding walls of chimneys of any size shall be so proportioned that the brickwork in the same will not be subjected to strains greater than the maximum strains for the brickwork fixed in Title V.

Sec. 594. HOLLOW CHIMNEY WALLS—

All brick smoke flues, chimneys, or stacks having a greater area than five hundred and seventy-six (576) square

inches shall have hollow walls in which the combined thickness of the enclosing walls shall be at least one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) brick and the air space between the inner and outer wall shall not be less than four (4) inches if straight and not less than two (2) inches at its narrowest neck if the outer shell is pitched.

Sec. 595. FIRE BRICK LINING AND INLETS—

All masonry flues shall be provided with a fire clay smoke pipe inlet. Where they are built all of brick the inner ring of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) brick of smoke inlet, together with the interior facing of the flue for a distance of not less than nine (9) times its internal diameter or the square root of its sectional area in height, beginning not less than two (2) feet below the bottom of the inlet shall be made of fire brick laid in fire clay. All metallic stacks as per Section 599, shall be similarly lined. All unused smoke inlets in chimneys shall be protected with metal covers.

Sec. 596. TOPPING OUT—

All smoke flues, chimneys or stacks shall be topped out with brick, stone, terra cotta or cast iron, properly anchored, and if such chimney, flue or stack is liable to omit sparks, or if shavings or sawdust is used as fuel, or if used as a cupola it shall be covered over on top with a heavy wire netting.

Sec. 597. AREA OF CHIMNEYS—

No chimney flue shall be less than eight (8) inches by eight (8) inches when used as a smoke flue, provided, that flues for use of gas stoves or gas grates may be of less dimension if fire clay tile flue linings are used, but no such flue shall be less than four (4) inches clear diameter if circular, if polygonal the polygon shall be circumscribed. Furnace or laundry dryer stove flues shall be no less than eight (8) by twelve (12) inches.

Nothing in this section shall be so construed as to permit the use of any flue lining or crock pipe as a smoke flue with-

out being walled in with brick or other fireproof material as prescribed in Section 593.

Sec. 598. HEIGHT OF CHIMNEYS—

The height of all chimneys having a flue larger than ninety-six (96) square inches shall be at least thirty-three and one third ($33\frac{1}{3}$) times the average diameter of flue, or the square root of its superficial area, provided, that smoke or other flues carrying off the products of combustion of boiler heating and power plants shall not be less than fifty-five (55) feet high in the "Urban" district, and eighty (80) feet in the Fire districts; nor shall the top of any chimney or ventilating flue be lower than five (5) feet above the top of the roof of the building of which it is a part, if such roof is a flat roof, nor lower than two (2) feet above the ridge, and three (3) feet if such chimney is within ten (10) feet of the ridge, if such roof is pitched, nor shall the topping out of any chimney, flue or stack, except when used for ventilating purposes, and as previously provided, be less than five (5) times its internal diameter or the square root of its sectional area above the roof, or less than four (4) times its internal diameter or the square root of its sectional area above the highest part of the roof of any building within fifty (50) feet of such chimney, cupola, stack or flue.

The top of all smoke flues, chimneys or stacks within one hundred (100) feet of any viaduct or bridge shall be at least twenty-five (25) above the roadway of same.

Sec. 599. METALLIC CHIMNEYS—

In business or manufacturing buildings, chimneys or smoke stacks built of iron or steel shall be thoroughly anchored or guyed but shall not be used in such manner as to pass through the floors or roofs of the same, unless such metallic smoke pipes or chimneys are enclosed in brick or tile walls with a ventilated air space between the enclosing walls and the pipe from bottom to top inside of said building. Where

such metallic chimney or smoke pipe passes through the roof only, it shall be separated from the woodwork of such roof by at least twelve (12) inches of incombustible material. No woodwork shall be placed within a radius of two (2) feet of any metallic cupola.

Sec. 600. LOCATION OF EXTERNAL CHIMNEYS—

Chimneys may be built outside of the walls of existing buildings (but not in such a manner as to encroach upon any street or alley) and shall be built as follows:

(a) **HOLLOW TILE.**—If at least one (1) side of such chimney abuts entirely upon the wall of an existing building, and the chimney is throughout its entire length securely and firmly anchored to the walls of said existing building the wall of such chimney may be built of hollow tiles, in which case, however, it shall have a cast iron base, lined with fire brick and extending to a height of at least ten (10) feet above the street or alley grade.

(b) **IRON OR STEEL.**—Such external chimney may also be built of rolled steel or iron of not less than one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch thick and lined with fire bricks, laid in fire clay, for at least forty (40) feet above street or alley grade, or it may be built throughout its entire height of cast iron, in which case the first ten (10) feet above street or alley grade shall be lined with fire brick, laid in fire clay.

Sec. 601. ISOLATED STACKS—BRICK—

All attached isolated chimneys shall be so designed and constructed that the strain upon any part thereof, due to the weight of the stack itself and to the wind pressure, shall never exceed the limits, fixed in Title V, and if built of brick or masonry they shall also have hollow walls as provided in Title IX.

Sec. 602. ISOLATED STACKS—METAL—

Wrought iron or steel stacks shall have iron or steel base plates resting on foundations of brick, stone or concrete. Iron

rods shall be built into the foundation for the purpose of fastening the stack. If not designed to be entirely safe when free standing they shall be braced at every fifty (50) feet in height from at least three (3) sides by means of steel wire ropes or metal rods of sufficient strength.

Rolled iron or steel used in building such stacks shall not be less than three-sixteenths (3/16) of an inch thick. All stacks containing twelve hundred (1200) square inches or over in area, shall be lined with fire brick, laid in fire clay, to a height as prescribed in Section 595.

Sec. 603. CLEANING-OUT DOORS AND LADDERS—

Every chimney shall be provided with a cleaning-out door at its base and an iron ladder either on the inside or outside of the chimney to the top of same when the height of chimney is more than twenty (20) feet above the roof.

TITLE XX.

HEATING.

The subjects under this title include all hearths, pipes and heating apparatus and their enclosures within a building.

Sec. 604. FLUE CONNECTIONS—

All boilers, furnaces, fire places, ovens and all other heating apparatus mentioned under the Title shall be properly connected with a flue chimney or stack as direct and within the shortest distance possible.

This shall include all permanent or temporary heat generators which are used in the erection of a building, and no such heat generator shall hereafter be placed upon the floor or in close proximity to any building, which allows the products of combustion to escape directly into the air within twenty (20) feet of any ceiling without being connected with some flue as herein prescribed.

Sec. 605. HEARTHS—

All hearths of fire places, irrespective of the fuel used,

shall be supported by trimmer arches of brick, stone, iron or concrete, or be of single stone at least six (6) inches thick, built into the chimney and supported by iron beams, one end of which shall be securely built into the masonry of the chimney or an adjoining wall, or which shall otherwise rest upon incombustible support.

The brick jambs of every fire place or grate opening, independent of the lining, shall be at least one (1) brick wide each, and the back of such openings shall be at least one (1) brick thick. All hearths and trimmer arches shall be at least twelve (12) inches longer on each side than the width of such openings, and at least twenty (20) inches wide in front of the chimney breast. Brick work over fire places and grate openings shall be supported by iron bars or brick arches.

The wooden covering (centering) in all buildings except those of the VI and VII Classes under trimmer arches to be removed before plastering the ceiling underneath.

Sec. 606. BOILERS—BRICK SET—

No brick-set boiler for the generation of hot water or steam for heating or power or any portable power boiler or engine over ten (10) horse power, shall be placed on any wood or combustible floor or beams.

Sec. 607. BOILERS—PORTABLE—

Wood or combustible floors and beams under and not less than three (3) feet in front and one (1) foot on the sides of all portable boilers shall be protected by a suitable brick foundation of not less than two (2) courses of brick well laid in mortar on sheet iron; the said sheet iron shall extend at least twenty-four (24) inches outside of the foundation at the sides and front. Bearing lines of bricks, laid on the flat, with air spaces between them, shall be placed on the foundation to support a cast-iron ash pan of suitable thickness, on which the base of the boiler shall be placed, and shall have a flange, turned up in the front and on the sides, four (4) inches

high; said pan shall be in width not less than the base of the boiler, and shall extend at least two (2) feet in front of it. If a boiler is supported on a cast-iron base with the bottom of the required thickness for an ash pan, and is placed on bearing lines of brick in the same manner as specified for an ash pan, then an ash pan shall be placed in front of the said base and shall not be required to extend under it. All lath and plaster and wood ceilings and beams over and up to a distance of not less than four (4) feet in front of all boilers shall be shielded with metal. The distance from the top of the boiler to said shield shall be not less than twelve (12) inches. No combustible partition shall be within four (4) feet of the sides and back and six (6) feet from the front of any boiler, unless said partition shall be covered with metal to the height of at least three (3) feet above the floor, and shall extend from the end or back of the boiler to at least five (5) feet in front of it; then the distance shall be not less than two (2) feet from the sides and five (5) feet from the front of the boiler.

Sec. 608. FURNACES—BRICK SET—

All brick set hot-air furnaces shall have two (2) covers, with an air space of at least two (2) inches between them; the inner cover of the hot-air chamber shall be either a brick arch or two (2) courses of brick laid on galvanized iron or tin, supported on iron bars; the outside cover, which is the top of the furnace, shall be made of brick or metal supported on iron bars, and so constructed as to be perfectly tight, and shall be not less than four (4) inches below any combustible ceiling or floor beams.

A single concave iron cover may be used if rigidly supported on the margin and filled with sand to a depth of at least eight (8) inches in the center and two (2) inches at the edges on all sides.

The walls of the furnace shall be built hollow in the

following manner: One (1) inner and one (1) outer wall, each four (4) inches in thickness, properly bonded together with an air space of not less than two (2) inches between them. All brick set furnaces shall be at least four (4) inches from all woodwork.

Sec. 609. FURNACES—PORTABLE—

All portable hot-air furnaces shall have a double cased jacket of not less than No. 26 iron from the base to the top of casting, with an air space of at least one (1) inch between, and shall be placed at least two (2) feet from any wood or combustible partition or ceiling, unless the partitions and ceiling are properly protected by a metal shield when the distance shall not be less than one (1) foot. Wood floors under all portable furnaces shall be protected by two (2) courses of brick work, well laid in mortar on sheet iron. Said brickwork shall extend at least two (2) feet beyond the furnace in front of the ash pan.

Sec. 610. COLD AIR BOXES—

The cold air boxes of all hot-air furnaces shall be made of metal, brick or other incombustible material, for a distance of at least ten (10) feet from the furnace.

Sec. 611. RANGES—

Where a kitchen range is placed from twelve (12) to six (6) inches from a wood stud partition, the said partition shall be shielded with metal from the floor to the height of not less than three (3) feet higher than the range; if the range is less than six (6) inches from the partition, then the studs shall be cut away and framed three (3) feet higher and one (1) foot wider than the range, and filled into the face of the said stud partition with brick or fireproof blocks, with plaster thereon. All ranges on wood or combustible floors and beams that are not supported on legs and have ash pans three (3) inches or more above their base, shall be set on suitable brick foundations consisting of not less than two (2) courses of

brick well laid in mortar on sheet iron, except small ranges that have ash pans three (3) inches or more above their base, which shall be placed on at least one (1) course of brick work on sheet iron or cement. No range shall be placed against a furred wall. All lath and plaster or wood ceilings over all large ranges, and ranges in hotels and restaurants, shall be guarded by metal hoods placed at least nine (9) inches below the ceiling. A ventilating pipe connected with a hood over a range shall be at least nine (9) inches from all lath and plaster or wood-work and shielded. If the pipe is less than nine (9) inches from lath and plaster and wood-work, then the pipe shall be covered with one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch of asbestos plaster or other incombustible covering. No ventilating pipe connected with a hood over a range shall pass through any floor unless protected as prescribed in Section 616 for smoke pipes.

Sec. 612. LAUNDRY, COOKING AND HEATING STOVES—

Laundry stoves on wood or combustible floors shall have a course of brick, laid on metal, on the floor under and extended twenty-four (24) inches on all sides of them. All stoves for cooking and heating purposes, shall be properly supported on iron legs resting on the floor, three (3) feet from all lath and plaster or woodwork; if the lath and plaster or woodwork is properly protected by a metal shield, then the distance shall be not less than eighteen (18) inches. A metal shield shall be placed under and twelve (12) inches in front of the ash pan of all stoves that are placed on wood floors.

Sec. 613. GAS STOVES AND RANGES—

All low gas stoves shall be placed on iron stands, or the burners shall be at least six (6) inches above the base of the stoves, and metal guard plates placed four (4) inches below the burners, and all woodwork under them shall be covered with metal. Open gas stoves shall be isolated in the same

manner as provided for stoves in Section 612. Gas ranges, if properly air insulated within themselves, shall be placed one (1) foot distant from all unprotected woodwork or plastered stud partitions.

The use of gas burners or heaters, located in a floor system under an open register, or on the outside of the firepot of any hot air furnace, in which the products of combustion are allowed to escape into a room, is hereby prohibited, and all such burners or heaters so located shall be removed within thirty (30) days after the passage of this Code.

For gasfitting and fixtures see Title XXXIX.

Sec. 614. BAKE OVENS—

Bake ovens are to rest on solid foundations or metal beams and columns, the sides and ends shall be at least two (2) feet from any woodwork and the crown of arch at least four (4) feet from ceilings that have wood joists. The hearth in front of bake oven shall extend at least three and one-half ($3\frac{1}{2}$) feet beyond the face of said oven, otherwise all woodwork shall be protected as prescribed for boilers in Section 607.

Sec. 615. CORE AND ANNEALING OVENS—

All core and annealing ovens, or any portable smelting furnace, shall be set on incombustible hearths with an air space of at least five (5) inches between hearths and the bottoms of such ovens or furnaces. The construction of hearths and protection of surrounding woodwork shall be the same as prescribed in Section 607 for portable boilers.

Sec. 616. SMOKE PIPES—

Where smoke pipes pass through a wood or plastered stud partition, or furred wall, or floor, they shall be surrounded either by a body of hard, incombustible material, measuring at least four (4) inches all around such smoke pipe, or they shall be surrounded by a double safety thimble of sheet metal made of two (2) concentric rings of sheet

metal, at least one (1) inch apart, and the entire thimble so constructed that there will be a circulation of air between the two (2) rings forming same. No smoke pipe shall project through an external wall unless connected with a chimney or metal stack carried above the roof.

No stove or smoke pipe or any pipe conducting the products of combustion from any range, oven or heater shall be concealed in any wood partition or be placed nearer than nine (9) inches to any unprotected lath and plaster or board partition, ceiling or any woodwork.

Smoke pipes of less diameter than twelve (12) inches shall be kept at least twelve (12) inches distant from any woodwork, unless the same is properly protected by a metal shield, in which case the distance shall not be less than three (3) inches.

Smoke pipes of greater diameter than twelve (12) inches and less area than six (6) square feet, must be kept at least twenty (20) inches from any woodwork, unless the same is properly protected by a shield, in which case the distance shall not be less than eight (8) inches.

Smoke pipes of larger area than six (6) square feet shall be kept at least three (3) feet distant from any woodwork, unless the same is properly protected by a shield, in which case the distance shall be less than sixteen (16) inches.

Sec. 617. SMOKE PIPE SHIELDS—

The metal shields prescribed in the previous section shall be at least one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) the diameter of the pipe in width and shall have a ventilated air space of at least one (1) inch between shield and woodwork. Incombustible covering, as prescribed in Section 622, may be substituted for metal shields, or the smoke pipe may be covered as prescribed for steam pipe in Section 620.

Sec. 618. HOT AIR PIPES—

Hot air pipes conveying hot air from hot air furnaces

built in between timbers or joists, or through the same, or through wood floors, or in wood partitions or other combustible materials, within ten (10) inches of the same, shall be made double.

The space between the two metal pipes on all sides shall be at least three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) of an inch in the clear, and the two pipes shall be kept apart from each other by the insertion of a sufficient number of metallic separators between, one for every two (2) foot of length of the pipe. Such pipes are to be made with air tight joints without soldering them, and shall be securely fastened to the partitions at every two (2) foot interval and at least one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) an inch from any unprotected woodwork.

No vertical hot air pipe shall be placed in a stud partition, or in a wood enclosure, unless it be at least one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of a diameter of the least dimensions of the furnace distant in a horizontal direction from the furnace. Hot air pipes in closets shall be double, with an air space as prescribed above, and shall be placed at least one (1) inch from any unprotected woodwork. Horizontal single hot air pipes shall be placed six (6) inches below the floor beams or ceiling; if the floor beams or ceiling are plastered on metal lath or are protected by a metal shield one (1) inch therefrom, then the distance shall not be less than two (2) inches from such ceiling or shield.

When the air conveyed through pipes is heated in an ordinary hot air furnace, or in any other apparatus by direct contact of the air with the fire box, the material used for these double ducts, pipes and register boxes shall be bright tin. Where the air is heated with hot water or steam pipes, any other sheet metal, but of not less gauge than prescribed for tin, may be used for the pipes, and the use of touble pipes is not obligatory.

Sec. 619. VENT PIPES—

Vent flues or ducts for the removal of foul or vitiated air in which the temperature of the air cannot exceed that of the rooms, may be constructed of iron or other incombustible material, and shall not be placed nearer than one (1) inch to any woodwork, and no such pipe shall be used for any other purpose.

In the support or construction of such ducts, if placed in a public school room, no wood furring or other inflammable material shall be nearer than two (2) inches to said flues or ducts, and shall be covered on all sides other than those resting against brick, terra cotta, or other incombustible material, with metal lath plastered with at least two (2) heavy coats of mortar, and having at least one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch air space between the flues or ducts and the lath and plaster.

Sec. 620. STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING PIPES

Steam and hot water heating pipes shall not be placed within two (2) inches of any timber or woodwork, unless the timber or woodwork is protected by a metal shield, then the distance shall not be less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch. All steam or hot water heating pipes passing through floors and ceilings, or lath and plastered partitions shall be protected by a metal tube one (1) inch larger in diameter than the pipe, having a metal cap at the floor and ceiling, and where they run in a horizontal direction between the floor and the ceiling they shall be supported on iron and a metal shield shall be placed on the under side of the floor over them, and on the sides of wood beams running parallel with said pipes; or said horizontal pipes shall be covered with incombustible pipe covering, at least three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an inch thick. In no case shall lateral branches from rising lines to radiators or coils be allowed between any floor and ceiling line when such laterals cut into or through joists or beams in conflict with Section 507, Title XIII, and when such pipes are inaccessibly con-

cealed, they shall be covered with incombustible material, as provided in Sections 621 and 622.

Sec. 621. WOOD CASINGS—

All wood boxes or casings enclosing steam or hot water heating pipes, and all wood coverings to recesses in walls, in which steam or hot water heating pipes are placed, shall be lined with metal, or said pipes shall be covered with incombustible sectional pipe covering at least three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an inch thick.

Sec. 622. INCOMBUSTIBLE PIPE COVERING—

No concealed pipe shall be covered with a covering whose non-conductivity depends upon cork, felt or any other organic matter.

All coverings of heated surfaces, or surfaces requiring to be protected from heat, and all concealed or inaccessible steam or hot water pipes, and all cold and ice water pipes, or other pipes, as prescribed in Section 502, in buildings having iron frames, shall be made of standard fire resisting covering, either of Magnesium Carbonate, Calcium Carbonate with binders of asbestos fibre, or asbestos fibre and sheet coverings.

Sec. 623. DUCTS FOR PIPES—

All ducts for hot air, steam or hot water pipes, shall be enclosed on all sides with fireproof material, and the opening through each floor shall be properly fire-stopped.

Sec. 624. REGISTERS—

Registers located over a brick furnace shall be supported by a brick shaft built up from the cover of the hot air chamber; said shaft shall be lined with a metal pipe, and all wood beams shall be trimmed away not less than four (4) inches from it. Where a register is placed on any woodwork in connection with a metal pipe or duct, the end of the said pipe or duct shall be flanged over on the woodwork under it. All registers for hot air furnaces placed in any woodwork or combustible floors shall have stone or iron borders.

All register boxes shall be made of tin plate or galvanized iron with a flange on the top to fit the groove in the frame, the register to rest upon the same; there shall be an open space of two (2) inches on all sides of the register box, extending from the under side of the border to and through the ceiling below. The said opening shall be fitted with a tight tin or galvanized iron casing, the upper end of which shall be turned under the frame. When a register box is placed in the floor over a portable furnace, the open space on all sides of the register box shall not be less than three (3) inches. When only one register is connected with a furnace said register shall have no valve.

Register boxes, heads or collars in floors or walls shall be made double and set flush with floor or plaster line.

Sec. 625. NOTICE AS TO HEATING APPARATUS—

In cases where hot water, steam, hot air or other heating appliances or furnaces are hereafter placed in any building, or flues or fireplaces are changed or enlarged, due notice shall first be given to the Department of Buildings by the person or persons placing the said furnace or furnaces in said building, or by the contractor or superintendent of said work.

Sec. 626. BOILER ROOMS—

No boiler for the generation of power shall be placed in any building of the VII class if of greater capacity than ten (10) H. P. Boilers of more than ten (10) and less than seventy-five (75) horse power shall not be located within eight (8) feet of any building of the VII class; if of more than seventy-five (75) and less than two hundred and fifty (250) horse power they shall be at least twenty (20) feet distant from any building of this class, and if of greater capacity than two hundred and fifty (250) horse power, they shall not be less than thirty (30) feet distant.

Boiler and fuel rooms and smoke houses which may hereafter be constructed shall be located not less than eight (8)

feet distant from any other building and shall be built throughout of incombustible material. All the openings to such boiler and fuel rooms and smoke houses, if same are located within thirty (30) feet of any other building, shall have shutters and doors of metal, or wood covered with metal on both sides and edges.

Boiler and fuel rooms, when constructed in buildings shall be separately enclosed in brick walls so arranged that all openings between them and other parts of the building will be securely closed with fire doors at the end of each day's work.

Sec. 627. DRYING ROOMS—

All walls, ceilings and partitions enclosing drying rooms, when not made of fireproof material shall be wire lathed and plastered, or covered with metal, tile or other hard incombustible material.

Sec. 628. HEATING APPARATUS IN BASEMENTS—

All rooms in cellars or basements containing heating boilers, furnaces, or stoves of any kind, if not constructed of fireproof material shall have all ceilings lathed and plastered with two (2) coats of brown mortar.

When heating boilers are used, that portion of the ceiling over the boiler and within a radius of four (4) feet therefrom shall be plastered on metal lath or be protected by incombustible shields.

Sec. 629. PROTECTION AGAINST MOLTEN METAL, HOT LIQUIDS, GASES AND DUST—

In every factory or workshop, all machinery and appliances connected therewith, also every vat, pan, or other structure with molten or hot liquids shall be placed upon an incombustible foundation or hearth, and shall be constructed in such a manner and so guarded and further protected by such ventilating ducts or pipes as to protect those employed in their operation and use, or about them.

Sec. 630. ASH BOXES AND PITS—

All receptacles for ashes shall be of galvanized iron, brick or other incombustible material. When the ash pit is located in a basement or cellar it shall have brick walls at least one (1) brick in thickness, and if floor over same is of wood, such pit shall be covered over with either brick arching, stone or concrete not less than four (4) inches thick with four (4) inches of air space between the covering of pit and the ceiling, except for pits built directly under the trimmer arches of hearths.

The ash flues connected with the upper floors of any building shall be constructed and extend clear up to and above the roof the same as chimneys.

A self-closing scuppered cast iron ash door shall be placed in such story at least two (2) feet above the floor. The metal collar attached to frame shall be at least one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch distant from all woodwork, and connection with flue made air tight. Such flues or pits may also be used for sweepings but for no purpose which would be in violation of the ordinances of the City or the regulations of the Board of Health, and when such flues or pits are built in any building more than two (2) stories high and occupied for any other purpose than a dwelling such ash pits must have the cleaning out door accessible from the outside of the building only.

TITLE XXI.**STAIRS, HALLS AND ENTRANCES.****Sec. 631. MEASUREMENT OF STAIRS—**

For the purposes of this Code the width of a stairs or stairway shall be the distance in the clear between the inner edge of the two (2) handrails, or between the wall and the inner edge of the outer handrail when there is but one (1) outside rail; the height of a riser is the plumb distance from top to top of treads, and the width of a tread is the horizontal

distance from nosing to nosing or riser to riser; the widths and increase of widths are for stairs with straight runs or flights; when curved or winding stairs are used their width shall be no less than one and one-quarter ($1\frac{1}{4}$) times that of an equivalent straight run stair, and the given dimensions of the treads and risers shall be laid off on the center line of such run. The width of a tread in any public stairs at the narrowest end shall not be less than the height of one of its risers.

Sec. 632. UNIT OF INCREASE—

The unit of measure of increase in width of public halls and stairs in buildings of the First Grade shall be nine (9) inches for every increment of six (6) inches of increase; in buildings of the Second and Third Grades under similar conditions, as prescribed in Sections 643, 644 and 645.

Sec. 633. RISERS AND TREADS—

Risers shall never exceed or treads shall never be less, in the various grades of buildings, than the following dimensions:

First and Second Grades—Risers $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, treads $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Third Grade—Risers $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches, treads $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Fourth Grade—Risers 8 inches, treads 8 inches.

Fifth and Sixth Grades—Risers 10 inches, treads 6 inches.

The provisions of this section shall apply to all interior or exterior or emergency stairs unless modified for special cases in subsequent Titles of this Code.

Sec. 634. RUNS AND WIDTHS OF STAIRS—

No stairways in buildings of the First, Second and Third Grades shall be less than three (3) feet wide nor shall any public stairway have more than sixteen (16) rises in a run without an intermediate level landing, nor shall there be less than three (3) risers between any two (2) landings or any

floor and landing, nor shall there be any change in the dimensions of treads and risers in any flight between two (2) floors, and there shall be at least seven (7) feet in the clear between the soffits of the stairs or ceilings of floors and nosing of treads and landings.

Sec. 635. LANDINGS OF STAIRS—

(a) If a stair landing is in the direction of its run, its depth shall not be less than the sum of two (2) of its risers and two (2) of its treads; at angle turns the landings shall have no winders, and the depth shall never be less than the width of the stairway measured over all; for stairways returning directly upon themselves the landings shall be the full width of both flights and have a depth not less than the width of the stairs over all, and when two (2) side flights connect with one (1) main flight, the width of the main flight shall be equal to the aggregate width of the side flights, and the depth of the landing shall not be less than three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) of the width of the main flight over all.

(b) In any building of the First, Second and Third Grades when the run of any stairs is enclosed on all sides, the landing at the top or bottom, if the doors swing outwardly from the stairs, shall be of no less width than prescribed in (a); and if such doors swing inward towards the stairs, the landings shall be at least the width of two (2) treads wider outside of the door when open, provided that such landings are never less than one and one-quarter ($1\frac{1}{4}$) the width of the stairs, but no door shall swing directly upon the return landing of an enclosed stair hall or at right angles upon any other landing unless such stair landing is increased in width by the additional width of the door or such doors are hung in recessed jambs of a depth of the full width of the door.

Sec. 636. HAND RAILS—

All stairways over three (3) risers high shall have sub-

stantial banisters and railings along the outside of all flights and landings and well holes. All buildings of the First and Third Grades and of divisions (a), (b) and (c) of the Second Grade, and all stairs having open wells on the left-hand side ascending shall have a railing on both sides of the stairways; all other stairs have at least one (1) hand rail placed on the wall on the right hand side ascending, but said wall hand rails shall not be required on level platforms and landings where the same is of greater length than the width of the stairs.

Hand rails in all buildings except those of the I Class may be of hard wood.

Sec. 637. CONSTRUCTION OF STAIRS—

The construction of all stairs shall conform to the requirements of the class of building in which they are placed. Where an incombustible stairway is called for in which the treads and landings of iron stairs are of slate, marble or other stone, they shall each be supported directly underneath for their entire length and width by an iron plate made solid or having openings not exceeding four (4) square inches in same, of adequate strength and securely fastened to the strings. In case such supporting plates be made solid the treads may be of oak not less than one and five-eighths ($1\frac{5}{8}$) inches thick. When all iron is used the treads and landings shall be of cast iron with all upper surfaces properly corrugated or ribbed, or otherwise provided with safety treads.

Sec. 638. ENCLOSURES—

Where stairways are required to be enclosed in shafts in buildings of the IV, V and VI Classes, such enclosures or stair halls shall include such portion of the hall necessary for the proper return of floor landing and shall be made with self-supporting partitions of brick or other incombustible material, or incombustible stud partitions, or metal lath partitions plastered on both sides, or dressed and matched plank two and

three-quarters ($2\frac{3}{4}$) inches thick. The stair halls in fireproof buildings shall be made entirely of incombustible material carried upon independent foundations or upon the metal framework. All doors to enclosed stairways shall be self-closing fire doors and when glass is used it shall be one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch wire woven glass, no pane of which shall exceed eighteen (18) inches in width and six (6) square feet in area, set in metallic frames fixed in position, and unless otherwise provided there shall be no other openings except for doors between an incombustible stair enclosure and any other part of a non-fireproof building.

Sec. 639. WELL HOLES AND SKYLIGHT—

All such enclosures shall be continuous from foundations to top of the roof with light wells as designated in Sections 735 and 746, and end with a ventilating skylight containing a glass area of not less than three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) of the area of the enclosure, provided that the clear area between the curb lines of such skylight shall never be less than the amounts given in Column XI, Table F, Title XXIX, for corresponding story heights; the curb of such skylight shall not be less than three (3) feet above the roof. The skylight shall be so constructed that it can be thrown open in the event of fire by a controlling device from the first floor, provided, that if such stair enclosure has a side-lighted bulkhead or texas as prescribed in Sections 682 and 683, or is located on an outside wall with window openings, such skylight may be omitted.

Sec. 640. LOCATION OF STAIRS—

All stairs shall be continuous from the ground floor up to the topmost floor and when two (2) or more stairs are required they shall be located at as great a distance as is practical from each other.

No stairs leading to the basement of a non-fireproof building shall be located under any stairs extending above the second floor unless such stairs is mill constructed and en-

closed with brick fire walls and has fire doors in the basement. See also Section 655.

Sec. 641. STAIRS AND LADDERS TO SCUTTLES—

All buildings over two (2) stories in height shall have scuttles in roof covered with incombustible material and ladders or iron stairs leading thereto from the floor below. No scuttle shall be less in size than twenty (20) inches by thirty (30) inches nor shall any scuttle be placed in any place but a hallway if the interior is subdivided in rooms.

The lid to any scuttle shall not be locked in any way except with an ordinary bolt or hooks, which can be withdrawn without the use of a key. The ladder to the roof of any building requiring fire escapes shall be of iron. See Fire Escapes, Part IV of this Code.

Sec. 642. ENGINEERS' STATIONARY LADDERS—

Every building in which boilers or machinery are placed in the cellar or lowest story, shall have stationary ladders or stairs from such floor leading direct to manhole above on the sidewalk or other outside exit.

Sec. 643. STAIRS IN BUILDINGS OF THE SECOND GRADE—

(a) All non-fireproof buildings of Division (a), (c), (d), (e) or (f) of the Second Grade, in which, above the second floor, there is to be, or in which provision is made for an occupation of the same at times by fifty (50) to one hundred (100) or more persons employed, engaged, transient or guests therein, there shall be at least two (2) stair halls, each not less than three (3) feet six (6) inches wide. The width of the stairs shall be increased six (6) inches for each increment of fifty (50) persons or part thereof over one hundred (100) up to three hundred (300) or when five (5) feet is reached. If the number of persons so occupying such premises exceeds eight hundred (800) three (3) stairs, five (5) feet in width each, shall be constructed. If the number of persons so

occupying such premises exceeds twelve hundred (1,200) they shall be governed as regards the number and size of construction of stairways, by the regulations laid down for buildings in Titles XXXVI and XXXVII. For fireproof buildings one (1) less stair may be used. See also Section 644.

In all cases the stairs shall be located at as great a distance as practicable from each other, and in cases where the persons so occupying such buildings are not all on one (1) floor, the widths and number of stairways in the several stories shall be governed as above by the total number of persons who will at any time be on any floor. All persons above any given story shall be counted in addition to the persons on that story.

(b) All non-fireproof buildings of Division (b) of the Second Grade (office buildings), if of the VI class and of less ground area than two thousand (2,000) square feet, shall have one (1) flight of stairs not less than five (5) feet wide, or two (2) flights not less than three (3) feet wide each; and for office buildings of ordinary construction and of greater ground area than two thousand (2,000) square feet, there shall be an additional flight of stairs for each additional two thousand (2,000) square feet of ground area, or for any fractional part thereof. For office buildings of the IV and V (semi-fireproof) classes there shall be at least one (1) flight of stairs at least five (5) feet wide, or two (2) flights not less than three (3) feet wide each for the first three thousand (3,000) square feet of ground area, and an additional flight of stairs shall be required for each additional three thousand (3,000) square feet of ground area or fractional part thereof. For fireproof office buildings there will be required one (1) flight of stairs not less than five (5) feet wide for the first five thousand (5,000) square feet of ground area, and an additional flight for each additional five thousand (5,000) square feet of ground area or fractional part thereof.

Sec. 644. ACCORDING TO OCCUPANCY OF LOT—

Irrespective of the number of persons occupying buildings of the Second Grade as prescribed in (a) Section 643, covering a lot area exceeding five thousand (5,000) square feet and not exceeding seven thousand five hundred (7,500) square feet, there shall be provided at least two (2) continuous lines of stairs, and every such building shall have at least one (1) continuous line of stairs for each five thousand (5,000) square feet of lot area covered, or part thereof, in excess of that required for seven thousand five hundred (7,500) square feet of lot area. When any such building covers an area of lot greater than fifteen thousand (15,000) square feet the number of stairs shall be increased proportionately. For fireproof buildings one (1) less flight of stairs than above called for shall be required in each case unless the floor area exceeds seven thousand five hundred (7,500) square feet in which case there shall be not less than two (2) stairs.

Sec. 645. STAIRS IN BUILDINGS OF THE THIRD GRADE—

(a) Every Tenement or building of the Third Grade shall have at least two (2) flights of stairs which shall extend from the entrance floor to the top story, and every apartment shall be directly accessible from an entrance hall by means of at least one (1) such flight of stairs. If there are more than sixteen (16) rooms above the second floor, exclusive of bath and toilet rooms, the width of the hallways and stairs, as provided in Sec 654, shall be increased six (6) inches for every additional sixteen (16) rooms or fraction thereof, up to eighty (80) rooms or until the width of five (5) feet is reached.

(b) Every non-fireproof Tenement containing over eighty (80) rooms, exclusive of bath rooms, shall have one (1) additional flight of stairs (over and above the flights hereinbefore provided for) for every additional eighty (80) rooms, exclusive of bath rooms, or fraction thereof; but if such building contains

not more than one hundred and twenty (120) rooms, exclusive of bath rooms, at the owner's option, in lieu of an additional stairway, the stairs and public halls throughout the entire building shall be at least one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) wider than is provided for in Division (a) under this Section.

(c) Every fireproof Tenement containing over one hundred and twenty (120) rooms, exclusive of bath rooms, shall have one (1) additional flight of stairs (over and above the flights hereinbefore provided for) for every additional one hundred and twenty (120) rooms or fraction thereof; but if such building contains not more than one hundred and eighty (180) rooms, exclusive of bath rooms, at the owner's option, in lieu of an additional stairway, the stairs and public halls throughout the entire building shall be made at least one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) wider than is provided in division (a) of this Section.

Sec. 646. STAIRS IN BUILDINGS OF THE FOURTH AND FIFTH GRADES—

For non-fireproof buildings of the Fourth Grade, except eight (8) room dwellings not exceeding two (2) stories in height, there shall be for each building at least two (2) flights of stairs, which, for buildings of two thousand (2,000) square feet or less in ground area, or containing fifteen (15) or less rooms above the second floor shall be at least three (3) feet wide each, with an increase of six (6) inches in width for each additional of five hundred (500) square feet to the ground area of or additional ten (10) rooms in the building, up to a ground area of three thousand (3,000) square feet, and after that there shall be an additional flight of stairs not less than three (3) feet wide for each additional two thousand (2,000) square feet, or additional ten (10) rooms, or fractional part thereof. In all cases where buildings of these grades are built entirely of fireproof construction, the number of stairs herein provided may be reduced by one (1) flight from the number herein specified for non-fireproof buildings.

Sec. 647. MONUMENTAL STAIRS—

Stairs in mercantile and manufacturing buildings shall be enclosed in shafts constructed of brick or other incombustible material as per Sec. 638, but nothing in this provision shall be so construed as to prohibit the use of an independent monumental stairs in stores or salesrooms extending from the basement to the second floor as far distant as possible from and in addition to the other required stairways.

Sec. 648. STAIRS IN SCHOOL BUILDINGS—

School buildings, if more than one (1) story in height and having more than three (3) rooms above the first story, shall have at least two (2) separate and distinct stairways, as far remote from each other as practicable. School buildings or all buildings of the First and Second Grades containing a general assembly room shall have stairs and fire escapes proportioned as prescribed for Assembly Halls under Title XXXVI.

Sec. 649. ENTRANCE TO BASEMENT—

Whenever the basement of a building is used for living rooms, salesroom, manufacturing purposes, or place of assembly or resort, it shall have a staircase of at least three (3) feet wide leading direct to street or outside for every five thousand (5,000) square feet of lot area or part thereof covered by the building, and shall have at least one (1) continuous line of stairs leading to the street for each five thousand (5,000) square feet of lot area, or part thereof, or otherwise be proportioned according to the number of occupants as for Assembly Halls under Title XXXVI.

Sec. 650. CELLER STAIRS—

The cellar stairs in frame dwellings may be placed directly under main stairs, and no brick wall shall be necessary to enclose the same.

Sec. 651. OUTSIDE STAIRS—

In all cases where one (1) incombustible stairs is constructed on the outside of a building, of every two (2) stairways required

for the building or where the stair-halls and elevator shaft from the ground entrance to the roof are enclosed in a brick or fire-proof shaft, and the entrance on any floor thereto is from an incombustible balcony or loggia, free and open on the outside to the air, then fire escapes may be omitted. See Part IV of this Code.

Sec. 652. ELEVATOR WALLS—

No stairways shall hereafter be constructed around or alongside elevator shafts in buildings over four (4) stories in height unless said stairways are separated from the elevator shaft by a fireproof wall.

Sec. 653. CHANGING AND OBSTRUCTING STAIRS—

It shall be unlawful under any circumstances to close up or obstruct the stairs or fire escapes or the approaches leading thereto in any building, and no change in the construction or position of either shall be made unless the permit so to do shall first have been obtained from the Inspector. See Sec. 635 (b) and also Secs. 915 and 939.

Sec. 654. HALLS AND DOORS—

For the purpose of procuring proper egress from buildings, the following table gives the minimum sizes which shall be used in proportioning public halls, stairs, doors and transoms. Passageways leading to or from any stairs shall not be less than the width of the stairs over all with which it communicates, provided, the hallway into which any door swings or adjoins is at least six (6) inches wider than the widest door opening.

GRADES OF BUILDINGS.	IN CLEAR MEASURE.		STOCK SIZES.			
	Entrance Halls.	Stairs and Public Halls.	Entrance Doors to Entrance Halls.	Subordinate Doors.	Height of Doors.	Height of Transom.
1st	5' 0"	4' 0"	4' 0"	2' 10"	7' 0"	18"
2nd	4' 0"	3' 6"	3' 6"	2' 8"	6' 10"	16"
3rd	3' 6"	3' 0"	3' 0"	2' 6"	6' 8"	14"
4th and 5th.....	3' 0"	2' 8"	2' 8"	2' 4"	6' 4"	12"

The aggregate width of the entrance or exit door openings at the street level in buildings of the First, Second and Third Grades shall be at least equal to the aggregate width of the stairways, and such doors shall be not locked during business hours or when the building is occupied by large numbers of people.

Unless otherwise herein prescribed, the width and number of aisles, corridors, halls, passages, stairways and doors of common public use in all buildings, shall be computed and constructed in the same manner as specified for assembly halls and theatres in Title XXXVII.

Transoms in enclosed stair halls shall be fixed and glazed with wired glass. See also Secs. 779 and 780.

Sec. 655. ENTRANCE HALLS—

All entrance halls shall lead directly from a street, alley or court, or a courtway or yard connected directly with a street, and shall be as short and as direct as possible between the street lines and stairways, and every flight of stairs required shall have such an entrance hall on the ground floor, and when they pass through a first floor occupied for mercantile or manufacturing purposes with different tenants or grades of occupancy above them, they shall be enclosed entirely with fireproof walls; in non-fireproof buildings such enclosures shall be of brick extending from the foundation up to the top level of the second tier of joists. There shall be no openings into the first floor or basement of such enclosures, and no opening from the first floor to the basement shall be underneath such a stairs unless the street entrance floor and the soffits of the first flight of stairs and the ceilings are made fireproof and completely cut off from the well holes, but no passenger elevator in such an entrance or stair hall shall extend to the basement.

Sec. 656. MAIN HALL—

If the entrance to the main public hall is the only entrance to more than one (1) flight of stairs, the several portions of such main entrance hall which separate the entrance of the

building from several flights of stairs, respectively, shall be increased at least one (1) foot in width for each such additional flight of stairs, provided, that if the length of such entrance or public hall is of a greater depth than fifteen (15) feet the width shall be at least one (1) foot greater than the prescribed minimum for the first twenty-five (25) feet length of hall and shall be further increased at least six (6) inches for each and every twelve and one-half ($12\frac{1}{2}$) feet or fraction thereof of increase in length in excess of twenty-five (25) feet. All such entrance halls in through buildings on interior lots shall extend through to the yard, or to the farthest flight of stairs opening from a courtway leading direct to a street or alley.

Sec. 657. LIGHTING PUBLIC HALLS—

Every public hall shall be lighted by at least one window in each story opening directly on a street, alley, yard of court, or by a skylight. Such window shall be so placed that light may pass directly through it and the hall to the opposite end of the hall in through buildings on interior lots shall extend through hall, or else there shall be at least one (1) window opening directly upon a street or alley, yard, court or light shaft, in every twenty-five (25) feet in length or fraction thereof of such hall, except in so much of any entrance hall as lies between the entrance and the flight of stairs nearest the entrance. In any such public hall, recesses or returns, the length of which do not exceed twice the width of the public hall, will be permitted, without an additional window, but otherwise each recess or return shall be regarded for the purpose of this section, as if it were a separate hall. And any part of a public hall which is shut off from any other part by a door or doors, shall be deemed a separate public hall within the meaning of this section. See also Sec. 643.

Sec. 658. NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL LIGHTING OF HALLS—

One (1) at least of the windows provided to light each public

hall or part thereof shall have a glass area of at least twelve (12) square feet and have an equivalent of artificial light for night service while the building is occupied. See also Titles XXXI and XXXIV and Part IV of this Code.

TITLE XXII.

ROOFS AND APPENDAGES.

Sec. 659. CLASS OF CONSTRUCTION—

Unless otherwise prescribed in this Title, all roofs and their appendages shall conform in construction with the class of building they cover or enclose.

Sec. 660. SHINGLE ROOF—

The use of shingle roofs or other forms of combustible roof covering upon buildings erected or altered within the fire limits is prohibited.

Sec. 661. GRAVEL ROOF—

A roof whose slope is not more than three (3) inches per foot horizontal, and the covering of which is made with a composition of felt and gravel, shall be considered incombustible under the provisions of this Code, and may be used upon buildings of all classes, provided, that such roofing is not less than four (4) ply for all buildings better than the VI Class. See also Section 293.

Sec. 662. CONSTRUCTION OF ROOFS—

In the case of all buildings less than sixty (60) feet in height, roofs having a slope of more than that specified for composition roofs may be made of timber and board construction, and shall be covered with slate or glazed tile or metal. The roofs upon buildings sixty (60) or more feet and less than one hundred (100) feet high, and of greater slope than three (3) inches to the foot, and less slope than thirty (30) degrees with the hori-

zon, shall, if made of timber construction, have a fireproof covering upon the roof boards which shall be made either of mortar, porous terra cotta or plaster boards, and which shall be at least two (2) inches thick. If this covering is made upon the roof boards, wooden strips shall be inserted and securely fastened to the wooden substructure at regular intervals between the fireproof covering, and a weather-proof covering of sheet metal, slate or glazed tile shall be securely fastened thereto, provided that in the roof on buildings of the IV and V Classes a single thickness of one and three-quarters ($1\frac{3}{4}$) inch matched planking may be used to receive the roof covering direct.

Sec. 663. RISE OF ROOF ABOVE LIMIT OF HEIGHT—

In the case of buildings which are entirely fireproof in their construction and of which the roof is also entirely of fireproof construction, the roof may rise above the limit of height of wall fixed by this Code for such buildings at a slope not to exceed thirty (30) degrees with the horizon, and to a height not exceeding ten (10) feet above the limitation of height of such wall. The space enclosed by such roof above the legal limitation of the height of such wall may be used as an enclosure for pipes, water tanks, ventilating or elevator machinery, or for ventilating ducts, but it shall not be lawful to use such attic space for purposes of storage, business or residence.

Sec. 664. MANSARD ROOFS—

If a mansard or other roof of like character having a pitch of over sixty (60) degrees be placed on any building, except a wood building, or a dwelling house, or any building of the IV and VI Classes not exceeding three (3) stories, nor more than forty (40) feet in height, it shall be constructed of iron rafters and lathed with iron or steel on the inside and plastered, or filled in with fireproof material not less than three (3) inches thick, and covered with metal, slate or tile. See also Sections 409 and 410.

Sec. 665. ROOFS ON CONTIGUOUS BUILDINGS—

In all cases where two or more buildings, over two (2) stories in height are built adjoining one to another and separated by means of a division wall or walls, the roof sheathing, cornices or ridge moldings shall not extend over or cover any portion of such division wall or walls unless such roofs are constructed wholly of fireproof materials, as prescribed in Title XV.

Sec. 666. CORNICES—

In all cases where a wall is finished with a stone or terra cotta cornice, sixty-five (65) per centum of the weight of the material for such cornice shall be on the inside of the outer face of the wall, or shall be securely anchored so that the cornice shall be firmly balanced upon the wall. In skeleton construction all horizontal and vertical joints shall be made water-tight. Cornices, gutters, eaves, or parapets of all buildings over forty (40) feet high, excepting residences, shall be constructed of non-combustible material, and shall be well secured to the wall with iron anchors or metal brackets.

The backs of tin and iron coverings shall have at least one (1) coat of paint, and all cornice lookouts and anchors two (2) coats of paint. See Title XI.

Sec. 667. LOOKOUTS—

The lookouts to which the cornice on all buildings over four (4) stories in height is secured shall in all cases be of metal placed not more than four (4) feet apart and firmly secured to the wall; intermediate lookouts in non-fireproof buildings may be of wood. In all cases the walls shall be carried up to the sheathing of the roof, and where the cornice projects above the roof, the walls shall be carried up to the top of the cornice.

Wood shall not be used in any cornice or gutter for buildings of one hundred (100) feet or more in height.

Sec. 668. REPAIR OF CORNICES—

All exterior wooden cornices, except for residences and buildings under forty (40) feet in height, that shall hereafter re-

quire to be repaired or replaced, shall be constructed of some non-combustible material, as required for new buildings; and all exterior wooden cornices or gutters, except for residences and buildings under forty (40) feet in height, that may hereafter be damaged by fire or otherwise, if replaced, shall be constructed of non-combustible material.

Sec. 669. SNOW BRAKES—

Snow brakes or guards made of incombustible materials shall be attached to all roofs of buildings over two (2) stories, or twenty-five (25) feet high hereafter constructed or altered along any courtway or street lines or within ten (10) feet of the same, having a pitch of more than twenty-five (25) degrees, unless projecting cornices or gutters are so arranged as to form adequate snow guards.

Sec. 670. DOWN SPOUTS AND GUTTERS—

All buildings shall be kept provided with proper metallic down spouts and eave or cornice gutters for conducting water from the roof to the ground, sewer or street in such manner as shall protect the walls and foundations from damage, and in no case shall water from roofs be allowed to flow upon sidewalks, but shall be conducted by drain pipe or pipes to sewer, or under sidewalk to the gutter, when no sewer exists. See Part VI of this Code.

Sec. 671. TOWERS—

Towers and spires shall not exceed the following heights above the grade: On buildings of the VII Class, seventy (70) feet; on buildings of the VI Class, one hundred (100) feet, and on buildings of the IV and V Classes on hundred and fifty (150) feet. All towers or spires more than one hundred and fifty (150) feet in height from the sidewalk shall be built entirely of incombustible material. But no such tower or spire shall occupy more than one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of the street frontage of any building on which it is built, and none shall in any case have a base area of more than sixteen hundred (1,600) square feet, and where the

area of such tower or spire exceeds one hundred (100) square feet its supports shall be carried down to the ground.

Sec. 672. DORMERS AND PENT HOUSES—

According to the class of construction to which they are attached, all Dormer windows and Pent houses or bulkheads or curbings used as enclosures for tanks and elevators and coverings for the machinery of elevators, or any other purpose whatever, hereafter erected on or above the roof of buildings over three (3) stories high shall be built of fireproof materials; or of wood covered with not less than two (2) inches of fireproof material, or filled in the thickness of the studding with such material and covered on all outside surfaces with metal, including both surfaces and edges of doors. All scuttles shall be metal clad. Where party or division walls form one (1) or more sides of pent houses, such walls shall be carried up as fire walls above the roof of the pent house. Pent houses on buildings of the VI Class may have a single thickness of seven-eighths ($\frac{7}{8}$) sheathing, metal clad, but the height of no elevator pent house or bulkhead shall exceed fifteen (15) feet above the roof.

No pent house or bulkhead used or occupied for manufacturing, business or storage purposes, shall be placed upon any roof above the cornice line, except for photographic and scientific observation purposes, in which case the total area of such pent houses shall not exceed ten (10) per cent. of the roof area after deducting all other appendages, and when the per cent. of such area occupied exceed ten (10) per cent. or the height of such pent house, or bulkhead, or any side lighted texas exceed ten (10) feet above the roof or main cornice line, the measurements for the height of the building shall be taken from the top of the roofs of such pent house, bulkhead or texas.

Sec. 673. TANKS—

Tanks containing more than five hundred (500) gallons of water or other fluid hereafter placed in any story, or on the roof or above the roof of any building now or hereafter erected, or

if detached from any building except of the VII Class, in the Urban district, and less than thirty (30) feet distant from any building in the Outer district, shall be supported on iron or steel beams of sufficient strength to safely carry the same; and the beams shall rest at both their ends on brick walls, or on iron or steel girders, or iron or steel columns, or piers of masonry. Tanks upon roofs of buildings of the IV class not exceeding eighty (80) feet in height, and on buildings of the V, VI and VII Classes, may be supported by timbers. Underneath any said water tank or on the side near the bottom of same, there shall be a short pipe or outlet, not less than four (4) inches in diameter, fitted with a suitable valve, having a lever or wheel handle to same, so that firemen or others can readily discharge the weight of the fluid contents from the tank in case of necessity. Such tanks shall be placed where practicable at one corner of a building, and shall not be placed over, nor near a line of stairs. Covers on top of water tanks placed on roofs, if of wood shall be covered with tin.

All wooden tanks hereafter erected on buildings in the "Inner" district shall be enclosed in brick or other incombustible walls.

Sec. 674. VENTILATORS AND SKYLIGHTS—

All attics not otherwise provided with ventilating windows and apparatus shall be provided with one (1) or more sheet metal ventilators and every fireproof roof hereafter placed on any building shall have, besides the usual scuttle or bulkhead, a ventilated skylight or skylights of a superficial area equal to not less than one-fiftieth (1-50) the superficial area of such fireproof roof. See also Title XXIV.

TITLE XXIII.

BAYS AND BALCONIES.

Sec. 675. RESTRICTION—

With the exception of those noted under Title XIII, no

oriel bay, balcony or porch shall extend to within one (1) story of the top of any building three (3) or more stories in height, nor more than three (3) feet above the floor line of such upper story.

Sec. 676. APRONS, BAYS AND ORIELS—

All aprons, bays and oriels over sixty (60) feet high above the grade shall be of I, II or III Class construction, and all bays less than sixty (60) feet high, except on buildings of the I Class, may be of mill construction metal clad, and on non-fireproof buildings of the IV, V and VI Classes they shall be sheet metal clad; no wooden lookouts or cornice mouldings to be used on bays over sixty (60) feet high, nor shall any oriel bay window project more than four (4) feet beyond the building line.

Where metal clad aprons are employed on buildings of the IV and V Classes the back of sheathing between the studs shall be filled in solidly with brick or other fireproof material.

Sec. 677. PORCHES AND BALCONIES—

All porches over two (2) stories in height and under sixty (60) feet in height shall be of V Class construction with iron frames, and of fireproof construction if over sixty (60) feet in height, or if used in connection with a fire escape; balconies and loggias attached to any building above the second floor level shall have iron frames and plank floors, but above sixty (60) feet in height they shall be of iron or be of fireproof construction throughout. Outside stairs used in connection with porches attached to buildings of the IV, V and VI Classes over two (2) stories, but not exceeding four (4) stories or sixty (60) feet in height, shall be of at least V Class construction with threads and stringers not less than two and three-quarters ($2\frac{3}{4}$) inches thick.

Sec. 678. SUPPORTS—

The cantilever brackets and supports of all oriel bays, porches, and balconies, as prescribed in this Title, except for buildings of the VII Class and above the third floor of buildings of the VI

class, shall be of steel or other incombustible material. See Section 490.

Sec. 679. AREA OF FACE OCCUPIED—

No oriel bay, balcony or porch, alone or in combination, connected with buildings three (3) stories in height, shall cover more than seventy-five per cent. of the entire width of a front or side of a non-fireproof building, or more than eighty (80) per cent. of a fireproof building, provided, that in non-fireproof buildings the width of any single bay or oriel shall not exceed twelve (12) feet, or fourteen (14) feet in fireproof buildings, for every twenty (20) feet of frontage or panel division, nor shall there be more than one (1) such bay for every twenty (20) foot interval, provided further, that all bays, except corner oriels, in buildings of wall or pier construction, shall never be nearer than three (3) feet to a corner or lot line, and have six (6) feet in non-fireproof buildings and at least four (4) feet in fireproof buildings between each bay; if such bays extend through two (2) or more stories in height the jamb adjoining a built-in column shall never be less than eight (8) inches thick.

Sec. 680. SHOP FRONTS—

Shop fronts shall conform in construction with the building to which they are attached; the cornices of shop fronts in buildings of the VI Class less than three (3) stories high may be of wood if not over twelve (12) inches in height. See also "Roofs and Appendages," Title XXII.

Sec. 681. EXCEPTIONS AND MEASUREMENTS OF AREAS OCCUPIED—

The provisions of Section 679 as to area of face occupied by porches or balconies shall not apply to single or double dwellings or to the rear face of free-standing semi-detached buildings of the Third Grade, but the measurement for the yard, court and other spaces for all grades of buildings, as prescribed in Titles XVIII and XXIX, shall be taken from the outer cornice lines of such porches and balconies and the measurement for lighting

and ventilation of rooms, as prescribed in Title XXXI, shall be taken to the outer edge of the architrave of the porch or at the lowest point of the balcony instead of to the window head as prescribed in Sections 771 to 776, inclusive, of that Title.

TITLE XXIV.

SKYLIGHTS AND FLOOR LIGHTS.

Sec. 682. SKYLIGHTS—

In all buildings hereafter erected, the roof immediately over the enclosed elevator openings, stairways, hoist-ways, chutes, or well-holes shall be provided with skylights or side-lights above the roof having a glazed area of at least three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) of the shaft. The skylight shall be made of glass set in metal frames set on curbs not less than three (3) feet above the roof. Said curbs shall conform to the construction of the building, but in all cases shall be covered on the outside with metal or other incombustible covering. See Section 672, Title XXII.

All skylights having a superficial area of more than nine (9) square feet, shall have immediately underneath or above the glass, a wire netting to be made of wire not smaller than No. 8 and to be netted to not more than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inch mesh, unless the glass contains a wire netting within itself. In unenclosed elevator shafts, where the machinery can be placed between the attic floor and the roof, such machine loft shall be enclosed on all sides in the attic by incombustible partitions and fire doors, and if such loft is not provided with equivalent window space in the outside walls, then each such enclosure shall be provided with a ventilated skylight, with a glass area of no less than one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of the area enclosed.

Sec. 683. VENTILATING SKYLIGHTS—

All skylights or side-lights placed upon roofs as prescribed

in Section 682, shall be provided with opening devices so that at least one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) the area can be opened from any floor, and in addition, every such skylight or side-lighted bulkhead or texas, at their highest point, shall be provided with one (1) or more sheet metal open latticed louvres or automatic ventilators the combined area of which shall not be less than two (2) per cent. of the area of the skylight curb or side-lighted bulkhead or texas. See also Titles XXI, XXII, XXIX, XXXV and XXXVII and Part IV of this Code.

Sec. 684. FLOOR AND SIDEWALK LIGHTS—

Floor lights used for transmission of lights to floors below shall be constructed either of metal frames and bars or plate; and if any glass in the same measures more than sixteen (16) square inches, the said glass shall be provided with a mesh of wire, either in the glass or under the same, and the floor lights shall be of the same proportional strength as the floors or sidewalks in which they are placed or else a railing four (4) feet high shall be built around the same.

Sec. 685. PHOTOGRAPHERS' SKYLIGHTS—

Photographers' skylights may be constructed without wire netting if metal frames and plate glass is used.

Sec. 686. GREENHOUSES—

Green houses and conservatories, if located within the "Inner" fire limits, shall have metal frames and bars.

TITLE XXV.

FENCES AND RAILINGS.

Sec. 687. PERMANENT FENCES—

All permanent fences and screens acting as a fence over five (5) feet high in the fire limits shall be constructed of brick, metal

or other incombustible material, but no barbed wire fence shall be permissible along any public thoroughfare or park.

Sec. 688. TEMPORARY FENCES—

Temporary wooden fences to shield lots during building operations may be erected upon public property after a permit for the same has been obtained, but, they shall not be less than five (5) nor more than eight (8) feet in height, and all such fences shall be removed within ten (10) days after the external walls of the building are erected and the roof enclosure is covered in. See Part III of this Code.

Sec. 689. GUARD RAILS—

Metal guard rails not less than forty-two (42) inches in height with not less than two (2) intermediate rails equally spaced shall be placed along all open areas or passageways or stairs crossing areas from the street to the entrance of a building, or along any area which adjoins habitable rooms in a basement. Said rails shall be of sufficient strength to resist the pressure of a crowd. Regarding basement window gratings see Section 751.

Sec. 690. GRATINGS—

Buildings hereafter to be erected shall have no open gratings covering the areas adjoining any habitable rooms in any basement, except for cellars in private property where there is no thoroughfare.

Sec. 691. BALCONY RAILINGS—

All railings for exterior or interior balconies along courts, well-holes and light shafts shall not be less than thirty-six (36) inches high, and on buildings over three (3) stories high all exterior railings shall be metal.

Sec. 692. STAIR RAILINGS—

The banisters and well-hole railings of public stairs shall not be less than thirty-four (34) inches high measured on the plumb in the center of the treads or platform landings.

Sec. 693. WINDOW GUARDS, RAILWAYS AND SCREENS—

Every window, above the first story or ground floor of any building, except two-story buildings of the fourth grade, having a sill whose stool is less than thirty (30) inches above the floor, if unprovided with an exterior balcony, baluster, or fire escape landing, shall have the opening between the jambs protected by a substantial (See Section 689) guard rail, grating or screen, the top rail of which shall not be less than forty-two (42) inches above the floor.

All such railings, gratings or screens on the exterior of buildings over three (3) stories high shall be of metal.

The provisions of this section, however, shall not apply in cases of buildings of the Div. C of the second grade when such windows are used exclusively for display or show window purposes, provided such display spaces are properly protected by suitable guards.

TITLE XXVI.**SIGNS AND BILLBOARDS.****Sec. 694. SIGNS AND SIGN BOARDS—**

Signs and sign boards mean all display boards, fences or screens used as such having letters or illustrations painted or raised thereon.

Sec. 695. BILLBOARDS—

Billboards mean display boards, fences or screens used as such, having paper or other material attached thereto with letters or illustrations painted or printed thereon.

Sec. 696. BANNER SIGNS—

Banner signs mean display signs painted or printed upon cloth, with or without frames. Painted canvas signs on wooden stretchers shall be classed as wooden signs.

Sec. 697. UNIT OF MEASURE—

The unit of measure under this Title shall be a standard sheet of paper the dimensions of which are twenty-eight (28) inches in height by forty-two (42) inches in length respectively, the unit of height and unit of length.

Sec. 698. MARGINS—

All signs, sign boards, and billboards which do not exceed a unit in height, or whose length does not exceed a unit of length for the heights and lengths hereafter prescribed, may have in addition a margin not exceeding one and three-quarter ($1\frac{3}{4}$) inches; all boards larger than an eight (8) sheet board may have a margin not exceeding three (3) inches in width with an additional cap drip mould of two (2) inches on top.

Sec. 699. DIMENSIONS OF—

No sign or billboard shall be higher than four (4) sheets and not more than ten (10) feet over all; and the maximum area of any sign or billboard shall not exceed a forty-eight (48) sheet board with margins as prescribed above; that is, four (4) units high and twelve (12) units long, or ten (10) by forty-two and one-half ($42\frac{1}{2}$) feet.

Sec. 700. OWNER'S SIGN—

All boards larger than twelve (12) sheets may have the owner's name raised on a separate board above such boards, but its top shall not extend more than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) a sheet above and its length three (3) sheets in its extreme dimensions; nor shall there be more than one (1) such owners sign for a board or collection of boards for every twelve (12) sheet lengths.

Sec. 701. SETTING OF BOARDS—

All boards higher than three (3) sheets and of a greater area than four (4) sheets shall be raised above the ground as follows:

Boards not exceeding twelve (12) sheets if set singly shall have their lower edge at least two (2) feet, and when placed side by side in a continuous row up to the maximum length of twelve (12) sheets, or any single board not over twelve (12)

sheets in length, shall be three (3) feet above the grade at the centre point of the board. Where there is a change of grade one (1) end shall be not less than two (2) feet nor shall the maximum height at the highest end exceed five (5) feet above the grade line. Where the grade is level the top line shall not exceed fourteen (14) feet above the grade.

Sec. 702. LOCATION OF BOARDS—

No sign or billboard larger than eight (8) sheet board shall be located within fifteen (15) feet of a street line in the "Inner" fire district, or fifteen (15) feet of the street line, or the front building line of the next adjoining building of the First, Third and Fourth grades, and divisions (a), (b) and (c) of the Second grade farthest from the street in the "Outer" fire or "Urban" districts. See Title XXXII.

Sec. 703. DISTANCE FROM LOT LINES—

All signs and billboards shall be independently supported on substantial posts and be thoroughly braced and anchored against wind pressure, and so placed upon lots as to leave not less than one (1) sheet length in clear width of free way next to the lot or building lines at the ends, and when the total length of a space occupied by billboards measured either in a straight line, on a curve, or around a corner, exceeds twelve (12) sheets as herein established, there shall be left not less than one (1) sheet length of width of clear, free way between each twelve (12) sheet length interval or part thereof in excess of twelve (12) sheets.

Sec. 704. IRON CLAD BOARDS—

All boards larger than twelve (12) sheets erected within the fire limits shall be metal clad, of galvanized iron on wooden frames built of one and three-quarter ($1\frac{3}{4}$) stock and in the "Outer" district no wooden upright shall be less than 5x5 inches nor shall the braces be of less than 2x6 inch scantlings. In the "Inner" district all boards larger than four (4) sheets shall be metal clad placed on iron supports provided that no board in

such district is larger than a twelve (12) sheet board without being spaced as provided in Section 703.

Sec. 705. SIGNS ON BUILDINGS—

No wooden sign or signboard attached to or placed upon a building shall exceed the area of a twelve (12) sheet sign or billboard, and shall never exceed the height of one (1) sheet in height. All boards wider than a one (1) sheet board and exceeding the area of a four (4) sheet board shall be of metal, or wood metal clad on all exposed sides; but no such sign board if it exceeds an eight (8) sheet board in area shall be attached to the face of a building, nor shall any such board be placed upon the roof or coping wall of a building if its area exceeds that of a sixteen (16) sheet board. But no sign of any kind shall be attached to or placed upon a building in such manner so as to obstruct any window or fire escape thereon.

Sec. 706. SKY SIGNS—

Sky signs of a greater area than a sixteen (16) sheet board shall be constructed of wire netting in a metal frame with wood or metal letters or illustrations thereon. If such sign is to be electrically illuminated no wood shall be used. Sky signs of open wire work of no greater area than a forty-eight (48) sheet board may be placed upon the roof of any buildings, provided that the extent of any sign board or sky sign does not extend ten (10) feet over all on its face; or that its top is not over fourteen (14) feet above its base measured at the roof line irrespective of any coping line.

Sec. 707. SUPPORTS AND ANCHORS—

All signboards attached to or placed upon buildings shall be thoroughly secured thereto by iron or metal anchors, bolts, staples, supports, chains, guys, or braces, as prescribed in Title XI. No roof or sky sign shall be placed upon the cornice of a building in front of the building line or in front of the coping wall if any; nor shall there be more than one (1) such sign board or sky sign on the roof of any building on each street front.

Sec. 708. SWINGING SIGNS—

No swinging sign shall be of a greater area than a one (1) sheet board, nor shall such sign project more than four (4) feet beyond the face of the building. If such swinging sign is constructed of open wire work with letters or illustrations attached thereto the area over all shall not exceed a two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) sheet board.

Sec. 709. PROJECTING SIGNS—

All fixed projecting signs of a greater area than a two (2) sheet board shall be of metal, or metal clad wood, and projecting signs larger than an eight (8) sheet board but not exceeding the area of a twelve (12) sheet board shall be of open wire work with wooden metallic forms and letters or illustrations, except as provided for electrical signs as prescribed in Section 706.

Sec. 710. ILLUMINATED SIGNS—

Illuminated signs with glass fronts shall not exceed the height or area of the sign prescribed in Section 705 if attached and parallel to the face of the front; nor the area of a one (1) sheet board with one or more faces illumined if projecting at any angle from the building line.

Sec. 711. SETTING OF PROJECTING SIGNS—

The lower edge of all projecting signs shall be at least eight (8) feet above any walk or passageway and at least fourteen (14) feet above any driveway or alley.

Sec. 712. BANNER SIGNS—

All temporary banner signs may be made of cloth on wooden frames but shall not exceed the area of a forty-eight (48) sheet board.

Sec. 713. FENCE SIGNS—

The restrictions of Sections 701, 702 and 703 do not apply to permanent fences (see Section 694), provided that if such fences are used for the purposes prescribed in Sections 694 and 695 of this Title, the portion so used shall be no higher than any other part of the fence enclosing the lot, and provided further

that the portion used as prescribed in Sections 695 and 696 shall not exceed the height of a three (3) sheet board.

Sec. 714. SIGNS ON PUBLIC PROPERTY—

For signs and sign boards on public property see Part III of this Code.

Sec. 715. EXISTING BOARDS—

All signs, sign and billboards hereafter to be erected, and all existing signs and billboards, when the same are repaired, altered or changed shall be made in conformity to the provisions of this Title; and all double-deck sign or billboards, and all signboards whose faces exceed twelve (12) feet, or whose length and location is in conflict with the provisions herein contained shall be made to conform with this Title, or removed entirely as the case may be, on or before October 1st, 1904. In the meantime, no existing board shall be repaired, changed or altered except in conformity with the provisions of this Title.

Sec. 716. SIGNBOARDS A NUISANCE—

All signboards and billboards now or hereafter erected on any residence street within two hundred (200) feet of any park, park boulevard or driveway, except signboards not exceeding a one (1) sheet board in area, used for advertising the sale or renting of the property on which they are located, and all signs on buildings on any residence street within said two hundred (200) feet, except signs advertising the business within, or signs used to advertise the selling or renting of the property, are hereby declared to be public nuisances, and any such first described sign boards or billboards now existing shall be removed by the owners thereof within thirty (30) days after the passage of this ordinance, and upon failure thereof the same shall be torn down under the direction of the Inspector of Buildings.

TITLE XXVII.**TEMPORARY STRUCTURES.****Sec. 717. TEMPORARY SUPPORTS—**

Any temporary support placed under any structure, wall, girder, or beam, during the erection, finishing, alteration or repairing of any building or structure, or part thereof, shall be of sufficient strength to safely carry the load to be placed thereon.

Sec. 718. SCAFFOLD, STAGING AND HOIST—

Scaffolding, staging, hoists and such other appurtenances of building operations may be amply strong and secure for the purposes intended. See also Parts III and V of this Code.

Sec. 719. OUTSIDE SCAFFOLDS—

Outside scaffolds either supported by continuous supports from the ground up or upon thrust outs from windows and walls above the third floor shall be provided with tight plank floors and ten (10) inch curbs and 2x4 inch hand rail thirty-four (34) inches high on the outside; and when such scaffolds are used on buildings over seventy-five (75) feet high there shall be a guard rail filled in with wire netting not exceeding two (2) inch mesh, or seven-eighths ($\frac{7}{8}$) inch boards not over one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch apart secured to uprights not less than (2) inch by four (4) inch scantlings thoroughly braced and secured. Said enclosure shall be kept at least five (5) feet in advance of the level on which the workmen employed on said front are working.

Sec. 720. CLOSING OF OPENINGS—

During the construction or alteration of any building within ten (10) feet of any street line or unprotected sidewalk, the windows on each floor above the second shall be temporarily or properly inclosed as soon as the story is built.

Sec. 721. TEMPORARY FLOORS—

All owners, or their agents, of buildings in course of construction shall provide for temporary floors built of scaffold planks laid close together, or with other suitable materials, for protection of life and limb of the workmen therein as follows:

First.—In a skeleton frame construction a plank floor shall be maintained over the entire building area within three (3) stories below the riveters and within five (5) stories below the erectors. Such floor may be shifted at any three (3) story height interval but no floor shall be shifted until the whole of the next succeeding floors are completely braced and riveted up.

Second.—In a fireproof wall-bearing frame construction a temporary floor shall be put in at every story before the riveting on the next floor system above is started.

Third.—No enclosing wall in a skeleton or wall-bearing frame constructed building or any other fireproof arched or trussed concrete building shall be carried up more than one (1) story in advance of the other unless every floor below is completely braced and riveted up and the working floor is covered with a temporary floor, or, in lieu thereof, has the floor centering or fireproof filling put in place. See also Section 424.

Fourth.—In non-fireproof buildings where a double floor is to be laid, the owner shall provide for the lower thickness or rough floor being laid before the walls of the next story are put on. If the building is of the IV or V class of construction where there is a single thickness of heavy flooring and such flooring is not to be laid at once he shall provide a temporary floor over each floor.

Fifth.—If the building is of frame construction or if beams are not spaced more than two (2) feet on centers no temporary floor is required.

Sec. 722. TEMPORARY STAIRS—

All buildings over three (3) stories high shall be provided by the owners thereof with temporary plank stairs of no greater pitch than seventy-five (75) degrees to the horizon, for the facilitation of inspection, and said stairs shall be kept in good repair until the permanent stairs are made accessible.

TITLE XXVIII.

DANGEROUS BUILDINGS—REPAIR AND REMOVAL.

Sec. 723. CHARACTER OF—

All buildings in which the following conditions obtain shall be deemed dangerous:

(a) Those which list, lean or buckle to such an extent that when a plumb line drawn through the center or gravity falls outside the middle third of the base of the structural parts supporting loads.

(b) Those which, exclusive of the foundation show thirty-three (33) per cent. of damage or deterioration of the supporting member or members, or fifty (50) per cent. of damage or deterioration of the non-supporting enclosing walls or covering.

(c) Those which have improperly distributed loads upon the floors or in which the floors are overloaded.

Sec. 724. REPAIR—

All defective or dangerous buildings shall be repaired and put in a safe condition at once, or if the deterioration is of greater per cent than given under Sec. 723 beyond the possibility of repair, then they shall be entirely removed.

Sec. 725. DISTRIBUTION OF LOAD—

The weight placed on any of the floors of any building during its erection or after its completion shall be safely distributed thereon. The Inspector shall require the contractor or owner or occupant of any building, or any portion thereof, to redistribute the load on any floor, or to lighten such load where he deems it necessary.

Sec. 726. POSTING CALCULATED FLOOR LOADS—

To prevent overloading in all warehouses, storehouses, factories, workshops and stores where heavy materials are to be kept or stored, or machinery introduced, the weight that each floor will safely sustain upon each square foot thereof or upon each varying part of such floor, shall be estimated by the Inspector, or by a competent person employed by the owner or oc-

cupant, said estimate shall be placed in a conspicuous place on each story, or varying parts of each story, of the building to which it relates. Before any building hereafter erected is occupied and used in whole or in part, for any of the purposes aforesaid, and before any building erected prior to the passage of this Code, but not at such time occupied for any of the aforesaid purposes, is occupied or used, in whole or in part, for any of the said purposes, the weight that each floor will safely sustain upon each square foot thereof shall be ascertained and posted in a conspicuous place on each story or varying part of each story of the building to which it relates. No person shall place or cause or permit to be placed, on any floor of any building, any greater load than the safe load thereof, as correctly estimated and ascertained as herein provided.

Sec. 727. MOVING OF BUILDINGS—

No building of any class shall be moved from one lot to another within any Fire district or from the "Urban" district into any Fire district, unless it be of a class and meets with all the requirements of a new building of a class permissible to be erected within such Fire district.

Sec. 728. LOCATION OF MOVED BUILDINGS—

The situation plan of the building to be moved to a new location, as prescribed in the previous section, shall be first approved by the Inspector before the building is moved.

Sec. 729. BUILDINGS MOVED THROUGH STREETS—

No building of any class which has deteriorated or has been damaged more than thirty-three (33) per cent of its original strength shall be moved through the streets of the city of Cleveland.

Sec. 730. DEMOLISHING BUILDINGS—

When plans and detailed statements are filed in the Department of Buildings for the erection of a new building, if an existing building or part of an existing building is to be demolished, such fact shall be stated in the statement so filed.

In demolishing any building, story after story shall be completely removed. No material shall be placed upon the floor of any such building in the course of demolition, but the brick, timbers and other structural parts of each story shall be lowered to the ground immediately upon displacement, and all rubbish shall be dropped through a closed chute if such building is over two (2) stories in height or is located within thirty (30) feet of the street line. The owner of any building or the architect, builder or contractor in charge of any building, structure, premises, well, platform staging or flooring to be demolished shall give not less than twenty-four hours' notice to the Department of Buildings of such intended demolition.

Sec. 731. REMOVAL, ETC., OF UNSAFE BUILDINGS—

The owner of any building, staging, or other structure, or anything attached to or connected with a building or other structure which shall be unsafe so as to endanger life, shall, immediately upon written notice received from the Inspector, cause the same to be made safe and secure, or taken down, and where the public safety requires immediate action, the Inspector may enter upon the premises with such assistants as may be necessary, and cause the said structure to be secured or taken down without delay and the passersby to be protected at the expense of such owner.

TITLE XXIX.

AREA OF BUILDING SITE—LIGHT, VENTILATION AND FIRE.

Sec. 732. PER CENT OF OCCUPANCY—

All buildings shall be so placed upon their building site as to secure proper natural light and ventilation for the occupants thereof, and for this purpose, as well as for better fire protection, no building of the First and Second Grades hereafter to be erected shall occupy more than ninety-five (95) per cent of a corner lot or site, or more than ninety (90) per cent of any interior lot or site, and no building of the Third, Fourth and

Fifth Grades shall occupy more than ninety (90) per cent of a corner lot or site, or more than sixty-five (65) per cent of any other lot or site, except as otherwise provided in the subsequent sections of this Title, or sections of other titles of this Code.

Sec. 733. MEASUREMENT OF OCCUPANCY—

For the purposes of this Title the measurements of occupancy of lots shall be taken at the ground level, except that where buildings have no basement and the cellar ceiling is not more than two (2) feet above the curb level, the measurements as to the percentage of lot occupied, or of courts and yards and court-yards may be taken at the level of the second tier of floor beams, provided that in buildings having a basement or cellar and where inner courts or yards are employed for light or ventilation a portion of such courts or yards extending through the first story shall be left unbuilt upon; such portion shall have a length of the full width of the court or yard, and a width equal to the minimum width as given for the width of courts and yards under their respective sections.

Sec. 734. MEASUREMENT OF COURTS—

Courts, yards and light wells shall be measured in the clear of all projections into them, except roof leaders, wall coping, sills and open fire escapes not exceeding four (4) feet in width, and when the total area of a court is prescribed the area of the obstructions shall be deducted, but in no case shall the distance between a wall and any obstruction be less than the minimum given for their respective heights.

Sec. 735. COURTS AND SHAFTS—

The following table gives the minimum widths and areas of the various courts and shafts employed to secure proper light and ventilation for the adjoining rooms in any building from one (1) to sixteen (16) stories high:

TABLE F.

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI
BUILDING HEIGHT IN STORIES	TOTAL HEIGHT IN FEET		INNER COURT		INTERIOR COURT		LIGHTED COURT		VENT AND AIR SHAFTS	
	MIN.	MAX.	FT.	SQ. FT.	FT.	SQ. FT.	FT.	SQ. FT.	FT.	SQ. FT.
ONE	12 TO 18		6	60	3.0	30	12	240	2	12
TWO	18 " 30		6	90	3.0	50	15	360	2	18
THREE	30 " 45		9	122	4.5	60	18	488	3	24
FOUR	45 " 60		12	216	6.0	108	24	864	4	32
FIVE	60 " 75		15	338	7.5	169	30	1352	5	50
SIX	75 " 90		18	486	9.0	243	36	1944	6	72
SEVEN	90 " 105		21	662	10.5	331	42	2648	7	98
EIGHT	102 " 120		24	864	12.0	432	48	3456	8	128
NINE	114 " 136		27	1094	13.5	547	54	4376	9	162
TEN	126 " 150		30	1350	15.0	675	60	5400	10	200
ELEVEN	138 " 164		33	1634	16.5	817	66	6536	11	242
TWELVE	150 " 178		36	1944	18.0	972	72	7776	12	288
THIRTEEN	162 " 192		39	2282	19.5	1141	78	9128	13	338
FOURTEEN	174 " 200		42	2646	21.0	1323	84	10584	14	392
FIFTEEN	186 " 200		45	3038	22.5	1519	90	12152	15	450
SIXTEEN	198 " 200		48	3456	24.0	1728	96	13824	16	512

FOR THE DEFINITION OF COURTS SEE TITLE I

Sec. 736. EXPLANATION OF TABLE F—

Column I.—Gives the heights of buildings in terms of stories.

Cols. II and III.—Gives the minimum and maximum height of a building in feet for their respective story heights, or the heights of courts above their lowermost level.

Cols. IV, VI, VIII and X.—Gives the minimum width in feet.

Cols. V, VII, IX and XI.—Gives the minimum area in square feet for the respective courts and shafts.

The maximum depth of any interior, inner or lighted court shall not exceed four (4) times its tabulated width, and where the depth of such courts is increased beyond the maximum limits, six (6), twelve (12) and twenty-four (24) inches respectively, shall be added to the tabulated width for every twenty-five (25) foot increment, or part thereof, of increase in length in excess of such maximum depth.

For definitions of courts and yards, see Title I.

Sec. 737. LINE AND OUTER COURTS—

For the widths of line courts or outer courts between wings of the same buildings, or between buildings on the same or adjoining lot, having windows in one side only, use Column VI, and Column IV, Table F, if there are windows on both sides. If such courts exceed sixty-six (66) feet in depth, the entire courts shall be increased six (6) and twelve (12) inches respectively, for every thirty-three (33) feet or fraction thereof in excess of sixty-six (66) feet; but if such courts form courtways between streets and alleys to yards or interior courts the length of the outer courtway shall be taken from the outer building lines to the nearest of such intervening court or yard, otherwise it shall be measured through.

Sec. 738. OUTER RECESSED COURTS—

Whenever any part of an outer court changes its initial direction or extends in such a direction as not to receive direct light from the street or yard, the length of such part shall

never exceed the width of said part measured at the point at which the change of direction commences. Where an outer court is less in depth than the minimum width prescribed by this Title, its width may be equal to but not less than its depth, provided, that such width is never less than four (4) feet in the clear.

This exception shall also apply to each offset or recess in outer courts. And no window except windows of water-closet compartments, bath-rooms or halls shall open upon any offset or recess less than six (6) feet in width.

Sec. 739. OUTER AND INNER COURTS—

Nothing contained in the foregoing sections concerning inner, interior or outer courts shall be construed as preventing windows at the angles of said courts, provided, that the running length of the wall containing such windows does not exceed six (6) feet, provided further, that there shall be not less than eight (8) feet between windows on opposite sides of court, except in frame buildings. See Sec. 581.

Where a court starts at the level of the second tier or beams in whole or in part and the bottom of said court is a skylight over a store or hall, proper access to the top of said skylight shall be provided and said skylight shall be so arranged as to be easily cleaned.

Sec. 740. SKY-LIGHTED COURTS—

Interior sky-lighted courts when used for passageways through a building or for the purpose of furnishing light and ventilation for the adjoining rooms of a building, shall be of the dimensions given in Columns VIII and IX, Table F, provided that the skylight thereof shall have a glazed area of at least three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) of the court area and also contain louvred or adjustable ventilating windows of not less than one-tenth (1-10) of the area of the whole court measured at the floor line of the top-most story below the roof, provided, that the rooms adjoining such a court face directly on a street, alley, yard, or interior or outer court, or connect with a well lighted and ventilated public

hall or a room having windows in such street, alley, yard or court.

The measurements of such courts shall be between balcony or cornice line in the clear and may be of a clear height throughout or may be offset or terraced where balconies are employed at every story height, provided no such offset is less than three (3) feet wide.

If such sky-lighted court springs from the second tier of beams, or the first floor above the ground floor of a building, such court shall, if stairs and elevators are not located at the extreme ends of such courts, have air intakes of double the size prescribed in Sec. 748 for inner courts introduced at the extremes. All intakes and ventilating louvres shall be so arranged as to be left open during the times of occupancy of the building and easily controlled in the event of fire.

Sec. 741. OPEN LIGHT WELLS—

Open light wells or courts shall not be permitted to extend through from floor to floor above the second floor in any building whose occupancy falls under Divisions c, d, e and f of the Second grade; or in any non-fireproof building over two (2) stories high. Where light is required in the interior of a building occupied as an aforesaid division of the second grade, light wells therein shall be of no less dimensions than an inner court and shall have either the entire opening on each floor covered over with floor lights of equal strength of the floor, or be enclosed for the entire height with wired glass set in metallic frames, provided that if such light well or any lighted court enclosed with incombustible materials contains stairs, landings, balconies or passageways the whole shall be of I, II or III class construction throughout.

Sec. 742. YARDS OF INTERIOR LOTS—

Behind every building hereafter to be erected upon an interior lot there shall be a yard extending across the entire width of the lot, the depth of the yard, to be measured outside of the

building or porch lines, shall not be less than ten (10) feet for the first forty (40) feet of building height, and shall measure one (1) foot for every additional twelve and one-half ($12\frac{1}{2}$) feet of height of building or fraction thereof; provided, that when a through lot extends to a public or private alley or courtway the yard space for through buildings of the Third and Fourth grades shall be proportioned as a line court between the building and the rear line of the lot. For buildings of other grades, see Sections 753 and 757.

Sec. 743. YARDS OF CORNER LOTS—

The depth of a yard behind any building situated upon a corner lot shall be not less than ten (10) feet in every part, except that where such lot is less than one hundred (100) feet in depth, the depth of the yard may be not less than ten (10) per cent of the depth of such lot, but shall never be less than five (5) feet in every part, nor less than the minimum width of an outer lot line court as provided by Section 737. Where a corner lot is more than fifty (50) feet in width, or if such corner lot extends to a courtway not less than ten (10) feet wide, or if such courtway is less than five (5) feet from the centre of the courtway, the yard for that portion in excess of fifty (50) feet shall conform to the provisions of Sections 742—Interior Lots.

Sec. 744. COURT YARDS IN THROUGH LOTS—

Whenever separate buildings are to be erected upon opposite ends of a through lot extending from street to street or from street to an alley as hereafter prescribed, and said lot is not over one hundred (100) feet deep and the buildings are not over forty (40) feet high, there shall be left a courtyard not less than ten (10) feet deep between the wall lines, and not less than twenty (20) feet if such lot is over one hundred (100) feet deep, and their depth shall be increased one (1) foot for every additional ten (10) feet or fraction thereof of increase of height of either or both buildings. When the width of a court yard measured between lot lines exceeds fifty (50) feet the depth of such courtyard

shall be increased two (2) feet for every twenty-five (25) feet or part thereof of increase of width of such courtyard.

Sec. 745. COURT YARDS ON INTERIOR LOTS—

Whenever more than two (2) buildings are placed upon the same through (or interior) lot, the space between the rear of the buildings facing the street or alley shall be deemed an interior lot; between each building there shall be left a court yard of no less dimensions than those given for the minimum between buildings on lots over one hundred (100) feet deep, as prescribed in Section 744, provided, that there is an open courtway not less than ten (10) feet wide extending through from one (1) of the streets to the farthest courtyard from that street, provided, that such farthest courtyard also has an open fireproof passageway not less than three (3) feet wide and seven (7) feet high leading directly through to the other street, but if two (2) such buildings are situated on an interior lot the courtway shall extend from the rear yard to the street; provided further, that no building to be erected on an interior lot shall be of a greater height than three (3) times the width of one (1) of the courtyards, but in no instance shall the height of any building exceed the maximum prescribed under Title III.

Sec. 746. AIR, LIGHT AND VENT SHAFTS—

Columns X and XI, Table F, gives the minimum dimensions of all light, air and vent shafts to interior non-living rooms—halls, bathrooms and water-closet compartments—and the light wells of interior stairways not facing any street or court.

(a) When Buildings of large undivided floor spaces, used for workshops or factories in whole or in part, or in combination with stores, exceed the limits of depth prescribed in Sections 772 and 774, Title XXXI, the "dead" ends of interior and corner rooms or centers of through rooms with long walls shall be provided with vent shafts as follows:

The widths of such shafts shall be not less than the widths given for courts in Columns IV and VI, Table F, and their

length shall be at least one-tenth (1-10) the depth of the room or length of the wall; provided, that if located as an "inner" court there shall be at least one (1) such shaft for every eighty (80) feet or part thereof of width of the building, or one (1) for every forty (40) feet or part thereof width of building if located as an "interior" court.

(b) Interior stairways, water-closet compartments, halls and elevators, if not in conflict with any other provision of this Code, may be grouped around such vent shafts in any building, provided, that their location in buildings as above described does not obstruct the windows adjoining the narrowest dimensions of any room.

Sec. 747. AIR AND VENT SHAFTS, CONSTRUCTION—

All air and vent shafts, except in buildings of the VII Class, shall be constructed of incombustible material and may be enclosed on four (4) sides, but shall not be roofed over in any way. When such shafts are enclosed on all four (4) sides they shall be provided with air intakes. See Section 748.

Sec. 748. AIR INTAKES—

All inner and interior courts and air or vent shafts over thirty (30) feet high shall be provided with one (1) or more air intakes or horizontal ducts at the bottom of not less than three (3) per cent of the required court or shaft area leading directly to the street, yard, or court or courtyard, or courtway open to the street or yard.

The minimum size of the air intake for an inner court if used as a passageway, shall be twenty-one (21) square feet, i. e., three (3) feet in width and seven (7) feet in height; the minimum size for the intake of an air duct shall be no less than four (4) square feet.

The above given areas are for ducts in the clear, but if they are protected at their inlets and outlets with open grilles or transoms, the total area of the openings in such grilles shall be no less than the required three (3) per cent of the court or shaft

area, and the ducts shall be increased throughout their lengths to correspond to the face of grille.

Air intakes or ducts shall be left open at all times, but so constructed as to admit the regulation of the air supply at all times and to be easily cleaned.

Sec. 749. AIR SHAFTS FOR PIPES—

Nothing in any section under this Title shall be so construed as to prevent the employment of independent air shafts to contain exhaust pipe or main steam and hot water heating risers, or the main soil and waste pipe or water pipe leading to attic tanks, or the main artificial or natural gas risers, or the main electric conduits for power, heat or light, or belting, or other transmission of power, and such shafts shall be employed in all buildings of divisions (a) and (b) of the Second Grade and all divisions of the Third Grade over four (4) stories high.

Such air shaft shall start in the basement and project not less than six (6) feet above the roof and shall be covered over with a ventilated skylight, but need not be provided with an air intake, but shall be provided with fire doors and be of such internal dimensions and construction as to secure and afford proper facilities for inspection and repair of all lines therein contained.

Sec. 750. SANITARY CELLARS OR BASEMENTS—

All cellars or basements shall be ventilated from at least two (2) opposite sides through windows in bulkheads or areas. Where areas or courts are employed for the lighting or ventilation of basements or cellars which are used for other than storage purposes, such areas or courts shall never be less than three (3) feet in width in the clear, extending at least nine (9) inches on each side of the extreme windows of the portion so occupied, and not less than six (6) inches below the level of the floor.

Sec. 751. DRAINAGE AND PROTECTION—

All areas, courts or shafts shall be carried at least six (6) inches below their adjoining floor levels, and shall be paved or concreted or covered with incombustible roofing and provided

with court or yard drains connected with the main drainage of the building. And where they adjoin streets or any other public spaces, or any passageway, courts or lot lines, they shall be further protected by iron fences or guard rails not less than forty-two (42) inches high. Where there are no intervening areas the lower section of all bulkheads and window openings within four (4) feet of the grade shall be properly protected by substantial iron guards, provided, that no area adjoining such basement rooms shall be covered over with a horizontal grating.

Sec. 752. LIVING ROOMS IN BASEMENTS—

When basements are used for living rooms the adjoining areas shall open up into yards, or courts, the required dimensions of which shall be measured at the grade line of the building.

In damp, clayey or undrained soils, such basements shall have clear areas all around the building, as prescribed in Sec. 750, provided, that in no case shall any living room be placed in any basement in which the back water line of the public sewer or the highest ground water level extends within three (3) feet of the basement floor level. See also Sec. 838, Title XXXIV.

Sec. 753. ALLEYS, STREETS AND COURTWAYS—

For the purpose of this Title any alley sixteen (16) feet or over in width will be considered a street to a depth of sixty-six (66) feet back from a street or open public space wider than thirty (30) feet. Beyond this depth of sixty-six (66) feet, along the side of a lot and all public alleys or courtways along the rear of a lot, such alley shall be deemed to be a court and in determining the necessary court space, if such court is one of the principal sources of light and ventilation, the base of measures shall be taken eight (8) feet from the opposite side of such alley or courtway and computed as a line court adjoining such base line, provided, that nothing under this section shall permit the encroachment of any parts of a building upon public property in conflict with Parts III and IV of this Code.

Sec. 754. DRIVEWAYS AND PASSAGEWAYS—

Courtways or passageways, if not in conflict with any other provision of this Code, when used as driveways shall never be less than seven (7) feet wide and not less than three (3) feet if used as a footway, but no court or yard shall contain a fire escape or the rear entrance of a building when two (2) are required, unless the same has a courtway not less than four (4) feet wide, on the ground level, leading directly to the street.

Nothing contained in this section, if the conditions warrant, shall prevent the accessibility of such courtways or interior courts or yards from the street by driveways or passageways through the buildings, provided, they are built of fireproof construction and do not exceed sixty-six (66) feet in length; such driveways and passageways shall be kept open at all times during the occupancy of the buildings, except in buildings of divisions (a) and (b) of the Second Grade, the passageways may be made through the entrance lobbies with doors opening into them from the courts. In such an event the air intakes shall be made through a Mezzanine story just above such lobby.

Sec. 755. BUILDINGS ON COURTWAYS—

No building of the First, Second, Third or Fourth Grades shall be located with its principal front upon any alley unless the same is at least thirty (30) feet distant from the opposite side of the alley; nor shall there be more than three (3) such buildings located upon any interior, or four (4) on any through lot unless the court or courtway is at least thirty (30) feet wide and have sixteen (16) foot alleyways at each end extending directly through to nearest adjoining streets.

Sec. 756. WIDTH OF LOTS—

The minimum width of lot for the conditions prescribed under this Title is forty (40) feet; on lots less than forty (40) feet there shall not be more than one (1) building behind a building facing the street on the same lot.

Sec. 757. THROUGH BUILDINGS—

Buildings of divisions (c) and (d) of the Second grade may cover the entire area of a lot, except an interior lot, for such of the stories beginning with the lower as are used for store or salesroom purposes only, provided they comply with all the requirements of light and ventilation prescribed in Title XXXI for depth of rooms.

Sec. 758.—ENCROACHMENT ON RESERVATIONS—

No buildings now or hereafter erected shall be altered or enlarged to encroach upon the minimum required space reserved for light and ventilation or for fire protection purposes, either on the same or on adjoining premises. All walls built adjoining interior property lines shall be "dead," or solid fire walls, except when built in conformity with Sec. 737, and any such wall having window or other openings in conflict with the aforesaid Sec. 737 or Sec. 739, shall, under the provisions of this Code, be deemed an encroachment upon the aforesaid minimum required reserved space, but nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prevent an owner from enclosing any interior or outer line court by "dead" walls along the lot lines, provided the measurement for such courts is taken from the inner face of such enclosing wall. See also Sec. 813.

TITLE XXX.**AREAS OF BUILDINGS—FIRE PROTECTION.****Sec. 759—UNDIVIDED FLOOR SPACES—**

The following table gives the maximum area in square feet of undivided floor space to be contained in the various classes of buildings over two (2) stories high when occupied exclusively on all floors by stores, salesrooms, warehouse, workshop and factories:

TABLE G.

Class of Buildings.	1	2	3	4	5
I, II, III.....	25000	20000	15000	12500	7500
IV, V.....	20000	15000	12000	9000	5000
VI.....	12500	10000	7500	5000	2000
*VII.....	10000	7500	5000	2800	750

*For outside the fire limits only.

Col. 1.—For free-standing buildings or buildings bounded on four (4) sides by streets or other open spaces. If any one of the open spaces is less than thirty (30) feet wide, Col. 2 shall be used.

Col. 2.—Buildings bounded on three (3) sides by streets or other open spaces. If any one of the spaces is less than thirty (30) feet wide, Col. 3 shall be used.

Col. 3.—Buildings situated on a corner formed by the intersection of two (2) streets or other open spaces, or on a through lot. If any one of the spaces is less than thirty (30) feet wide, Col. 4 shall be used.

Col. 4.—Buildings situated on an interior lot.

Col. 5.—Buildings on any lot which are to contain articles which are easily ignited or deemed hazardous by the Fire Insurance Underwriters.

Sec. 760—AREAS INCREASED—

The areas of undivided floor space in buildings may be increased as follows: If of the I class, unlimited; if of the II or III Class, seventy-five (75) per cent; and if of the other classes, fifty (50) per cent. of the amounts given in Table G, provided that all stairways and elevators are enclosed in fire-proof shafts, as prescribed in Part V of this Code, and such buildings are equipped throughout in each and every story with sprinkling devices approved by the Fire Department of the City of Cleveland; provided further that no such building

is over eight (8) stories or one hundred and twenty (120) feet high.

Any building not exceeding two (2) stories in height may have floor areas prescribed under this Section without being equipped with such sprinkling device.

Sec. 761. AREAS DECREASED—

The areas of undivided floor space in buildings shall be decreased by at least fifty (50) per cent. of the amounts given in Table G when the building, above the first or ground floor, is used or occupied by any other division or grade of occupancy than for stores, salesrooms, warehouse, workshops and factories, provided, that in no instance shall any wooden building occupied by tenements or living rooms above the first floor, contain a greater area than thirty-three (33) per cent. of the amounts given in Table G, provided further, that in buildings occupied by hazardous risks, as shown in Col. 5, there shall be no sleeping or living rooms on any floor, and when a watchman's room is provided it shall be on the floor nearest the ground and directly accessible from the outside. The undivided floor space in all such buildings except those of the VI and VII Classes occupied as prescribed in this Section may be of the areas given in Table G, if equipped with an approved sprinkling system (see Part IV of this Code) in the basement and the first or ground floor, and where the occupancy is extra hazardous under the rules of the Fire Department, the amounts given in Col. V, Table G, shall be reduced by fifty (50) per cent.

Sec. 762—AREAS CHANGED—

After the issuance of a permit therefor, it shall be unlawful to alter or change the plans for new buildings or remove the interior division walls of old buildings by which the floor areas will be increased to exceed the amounts given in any section of this title.

Sec. 763—DIVISION AND FIRE WALLS—

Unless otherwise prescribed, buildings of larger floor areas than given in the previous sections under this Title, and all buildings sheltering several different grades or divisions of grades of occupancy under one (1) roof, shall be subdivided by brick walls as prescribed under Titles VIII and IX, which walls, in buildings of the IV, V, VI and VII Classes shall be carried down to the foundation. And the buildings so subdivided shall be treated, as regards stairs and fire escapes, the same as two (2) or more separate buildings. The fire division walls in "skeleton" constructed buildings may be the same as prescribed for party walls under Title XII.

Sec. 764. OPENINGS IN DIVISION OR FIRE WALLS—

If openings are to be inserted in dividing walls, as before described, or in dividing walls between fireproof and non-fireproof buildings, or parts of buildings occupied by hazardous risks, or by different divisions or grades of occupancy, they shall have automatic, self-closing, fireproof doors or shutters on each side of the opening, provided that there is not more than one (1) such opening in any fifty (50) foot length of wall or part thereof, nor shall there be more than three (3) such openings in any fire wall on any floor.

The sills between the doors or shutters shall be of brick, iron, stone or concrete, and shall rise at least one (1) inch above the floor on each side of each opening. The lintel over the door shall be made of brick, iron and stone, and the wall between the two (2) door frames shall be covered with a coat of plaster at least one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch thick or other incombustible material.

Oak timber used for door sills and not less than eight (8) inches thick by the full width of the wall in which such sills occur, shall for the purpose of this Code be counted incom-

bustible, but no other form or use of wood construction shall be considered incombustible; but no opening through a fire wall shall be permitted between, or an addition made to, any building of the I, II and III Classes, and buildings of the IV, V and VI Classes exceeding three (3) stories in height, or any building of the VII Class.

Sec. 765. RUNWAYS—

If the connections between buildings, or different parts of buildings, is made by a fireproof passageway or runway, the openings at each end may be provided with one (1) fire door only.

Sec. 766. SUBDIVISIONS OF AREAS—

Nothing under this Title shall be construed so as to permit the use of fire walls to divide greater areas than given in Sections 559 and 760 on account of the subdivision of the maximum areas into rooms or spaces by partitions. The distance between fire walls shall be measured in the clear, irrespective of partitions, as described in Sec. 313 (j).

All buildings containing the maximum number of square feet of undivided floor area on the first floor and occupied by different divisions of the same or other grades on and above the second floor, shall have all necessary enclosing and subdivision walls above the first floor carried on walls or fireproofed iron columns down to the foundations.

The columns and horizontal supports under such walls in buildings of the IV, V and VI Classes shall be covered with fireproofing as designated for buildings of the IV Class under Title XVII, and all such supports under walls passing through any floor in buildings of the I, II and III Classes shall be fireproofed as prescribed for buildings of the I Class under Title XVI.

TITLE XXXI.**AREAS OF ROOMS IN BUILDINGS—LIGHT AND VENTILATION.****Sec. 767. OCCUPANCY OF SITE—**

All buildings shall be so placed upon their building site as to secure proper natural light and ventilation for the occupants thereof, and for the purpose of this Title, in connection with Title XXIX no building whose interior is left in one (1) space as a whole, or is divided or partitioned off into rooms or spaces of limited area, with or without enclosed passageways or other intervening rooms or spaces between, shall be deemed in a proper sanitary condition unless each room or space shall have one (1) or more properly proportioned, adjustable glazed doors or windows, or both, or ventilated skylights, opening directly into an open air space of a street, yard, lawn or court, subject to the regulations prescribed under this Title, provided, that air or vent shafts shall only be used in connection with interior non-living rooms, halls, water-closets and bath rooms.

Sec. 768. HEIGHTS OF ROOMS—

The heights of rooms to comply with the conditions of this Title shall never be less than the following, as noted under each grade of occupancy:

For the First Grade, twelve (12) feet; for the Second Grade, divisions (a) and (b), nine and one-half ($9\frac{1}{2}$) feet; divisions (c), (d), (e) and (f), eleven (11) feet, except that basements or cellars may be ten (10) feet if occupied only for storage and packing rooms; for the Third Grade, eight and one-half ($8\frac{1}{2}$) feet; for the Fourth Grade, eight (8) feet.

Sec. 769. UNIT OF MEASURE OF ROOMS—

The unit of measure for the depth of properly lighted rooms shall be the height of the window-head above the floor, provided, that the height of such window-head is not over seventeen and one-half ($17\frac{1}{2}$) per cent of the minimum

height of a room, as established in Sec. 768, below the ceiling line; and provided further, that no girder or other obstruction extends more than ten (10) per cent of the height of the room below the ceiling line or covers more than ten (10) per cent of the ceiling area of such room; except attic rooms, which shall not have more than a fifty (50) per cent reduction in any of its ceiling parts.

Sec. 770. WINDOWS—PROPORTIONS—

The unit of measure for the necessary window area of a room, measured for openings in the clear, between sill lines and stops, and for the glazed surface of a door or window, measured between putty stops, shall be in fractional parts of the floor space to be lighted, and no rooms except warehouses or storage rooms shall have a total window area opening to the outer air of less than one-tenth (1-10) of the floor space, and if in any such room there be but one (1) window, such window shall contain no less than twelve (12) square feet for rooms eight (8) feet high; fourteen (14) square feet for rooms nine (9) feet high, and two (2) square feet shall be added for every foot or part thereof of increase of the room height.

In proportioning the dimensions of windows in conformity with the provisions of this title, that portion of any window, the sill or stool line of which lies below twenty-five (25) per cent of the minimum given heights of rooms in Sec. 768 shall not be counted as part of the necessary window area.

Sec. 771. NORMAL DEPTH—

The normal depth of a room shall be two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) times the window-head height above the floor. The width of a room, unless otherwise provided, shall never be less than seven (7) feet in the clear, and if used as a sleeping room, office or individual workshop by not more than one (1) adult it shall not be less than twelve (12) feet in depth.

Sec. 772. INTERIOR ROOMS—

Any room with windows on one (1) side only shall be

deemed properly lighted for any grade of occupancy; if the depth does not exceed two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) times the height of the window-head above the floor, but in no instance shall such depth of an interior room exceed four (4) times the window height without having doors and transoms or proper air and vent-shafts in opposite walls, as provided for non-living rooms, in Sec. 746, provided that the window areas are proportioned as given in Sec. 773.

Sec. 773. WINDOW AREAS—

The window areas for properly lighted rooms shall never be less than the following as given in terms of the fraction of floor space to be lighted for each grade of occupancy; the smaller fraction is for rooms lighted from unobstructed continuous air spaces or streets thirty (30) feet or more in width, and the larger is for exterior air spaces of less width than a street, i. e., alleys, courts, courtways, lawns, yards or passageways less than thirty (30) feet in width, but of no less width or area than prescribed for Courts and Yards in Title XXIX for the respective heights of buildings, provided that the court is no narrower than the window-head height above the floor.

For rooms in buildings of the First Grade, divisions (a) and (b), one-eighth (1-8) and one-sixth (1-6), division (c), one-sixth (1-6) and one-quarter (1-4); for Second Grade, division (a), one-ninth (1-9) and one-seventh (1-7), division (b), one-eighth (1-8) and one-sixth (1-6), division (c), one-tenth (1-10) and one-eighth (1-8), division (d), one-twentieth (1-20), divisions (e) and (f), one-sixth (1-6) and one-quarter (1-4); for Third and Fourth Grades, one-tenth (1-10) and one-eighth (1-8).

Sec. 774. DEPTH OF UNOBSTRUCTED ROOMS—

Buildings when erected for use as stores, workshops and factories (warehouses excepted), located on streets and courts and lighted as prescribed in Sec. 773, the interior space of

which remains undivided or unobstructed except by columns and the necessary elevators and stairs so placed as not to interfere with the proper transmission of light and air, will be deemed sufficiently lighted and ventilated, subject to other prescribed conditions of their special occupancy, when their depths or proportions do not exceed the following number of times the window-head height above the floor.

(a) For through buildings from street to street or from a street to an unobstructed space of equal width of a street, ten (10); if one end has a court, alley or yard of less width than the street, eight (8).

(b) For corner buildings facing two (2) streets or a street and an open space at least as wide as the street, six (6) from each street.

For corner buildings facing a street and a court, yard, courtway or alley of less width than the street, six (6) deep from the street and four (4) deep from the other dimension.

(c) For corner buildings facing three (3) streets, fourteen (14) in its longest and eight (8) in its shortest dimension.

If one (1) or two (2) of the sides faces an alley or open space less than the width of the street, the shortest dimension shall not exceed six (6), and if the principal source of light is from two (2) parallel streets with an alley along the other side, the shortest dimension shall not exceed four (4).

(d) If a building faces four (4) streets, the dimensions shall not exceed sixteen (16) in each direction; if lighted by two (2) opposite streets and situated between two (2) alleys, courts or yards of less dimension than the street, the dimension from street to street shall not exceed sixteen (16) and the other dimensions twelve (12); if the building faces two (2) intersecting streets and two (2) intersecting alleys or spaces narrower than the street, the dimension shall not exceed twelve (12) in either direction.

Sec. 775. LARGER FLOOR SPACES—

Buildings, the uses of which require spaces of greater depth than the above, shall be provided with light shafts and courts of the dimensions given in the various sections relating to such courts; and all large floor spaces containing "dead" ends or corners shall have air shafts as prescribed in Title XXIX, to secure a proper circulation of air, provided, that no rooms in such buildings shall have less window area than as prescribed under Sec. 773, and nothing in this or any other section of this title shall be construed as to permit the use of floor spaces of greater area than as prescribed under Title XXX.

Sec. 776. LIMIT OF DEPTH AND ARTIFICIAL LIGHT AND VENTILATION,—

In no instance shall a room or space wherein fixed desks, tables, work benches or machines are to be placed be so constructed as to bring the center of the extreme individual desk, table, work bench or machine at a greater distance from the windows than herein prescribed, i. e., where windows face streets or open unobstructed air spaces two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) times, and in courts one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) times the height of the window head above the top of the desk, tables, work bench or working table of machines, without proper provision for artificial lighting, provided that all rooms, including basements, in buildings of the First and Second Grades, where the conditions of occupancy are such as to not furnish a sufficient number of cubic feet of fresh air by natural means shall be provided with some approved artificial means of supplying the necessary amount of fresh air or change of air, in accordance with the sanitary requirements of each special grade of occupancy as established by the best modern health authorities. See also Sec. 783.

Sec. 777. WINDOWS IN WATER-CLOSET COMPARTMENTS AND BATHROOMS—

In every building hereafter erected the total window or skylight area in every water-closet compartment or bathroom shall not be less than three (3) square feet, and no such window or skylight shall be less than one (1) foot in width, measured between stop beads.

When any water-closet compartment, bath or toilet room contains more than three (3) plumbing fixtures, either a water-closet, urinal, slop sink, bath tub, Turkish slab or washstand, the window or skylight area given above shall be increased one (1) square foot for each additional fixture in excess of three (3), and when a skylight is provided it shall contain an automatic ventilator or ventilators of an area of at least twenty-eight (28) square inches for each fixture.

All water-closet compartments or toilet rooms located in large rooms as prescribed in Sec. 774, but not adjoining windows or ventilated skylights, shall be artificially ventilated through ducts of the same size as provided for skylight ventilators and as provided in Part VI of this Code.

Sec. 778. ALCOVES—

All alcove rooms used for sleeping or living rooms shall have an archway connecting with an outer room of not less height than the door openings and not less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) the size of the room in width, but never less than twice the width of an interior door, provided if such room has but one (1) door it shall have at least one (1) window of not less than one-tenth ($\frac{1}{10}$) the alcove floor area in addition thereto, which window shall be connected with and be easily opened into the outer room, or passage having exterior windows or ventilating skylights of the area prescribed in this Title, and opening directly on the outer air space or court, as heretofore regulated by Title XXIX.

Sec. 779. DOORS AND TRANSOMS—

The doors and transoms prescribed under Title XXI shall, if possible, be so located as to insure a proper circulation of air between the interior halls and their adjoining rooms, unless otherwise prescribed in this Code. Doors leading from public to private halls, not separately lighted at their ends, shall have the upper panels glazed and transoms adjustable.

Sec. 780. ADJUSTABLE WINDOWS, DOORS AND TRANSOMS—

All transoms over doors, and the upper part of at least one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of the window area in any room, including one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of the glass area of that portion of window surface above the transom rail of shop or store fronts, shall be so designed as to be easily opened and adjusted in any position, and all windows must also be arranged as to be easily cleaned without jeopardizing life or limb. All doors in buildings of the First and Second Grades, except in the private rooms and offices thereof, and all entrance or exit doors in buildings of the Third Grade shall be so arranged as to swing outward.

Sec. 781. APPORTIONING OF FLOOR SPACES—

In proportioning the number of occupants of any room, the following minimum number of square feet of floor area per occupant shall be allowed in the apportionment:

For school rooms for children, fifteen (15) and for adults twenty (20); for hospital rooms for children, fifty (50) and for adults seventy-five (75); for workshops, factories and offices, for day workers, twenty-five (25), and for night workers, forty (40). No living room shall contain less than one hundred and twenty (120) square feet, nor shall any sleeping room contain less than eighty (80) square feet.

Sec. 782. APPORTIONMENT ACCORDING TO CUBIC CONTENTS—

In the proportioning of the occupancy of a room the

amount of cubic space shall not be construed so as to admit a reduction of the floor space as given in the previous section, and the minimum number of cubic feet to be allowed for each occupant shall be as follows:

For sleeping rooms, three hundred (300) for children and five hundred (500) for adults; for offices, workshops and factories, three hundred (300) for day workers and four hundred and eighty (480) for night workers; for schools for children two hundred (200) and for adults three hundred and fifty (350); for hospitals six hundred (600) for children and one thousand (1,000) for adults.

No living apartment or dwelling shall be so overcrowded that there shall be less than six hundred (600) cubic feet of air, outside of closets and bathrooms, for each individual occupying the apartment or dwelling.

Sec. 783. SYSTEM OF VENTILATION—

Every hall, auditorium or room of every building hereafter erected for, or converted to use as a schoolhouse, factory, workshop, theatre or place of public assembly or entertainment shall have in continuous operation while occupied a system of ventilation so contrived as to provide twenty-five (25) cubic feet per minute of outer air for each occupant and for each light other than an electric light.

Or when any room or space is so proportioned as not to allow each occupant, if children six hundred (600) cubic feet, and if adults one thousand (1,000) cubic feet of fresh air per hour, or less than three (3) times such amounts, in sick rooms or hospitals, by natural means without exposure to improper air currents, then such rooms shall be ventilated by artificial means.

TITLE XXXII.**BUILDINGS IN FIRE LIMITS.****Sec. 784. FIRE LIMITS—**

The term when used alone includes both of the districts into which the fire limits of the City of Cleveland are divided, i. e., the "Inner" (congested business) and "Outer" (transitional) districts, as established by ordinance. All portions of the city limits not within the fire limits shall be known as the "Urban" district.

Sec. 784A. BUILDINGS WITHIN THE FIRE LIMITS—

Every building hereafter erected or altered within the fire limits shall be of the I, II, III, IV, V or VI Class, except as otherwise provided for under this Title. The provisions in this Title shall apply to buildings and structures, whether temporary or permanent, within the fire limits, as the said fire limits now are or may hereafter be established.

Sec. 785. ADDITIONS TO BRICK BUILDINGS—

Within the fire limits no brick building shall be enlarged or built upon unless the exterior walls of said addition or enlargement be constructed with walls of incombustible materials; provided, however, that such brick building may be raised, lowered or altered under the circumstances and in the manner provided for in this Title. The provisions of this section shall also apply to all buildings of the I to VI Classes inclusive.

Sec. 786. RAISING TO GRADES—

If any building shall have been built before the street upon which it is located is graded, or if grade is altered, such building may be raised or lowered to meet the requirements of such grade. But no frame building within the fire limits, more than two (2) stories in height now used as a dwelling, shall hereafter be raised or altered to be used as a warehouse, factory, workshop or stable.

Sec. 787. TEMPORARY FRAME BUILDINGS—

Temporary observation stands, booths and platforms may be erected in accordance with Title XXXV, upon permits issued by the Inspector of Buildings. One (1) story frame buildings and sheds may be erected under the building permit for the uses of builders, within the limits of lots whereon buildings are in course of erection, or on adjoining vacant lots.

Sec. 788. FUEL AND SHELTER SHEDS—

One (1) enclosed frame shed for fuel or water closet, or one (1) open front shed for wagon purposes or vehicle storage may be erected on the rear of any lot or premises, and such sheds shall not exceed eleven (11) feet in height at the highest point thereof, and not to cover or exceed, including all sheds or rough frame buildings on the premises, two hundred and fifty (250) square feet of ground area for any twenty-five (25) feet street frontage of lot. Such sheds shall not encroach upon the space set apart for light and ventilation, as provided in Title XXIX, and if they be placed at a distance of thirty (30) feet or more from the nearest dwelling or brick building, except in the "Inner" district, they may be roofed with combustible material. No chimney shall be erected in such sheds, and no portable forge or heating appliance of any kind will be permitted therein.

Sec. 789. FRAME BUILDINGS, REPAIR OF—

Every wooden or frame building within the fire limits, with a brick or other front, which may hereafter be damaged to an extent not greater than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) the value thereof, exclusive of the value of its foundation at the time of such damage, may be repaired; but if such damage shall amount to more than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of such value thereof, exclusive of the value of the foundation, then such building shall not be repaired or rebuilt, but shall be torn down. The amount and extent of such damage shall be determined upon the examination of the building by the Inspector of Buildings.

Sec. 790. REPAIR OF ROOFS—

The roof of any building higher than one (1) story, covered with shingles or other combustible material, which shall have been damaged either in whole or in part of either side of the ridge by any cause whatever more than fifty (50) per cent of the original value, shall be replaced by a roof as hereinafter set forth; and in all cases when the roofs are replaced or raised the covering shall be made with incombustible roof covering.

Sec. 791. EXPLANATORY—

The preceding sections are general in their application to buildings in the "Inner" and "Outer" districts. The following sections relate to buildings not strictly of the VII Class, hereafter erected, altered or changed in the "Outer" district of the fire limits.

Sec. 792. ARBORS—HOT-HOUSES—

Arbors, hot-houses or conservatories, if unattached to dwellings, may be built of frame if not over fourteen (14) feet high at the highest point.

Sec. 793. OPEN SHELTER SHEDS—

Open mill constructed shelter sheds not exceeding twenty-five hundred (2,500) square feet in area may be constructed of wood having a roof of incombustible material. Such shed shall not be over eighteen (18) feet high from the ground to the highest point of roof; roof to be supported on sufficient number of posts or piers. Such sheds shall have no enclosing walls or wooden floors or ceilings. No fence is to be used for the back or side of same, nor shall such shed be nearer than ten (10) feet to any other building.

If it is intended to enclose an open shelter shed, the enclosing walls must be made of brick or hollow tile, of the thickness as set forth in Titles VIII and IX.

Sec. 794. BUILDINGS ON DOCKS—

Where docks are built over the water, frame buildings

for receiving and storing freight may be built thereon, provided the walls of said building do not exceed eighteen (18) feet in height, and provided the supports are of "mill construction" and the exterior of said building shall be covered with corrugated iron or other incombustible material, and it shall have an incombustible roof.

Sec. 795. GRAIN ELEVATORS—SHEDS—ICE HOUSES—

Elevators for the storage of grain, and sheds for the storage of coal, bark or lumber, and ice houses, may be built of wood frame along a water front or a railroad; such elevators, sheds and ice houses shall have their roofs covered with some incombustible material, and the enclosures to be subject to the approval of the Inspector. Elevators for the storage of grain may be covered with metal sheathing, but all such sheds or storage buildings shall be at least thirty (30) feet distant from any other building.

Sec. 796. BRICK VENEER—

Two (2) story buildings used exclusively for dwellings, and all one (1) story buildings may be built of frame and veneered with a brick, stone or hollow tile wall not less than four (4) inches thick, provided all such buildings are covered with incombustible roofing material. Where a pitched roof is used in such cases the brick casing is not to exceed twenty-four (24) feet in height from the grade line to eaves, and the highest part or ridge of the roof is not to exceed thirty-five (35) feet above the grade. Where a flat roof is used, the highest point of same must not exceed thirty (30) feet in height above the grade, and in such cases the brick casing may extend to bottom of roof joists; from bottom of roof joists the side walls must be carried up at least two (2) feet higher than top of roof, with frame forming fire walls, such fire walls to be covered with incombustible material. Gables of such two (2) story buildings are to be covered with incombustible material. Plaster on metal lath will be accept-

able as such material. The attic story of above described two (2) story buildings may be divided into rooms if used in connection with the second or first story. Should the attic be intended to be used for a separate dwelling, such building will be considered a three (3) story tenement building. See Titles III, VIII and XXXIV.

Sec. 797. FRAME DWELLINGS—

If any block of lots fronting between two (2) street lines situated within the "Outer" district has seventy-five (75) per cent of the buildings located thereon constructed of frame, any vacant lot situated therein may have a frame building with incombustible roof covering placed thereon, provided the same be not more than two (2) stories and basement in height and is to be used for dwelling purposes only. The restrictions contained in this section shall not prohibit one (1) story and basement frame dwelling houses from being increased one (1) additional story in height.

Sec. 798. ALTERATIONS AND RAISING—

Within the "Outer" district it shall not be lawful for the owner of any brick dwelling with one (1) brick thick enclosing walls, or of any wood building already erected that has a peaked roof, to raise the same for the purpose of making a flat roof thereon, unless the same be raised with the same kind of material as the building, and unless such new roof be covered with fireproof material, and provided that such building, when so raised, shall not exceed forty (40) feet in height to the highest part thereof. In regard to raising frame buildings for the construction of cellars or basements, see Secs. 582 and 583.

Sec. 799. MATERIAL USED—

All such buildings must exceed twenty-five (25) feet in height to the peak of the gable or lowest point of a flat roof before the said alteration and raising. In increasing the height of any such building the entire area which such building

covers may be raised to a uniform height. If any such building has an extension of less width than the main building the same may be increased in width to the full width of the main building, with the same kind of material and to the same height as the main building.

Sec. 800. EXTENSION—

Any such frame building may be extended either on the front or rear to a depth of not more than fifteen (15) feet and not more than the width of the building, either of such extensions shall not exceed three hundred and sixty (360) square feet in area and not more than two (2) stories and a basement in height, with the same kind of material as the building. Provided, that no more than one such addition as above prescribed, either front or rear, shall be made if such addition increases the area of the prescribed limits established in Table G, Title XXX; and provided further, that if any extension to any frame building is to be of greater area than as above prescribed or is nearer to any other building or to a lot line than the minimum distance established for frame buildings in Title XVIII, then all extensions and additions shall be of the VI Class, as prescribed in Section 785.

Sec. 801. ROW OF FRAME BUILDINGS—

Any frame building situated in a row of frame buildings may be increased in height to conform to the height of adjoining buildings, if not over forty (40) feet high.

Sec. 802. PIAZZAS AND BALCONIES—

Piazzas or balconies of wood on buildings other than frame buildings which do not exceed eight (8) feet in width, and which do not extend more than three (3) feet above the second story floor beams, may be erected provided a permit be granted therefor. In connected houses such piazzas or balconies may be built provided the same are open on the front and have brick ends not less than eight (8) inches thick, carried up above the roof of such piazza or balcony, and coped with

stone. The roofs of all piazzas shall be covered with some incombustible roofing. Frame buildings already erected may have placed on any story piazzas, balconies or bay windows of wood, the roofs of which may be covered with the same material as the roof of the main building.

Sec. 803. CONVENTION HALLS—

Temporary buildings or structures for fair exhibition or convention hall purposes may be erected of frame construction in the "Outer" fire limits, provided that such buildings are at least thirty (30) feet distant from any other building and the details of the construction conform to the conditions laid down in this Code, and providing said structures shall be removed within six (6) months from the date permit is issued, or sooner upon the order of the City Council.

Sec. 804. STABLES AND WORKSHOPS—

Frame stables and workshops not over four hundred (400) square feet in area, and one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) stories, not exceeding twenty-five (25) feet in height, may be erected upon the rear of any lot in the "Outer" district, if erected not in conflict with any other provision of this Code, provided that the roofs of all such buildings are covered with incombustible roofing.

TITLE XXXIII.

STABLES AND SHEDS.

Sec. 805. LOCATION OF—

The location of any barn or stable or any building of the Fifth grade upon any lot shall be subject to the same regulations respecting their light and ventilation, courts, courtways, yards and driveways, as prescribed under Title XXIX; provided, that no stable shall occupy more than eighty (80) per cent of the width of an interior lot, unless there be provided a yard space as prescribed in Sec. 742 of the aforesaid Title; if

the width is less than eighty (80) per cent, the space between the stable and the rear line of the lot shall be regulated as a line court, as prescribed in Sec. 737 of the aforesaid Title.

Sec. 806. FRAME STABLES—

No frame or wooden barn or stable located on an interior lot shall exceed the area given in Column 5, Table G, of Title XXX, if more than one (1) story high, and no frame stable arranged for keeping more than four (4) animals, as prescribed in Sec. 807, shall be located within thirty (30) feet of any building of the First, Second, Third or Fourth Grade, and such stables, if of VI Class construction, shall not be located nearer than twenty (20) feet to any building of the First, Third or Fourth Grade or any building of Divisions (a), (b) and (c) of the Second Grade, provided that stables arranged for keeping not more than four (4) animals may be located within fifteen (15) and ten (10) feet respectively of the buildings above prescribed.

Frame stables shall also be subject to all regulations prescribed for frame buildings of the Fourth grade in Title XVIII as to their location along lot lines and in reference to each other or any other frame building of the Fifth and Sixth grades.

Sec. 807. VENTILATING SHAFTS IN STABLES—

Every barn or stable which is or hereafter will be arranged for the keeping of more than four (4) horses, four (4) mules or four (4) cattle, shall be provided with a ventilating shaft of sufficient size and height, and suitable provision shall be made for the drainage of the same, and where such barn or stable is situated upon any lot abutting upon a street provided with a public sewer, it shall be provided with tight floors and drained into the sewer. See Part VI of this Code.

Sec. 808. EXITS FROM STABLES—

Every livery stable, or stable in which animals are kept in stalls, shall have an exit at each end thereof of not less than six (6) feet in width, and wherever runways or inclines are

necessary they shall be so arranged as to be of use in taking animals from the building, and which shall not be less than six (6) feet in width, and no exit shall be blockaded by wagons or other vehicles. When animals are kept in a basement or on the second story, proper exits, doors or inclines shall be provided. Such basements shall be well lighted and ventilated and properly drained, and where it is impossible to connect such drainage with a sewer the use of basement for stabling purposes shall be prohibited.

Sec. 809. CONSTRUCTION OF STABLES—

No buildings shall hereafter be erected, altered or reconstructed for stabling animals below or above the first or ground floor unless the building be made of Mill construction, and if animals are to be stabled above the second floor the building shall be of fireproof construction throughout.

Sec. 810. MANURE PITS—

All barns or stables, unless otherwise directed by the Board of Health, which house four (4) or more animals, as prescribed in Sec. 807, shall be provided with substantial water-tight brick, concrete or masonry manure pits with walls properly coped and bedded in cement; and if used under drive-ways they shall be covered with heavy wrought iron doors, flush with the pavement or surface, sufficiently strong to carry heavily loaded carts or other vehicles.

All boarding, express, livery, sales or transfer stables, and all barns where more than ten (10) horses or mules or cattle are kept, shall have an air and water-tight brick or concrete manure vault, which shall be provided with clean-out doors, and all such vaults shall be emptied at least once in forty-eight (48) hours. All underground manure pits and air-tight vaults shall be provided with ventilation by means of a flue inside of stable and extending above roof of same, as prescribed for chimneys in Title XIX, and drained by sewer

connection. No manure pit or vault shall be located beyond the street lines in any public property.

Sec. 811. CARRIAGE HOUSES—

A carriage house separated from a stable by a brick wall from the foundation to six (6) inches above the roof, and having no communication with a stable, shall not be subject to the above restrictions.

Sec. 812. PERMITS FOR ERECTION OF STABLES—

No permit shall be issued for the erection of any livery, sale or boarding stable, intended to be used as such, located at a place where the conducting of such business would be unlawful under the terms of this Code; it shall also be unlawful to locate any new building nearer to any existing stable than the minimum distance a stable must be located from other buildings as prescribed in this Title.

Sec. 813. SHEDS AND OUTHOUSES—

Open sheds, outhouses or shelter sheds, as prescribed in Title XXXII, or any building of the Sixth grade having more than one (1) side enclosed, shall, for the purposes of this Code, be deemed an enclosed building and next to the enclosed sides, to be better safeguarded against fire, its location in reference to other buildings shall be in conformity to the provisions of this Title, and, when not in conflict with any other provisions of this Code, said sheds, if not more than one (1) story high, with their roof line below the second floor window level of the adjoining building, if it is without a basement, may, on the open sides, extend not to exceed twenty-five (25) per cent into the space reserved for courts, yards or court-yards, but no such building shall extend into or beyond the minimum limits reserved for light and ventilation or passage, or for fire protection. Sheds or outhouses, if not over ten (10) feet in height and used exclusively for water-closet or privy compartment enclosures, may take up twenty-five (25) per cent of the yard or courtyard space, but the combined area of

occupancy of all sheds, outhouses and shelter sheds shall never exceed fifty (50) per cent of the space reserved for courts, yards or courtyards.

TITLE XXXIV.

TENEMENTS AND DWELLINGS.

For the purpose of this Title the words "Tenement" or "Dwelling" means any house or building used or designed to be used, in whole or in part, for any purposes prescribed for buildings of the Third and Fourth Grades under Title II.

Sec. 814. NEW AND OLD TENEMENTS—

All tenements hereafter erected shall comply with the following regulations; and if any existing building, whose occupancy complies with the provisions of buildings of the Third Grade, be so damaged by fire or other cause (including ordinary wear) so that at any time its value be one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) or less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of its original value (exclusive of the value of the foundations) such building shall not be repaired or rebuild except in conformity with the provisions of this Title applicable to new tenements.

Sec. 815. PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS—

When the plans and specifications for the erection or alteration of a tenement or building of the Third Grade are presented with the application for a permit to build, the Inspector shall insist that the following provisions are complied with in conformity with all structural, fire protective and sanitary requirements prescribed under all previous Titles or other Parts of this Code.

Sec. 816. LIMIT OF HEIGHTS—

The height of a tenement, exclusive of any roof appendages, shall not exceed one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) times the width of the widest adjoining street, courtway or open space upon which it fronts, and no existing tenement shall be in-

creased beyond such height, provided that no such tenements shall exceed eight (8) stories and a basement, or nine (9) stories without a basement, or one hundred and twenty (120) feet in height. The basement, if occupied by apartments, shall have not less than four (4) feet and six (6) inches of its height above the grade, and if such building has a cellar only the first or ground floor level shall not exceed three (3) feet in height above the grade.

Sec. 817. FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION—

Any building of this grade more than five (5) stories and a basement, or seventy (70) feet in height, but not over one hundred and twenty (120) feet in height, as established in Sec. 816, shall be of I, II or III Class construction.

Sec. 818. SEMI-FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION—

Any building of this grade, if more than four (4) stories, but not exceeding the minimum prescribed limits of the previous section in height, shall be of I, II, III or IV Class construction, with the cellar and basement construction including the floor system of the first story or ground floor built fire-proof.

Sec. 819. ORDINARY CONSTRUCTION—

(a) Tenement buildings of VI Class construction shall not exceed four (4) stories in height, nor the total given in Table A, Title VIII; provided, that such tenements do not house more than two (2) families or contain more than two (2) apartments on each floor (See Sec. 829), and if over two (2) stories and a basement or thirty-two (32) feet in height, the division walls between each apartment and the stair halls shall be made of brick; the floor shall be of double thick seven-eighths (7-8) inch stock, with two (2) layers of asbestos felt between, and the basement ceilings shall be plastered with hard plaster on metal or wire lath; and every suite of two apartments shall be separated by fire or party-walls one and

one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) brick thick between any single or double suite of apartments. Such apartments shall have division walls not exceeding twenty-five (25) feet apart for each apartment, and brick fire division or party walls shall not exceed fifty (50) feet between centers, nor shall each suite contain more than two thousand (2,000) square feet.

(b) If a tenement of VI Class construction contains stores or salesrooms as modified under this Title, then such basement or cellar shall not be over two (2) feet above the ground, shall contain no living rooms, and the subdividing walls shall be of brick through every story; if two (2) or more stories in height the basement ceiling or first floor shall be of IV or V Class construction, and first floor ceiling shall be plastered on metal lath, or the ceiling of the first floor may be covered with metal ceiling plates, or shall be of V Class construction.

Sec. 820. FRAME CONSTRUCTION—

All frame tenements hereafter constructed shall not exceed three (3) stories without a basement, or forty (40) feet in height, and no tenement so constructed shall contain more than one (1) family on a floor. All such tenements shall be separated by party or fire walls of brick not less than one (1 brick thick. Frame tenements two (2) stories high shall not have more than two (2) families or apartments above the first or ground floor without brick division walls between each two (2) or less suites of rooms, provided, that no frame tenements shall contain any living rooms in the third floor or attic, or in the basement if the first floor is used for any other purpose as modified under this Title, nor shall such frame tenements exceed twenty (20) feet in width, if single, or forty (40) feet in width if two (2) tenements are on a floor; nor shall they be longer than sixty (60) feet, or have an area of over twelve hundred (1,200) square feet for each apartment without being separated by dead brick division or party walls.

Sec. 821. FRAME TENEMENTS—

No existing wooden frame tenement within the fire limits shall be enlarged either by adding to its height or to its superficial area.

Sec. 822. FIRE ESCAPES—

Every non-fireproof or frame tenement three (3) or more stories in height shall be provided with fire escapes as provided under Part IV of this Code. In every case each separate apartment shall have direct access either through a room or private hall opening directly upon it to at least one (1) such fire escape unless such apartment has access (without passing through any other apartment) to at least two (2) flights of stairs leading to the ground, one of which is outside the building.

Sec. 823. STAIRS AND STAIR HALLS—

(a) The stairs and stair halls in all tenements more than three (3) stories and a basement or four (4) stories high shall be constructed of fireproof material throughout. (See Title XXI). All windows in stair halls opening on inner courts or shafts shall be of good quality fireproof or wired glass.

(b) In every new non-fireproof tenements all stair halls shall be enclosed on all sides with walls of solid masonry. All glass in such stair halls shall be good quality fireproof or wired glass except where same opens into a street, alley, outer court or yard. There shall be no moveable transoms or sash openings from any such stair hall to any other part of the building. This section shall not apply to tenements which are not more than three (3) stories and a basement high with only one apartment on each floor.

Sec. 824. MAIN ENTRANCE HALL—

In every non-fireproof tenement, except where there is only one suite of apartments on each floor, the entrance hall shall be enclosed with solid masonry walls and with ceiling of incombustible materials, and shall comply with all of the con-

ditions of the preceding sections of this Code as to the construction of stair halls. See also Title XXI.

Sec. 825. WALLS AND OPENINGS—

All bay windows and all shafts and courts in new tenements shall have their walls of brick or other fireproof construction throughout, except as modified in Sec. 576 (a). All openings in vent shafts, as well as in shafts for light and ventilation, shall have either fireproof closing doors or else shall be glazed with fireproof or wired glass in metal frames, provided, however, that the above provisions of this section shall not apply to enclosures about elevators or dumb waiters in a well hole of stairs where the stairs themselves are enclosed in brick or stone walls and are constructed entirely of fireproof materials. Fire walls of solid masonry of a thickness prescribed in Title VIII and IX, extending from the ground to the roof, shall be erected between each set of apartments; provided, however, that the wall between apartments above the first story extending from a main stair hall to the outer wall of the building may jog or set over to some point toward the center of the building to provide or allow for an even distribution of space of the rooms adjacent to the same; provided, further, that the said wall above the first story, if supported on iron or steel beams, which shall extend from the brick wall surrounding the main stair hall to the outer wall of the building at each succeeding story, then the said brick wall so supported on iron or steel beams shall not of necessity be over eight (8) inches in thickness, but all the brick walls between apartments which extend from the ground to the roof and above the first story of an apartment building, not supported as above described in this Section, shall be of the thickness prescribed under Title VIII.

Sec. 826. DIMENSIONS OF TENEMENTS—

In addition to the general requirements of occupancy of

lots and proportions of courts and rooms and stairs given under their respective Titles the following three (3) sections shall be applicable alike to dwellings, tenements, or all other living apartments.

Sec. 827. MINIMUM WIDTHS—

No single dwelling or tenement shall be less than fourteen (14) feet wide if detached or singly in a block with a separate entrance, nor less than twelve and one-half ($12\frac{1}{2}$) feet if attached and there is a common entrance for each suite of two (2) apartments for any double house.

Sec. 828. NUMBER OF ROOMS—

Every living apartment in which cooking is done, exclusive of the water-closets and bath rooms, shall have not less than two (2) rooms, one of which shall have not less than eighty (80) square feet of floor area and the other not less than one hundred and twenty (120) square feet of area, and every suite of apartments in a tenement containing a greater number of rooms shall have at least one (1) room of one hundred and twenty (120) square feet area.

Sec. 829. DIVISION WALLS—

In non-fireproof tenements the maximum number of rooms, exclusive of water-closet and bath rooms, in any suite of apartments, shall not exceed eight (8), unless there be a brick division or fire wall between such rooms or some of them.

Sec. 830. NUMBER ON LOTS—

There shall be not more than one (1) tenement on an interior lot nor more than two (2) on a through lot. Such tenements shall have a through public hallway as per Title XXI; nor shall there be any other grade of building behind or in front of such tenements unless all the conditions for yards, courts and passageways as established under Titles XXIX and XXXI are complied with.

Sec. 831. BLOCK OF TENEMENTS—

Where a block of tenements, or a terrace of dwellings in a continuous row are situated on any lot at right angles to a street, such buildings shall be deemed to be buildings erected on courtways as prescribed under Section 755.

Sec. 832. OLD BUILDINGS CONVERTED INTO—

No room in any building or tenement now in existence shall hereafter be constructed, altered, converted or occupied for living purposes unless it contains a window having a superficial area of not less than one-twelfth (1-12) the floor area of the room, which window opens upon a street or alley or upon a yard or court having a sectional area of not less than twenty-five (25) square feet; or unless such room adjoins another room in the same apartment, which other room has such a window opening upon such a street, alley, yard or court, and between which two (2) adjoining rooms there is a sash window having at least fifteen (15) square feet of glazed surface, the upper half of which is so made as to open easily. Furthermore, no room in any now existing tenement which has no such window as aforesaid, opening upon a street or alley or upon a yard or court having a horizontal area of not less than twenty-five (25) feet, shall hereafter be constructed, altered, converted or occupied for living purposes, unless it contains a floor area of at least sixty (60) feet and also at least six hundred (600) cubic feet of air space; nor unless every part of the finished ceiling of such room be at least eight (8) feet distant from every part of the finished floor thereof; provided, that an attic room need be eight (8) feet high in but one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of its area.

Sec. 833. ADDITIONS TO—

Any additional room or hall that may hereafter be constructed or created in an existing tenement shall comply in all respects with all the provisions of this Title as to size, arrange-

ment, light and ventilation of halls, but no such addition or alteration shall be made which encroaches upon the minimum yard or court spaces as prescribed under Title XXIX.

Sec. 834. PRIVATE HALLWAYS—

In every apartment of three (3) or more rooms in every new tenement, convenient access from the outer door of the apartment to every living room and to every bedroom, and to every room used as a bedroom, and to at least one (1) water-closet compartment shall be provided, otherwise than through any bedroom or room used as bedroom.

Sec. 835. LIGHTING PUBLIC HALLS—

In every tenement over two (2) stories high a proper light shall be kept burning in the public hallways near the stairs, upon the entrance floor and the floor above the entrance floor, every night during the year, from sunset to sunrise, and upon all other floors of the building from sunset until 10 o'clock in the evening. For natural and artificial lighting of halls see also Titles XXI and XXXI and Part IV of this Code.

Sec. 836. CELLARS AND BASEMENTS—

All cellar and basement ceilings, unless the floor construction be fireproof, shall be plastered, and that part of the ceiling over the boiler or furnace, if not in conflict with the minimum provisions prescribed in Title XX, extending two (2) feet beyond in each direction, shall be covered with metal lath and shall be plastered with cement, and every cellar shall be ventilated from both ends and have its walls and ceiling white-washed.

Sec. 837. DAMP PROOFING—

Every new tenement shall have all its walls and floors below the adjacent ground level made damp-proof and water-proof. Such damp-proofing and water-proofing shall run through the walls and up the same as high as the ground level and shall be continued through the floor. Such floor shall be

properly constructed so as to prevent water and dampness from entering.

Sec. 338. LIVING ROOMS IN BASEMENTS—

In no now existing or new tenement shall any room in the cellar be constructed, altered, converted or occupied for living purposes; and no room in the basement of a tenement house shall be constructed, altered, converted or occupied for living purposes unless all the following conditions of this Title be complied with, and that at least one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) the height of the basement shall be above grade at building; provided that in each case it shall be at least four (4) feet and six (6) inches above the street grade.

(a) Such room shall be at least eight (8) feet six (6) inches high in all now existing or new tenements in every part from the floor to the ceiling, except as provided for janitor's use only, which may be eight (8) feet.

(b) There shall be appurtenant to such room or apartment a water-closet conforming to the building and health regulations and ordinance of the City of Cleveland relating to water-closets.

(c) In any tenement of VI or VII Class construction in which the basement is fitted up for offices, work rooms, or living rooms, other than for janitor's use, such basement shall be regarded as the first story of such tenement, and their height shall be measured from the basement floor level upwards. See also Sec. 752, Title XXIX.

Sec. 839. WATER SUPPLY—

Every tenement shall have water furnished in sufficient quantity at one (1) or more places on each floor occupied or intended to be occupied by one (1) or more families. The owner shall provide proper and suitable tanks, pumps or other appliances to receive and to distribute an adequate and suffi-

cient supply of such water at each floor in the said house, at all times of the year, during all hours of the day and night.

Sec. 839-A. SINKS—

In every new tenement there shall be in each apartment at least one (1) proper sink with running water. In every now existing tenement there shall be on every floor at least one (1) proper sink with running water, accessible to all the tenants of that floor, without passing through any other apartment, if there be not one (1) such sink in each apartment. In no tenement shall there be woodwork enclosing sinks located in the public halls; the space underneath sinks shall be left entirely open.

Sec. 840. WATER-CLOSETS, NUMBER OF—

In every tenement hereafter erected there shall be a separate water-closet in a separate compartment within each apartment, provided that where there are apartments consisting of two (2) rooms there shall be at least one (1) water-closet for every two (2) apartments.

Sec. 841. ENCLOSURE OF—

Every water-closet and bath hereafter placed in any tenement shall be placed in a compartment completely separated from every other water-closet and bath; such compartment shall not be less than two (2) feet and four (4) inches wide, and shall be enclosed with plastered partitions which shall extend to the ceiling.

Sec. 842. WINDOWS IN—

In tenements hereafter to be erected water-closet compartments shall have a window opening directly upon the street or yard, or upon a court or vent shaft. See Title XXXI. In existing tenements such compartments shall have a window opening directly upon the street, or upon a yard not less than four (4) feet deep, or upon a court or shaft of not less than

twenty-five (25) square feet in area, open to the sky without roof or skylight. Every such window shall be at least one (1) foot by three (3) feet between stop beads, and the entire window shall be made so as to readily open.

Sec. 843. LIGHTED BY SKYLIGHT—

When a water-closet compartment is located on the top floor and is lighted and ventilated by a skylight over it, or is located at the bottom of a shaft or court of lawful size, and is lighted and ventilated by a skylight over it at the bottom of such shaft or court, no window shall be necessary, provided the roof of such skylight contains at least three (3) square feet of glazed surface and is so arranged as to readily open.

Sec. 844. GENERAL TOILET ROOMS—

Nothing in this Title in regard to the separation of water-closet compartments from each other shall apply to a general toilet room containing several water-closets separated by dwarf partitions hereafter placed in a tenement, provided such water-closets are supplemental to the water-closet accommodations required by law for the use of the tenants of the said house. See also Part VI of this Code. No water-closet shall be maintained in the cellar of any tenement without a special permit in writing from the Board of Health.

Sec. 845. ARTIFICIAL LIGHTING OF—

Every water-closet compartment hereafter placed in any tenement shall be provided with proper means of lighting the same at night. If fixtures for gas or electricity are not provided in said compartment, then the door of said compartment shall be provided with translucent glass panels, or with a translucent glass transom, not less in area than four (4) square feet.

Sec. 846. FLOOR OF—

The floor of every water-closet and bath room compartment shall be made waterproof with asphalt, tile, stone, or

some other waterproof material; and such waterproofing shall extend at least six (6) inches above the floor, so that the said floor can be washed or flushed out without leaking. No drip trays shall be permitted. No water-closet fixtures shall be enclosed with any woodwork.

Sec. 847. PRIVY VAULTS—

All privy vaults used in connection with any now existing tenement shall be replaced by individual water-closets located in separate compartments, constructed and set up conformably to Part VI of this Code. Whenever connection to a public sewer is in any way possible the Board of Health shall be the sole judge as to the possibility of such connection with a public sewer. At least one (1) such water-closet shall be provided for every two (2) apartments in each now-existing tenement, and these water-closets may be located in the yard if necessary. If so located, long hopper closets may be used, provided all traps, flush tanks and pipes be protected against frost. See also Sec. 813.

Sec. 848. PLUMBING PIPES—

In every tenement hereafter erected all plumbing pipes shall be exposed, when so required by the Department of Buildings. In all tenements hereafter erected where plumbing or other pipes pass through floors or partitions, the openings around such pipes shall be sealed or made air-tight with plaster, or other incombustible materials, so as to prevent the passage of air or the spread of fire from one floor to another or from room to room.

Sec. 849. CATCH-BASINS—

The covers of all catch-basins in lots containing tenements shall be of stone or iron, and shall be placed in courts or yards flushed with the surface of such courts or yards, so that access to such basins may be convenient.

**Sec. 850. WOOD ENCLOSURES OF WATER-CLOSETS
AND PUBLIC SINKS—**

In all now existing tenements the woodwork enclosing all water-closets shall be removed from the front of said closets and the space underneath the seat shall be left open, and the woodwork enclosing sinks located in public halls or stairs shall be removed and the space underneath said sinks left open. The floors and wall surfaces beneath and around sinks and water-closets shall be maintained in good order and repair and if of wood shall be kept well painted with light covered paint.

Sec. 851. SHAFTS AND COURTS—DOORS IN—

In every tenement there shall be, at the bottom of every shaft and inner court, a door giving sufficient access to such shaft or court to enable it to be properly cleaned out. In shafts or courts of a less size than prescribed in Title XXIX, such door shall be fireproof and self-closing. Provided, that where there is already a window or door in a tenement house, giving proper access to such shaft or court, such window or door shall be deemed sufficient..

Sec. 852. WALLS OF COURTS AND SHAFTS—

The walls of all yard-courts, inner-courts and shafts unless built of a light color brick or stone shall be thoroughly whitewashed by the owner or shall be painted a light color by him, and shall be so maintained. Such whitewash or paint shall be renewed whenever necessary, as may be required by the Board of Health.

**Sec. 853. RECEPTACLES FOR ASHES, GARBAGE
AND REFUSE—**

The owner of every tenement shall provide for said building proper and suitable conveniences or receptacles made of incombustible material, for ashes, rubbish, garbage, refuse and other matter.

Sec. 854. BUILDINGS NOT TO BE USED AS—

No building of which any part is used for the storage or sale of hay, straw, hemp, flax, shavings, burning fluid, turpentine, camphene, or any inflammable oil or other highly combustible substance, shall be occupied in any part as a dwelling, tenement, or lodging house, except that rooms for coachmen or grooms may be allowed in stables upon receiving special permit from the Inspector, when means of exit are deemed safe by him in case of fire.

TITLE XXXV.**PUBLIC AND QUASI-PUBLIC BUILDINGS.****Sec. 855. WHEN FIREPROOF—**

Every building hereafter to be erected and occupied as a building of the First Grade or of Division (a) of the Second Grade, the height of which exceeds forty (40) feet, and every other building over six (6) stories or eighty (80) feet in height, unless otherwise elsewhere prescribed in this Code, shall be built fireproof of either I, II, III or IV Class construction, according to the height prescribed in Title III, provided that no building of the VII Class shall be over two (2) stories or thirty (30) feet in height if occupied in whole or in part by Divs. a, b, c and d of the First Grade.

Sec. 856. DETENTION BUILDINGS—

All buildings of Division (b) of the First Grade containing rooms in which the occupants thereof are forcibly detained or restrained either as invalids, imbeciles, perverts or prisoners, such rooms and parts of buildings shall be entirely of I Class, except in asylums, or hospitals, or sanitariums for non-contagious diseases, they may be either I, II or III Class con-

struction throughout, and when such rooms form parts of non-fireproof buildings they shall be separated by fireproof corridors and stairways with fire walls on all sides thereof; no detention building shall be located within thirty (30) feet of any other building.

Sec. 857. CHURCHES—

Frame churches containing rooms under the auditorium shall have all parts below the floor line of such auditorium built of VI Class construction; otherwise, the construction of churches shall be the same as provided for Public Assembly Halls under Title XXXVI. All non-fireproof spires or domes and the body of all frame churches shall be not less than twenty (20) feet from any other building, nor shall any one (1) story frame church, if without a basement, exceed six thousand (6,000) square feet in area. If the twenty (20) feet of vacant ground, before mentioned, as one of the conditions upon which the building of spires and domes having a combustible framework is permitted, shall be built upon, then such spire or dome shall be taken down.

Sec. 858. HOTELS—

Every building hereafter erected or enlarged as a hotel for the accommodation of transient guests, and containing more than fifty (50) sleeping rooms above the first floor, shall be of I, II or III Class construction. Buildings containing less than fifty (50) sleeping rooms above the first floor shall be governed by the regulations prescribed for the construction of Tenements under Title XXXIV, but no hotel hereafter erected shall exceed twelve (12) stories or one hundred and fifty (150) feet in height.

Sec. 859. LODGING HOUSES OR DORMITORIES—

All buildings hereafter erected or altered to be used as a lodging-house or dormitory shall have their sleeping rooms proportioned according to Title XXXI. No existing building

shall be converted into a lodging house when there is less than four hundred (400) cubic feet of air space for each occupant. The sleeping compartments shall be not less than two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) feet apart and if arranged in tiers over each other, shall be free and open on the sides and ends, nor shall there be more than three (3) in any tier and no such tier of compartments shall be placed in any room which has windows on one (1) side only or in any room with unventilated dead ends.

Sec. 860. ROOF GARDENS AND OBSERVATION TOWERS—

No roof garden or observation tower shall be placed upon the roof of any non-fireproof building over two (2) stories high, or on any portion of the stage of an assembly hall or theater, and when placed upon the roof of a fireproof building the roof shall be proportioned to carry loads equivalent to those required for Public Assembly Halls. All railings or other accessories shall be of metal or other incombustible material, except that wooden gratings may be used on floors. Each such garden or tower shall be provided with separate entrances, enclosed fireproof stair-halls, elevators, and roof bulkheads leading directly to the street, as prescribed for gallery stairs in Title XXXVII.

Sec. 861. OBSERVATION STANDS—

For the purpose of this Code, permanent or temporary observation stands shall be subject to the provisions of Title V, as given for Assembly Halls with fixed seats. For unsheltered stands or "Bleachers" allowance shall be made for exposure as prescribed in the aforesaid Title. Temporary stands have a factor of safety of not less than three and one-half ($3\frac{1}{2}$); no such stand shall be erected upon the roof of any structure.

Sec. 862. TEMPORARY OBSERVATION STANDS—

No temporary wooden observation stand shall extend

within ten (10) feet of any building or other structure, nor shall any such observation stand be more than five (5) rows of seats or over sixteen (16) feet in depth, nor exceed thirty-two (32) feet in length without a free passageway at least six (6) feet wide between the ends of two (2) adjoining stands. The lowermost seat of such stand shall not exceed four (4) feet in height above the sidewalk grade.

Sec. 863. TEMPORARY BOOTHS AND STANDS—

Temporary one (1) story wooden or canvas covered booths, sales stands or lunch counters under the same restrictions as to location and horizontal dimensions as prescribed in the previous section for observation stands shall be permissible in the "Outer" and "Urban" districts, provided that this shall not apply to canvas covered stands or tents for which special regulations exist.

Sec. 864. FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS—

All buildings of Divisions (e) and (f) of the Second Grade over two (2) stories in height hereafter erected or altered, shall be of fireproof, semi-fireproof, or mill construction throughout and where a manufacturing concern in its process of manufacture requires a machine shop, foundry, rolling mill, jannning, dipping or baking, wood-working, or lumber drying, arrangement shall be made whereby these different processes shall be in separate buildings with intervening courts as prescribed in Titles XXIX and XXXI, or in sections, subdivided by fire walls as prescribed in Title XXX.

Sec. 865. SKYLIGHTS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS—

Skylights in buildings of this Grade shall be of standard construction, and no frame or iron clad work shall be permitted in texas, saw-tooth sections, lanterns, monitors, or ventilating apparatus on roofs of buildings over two (2) stories high.

Sec. 866. MACHINERY AND REFUSE IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS—

All buffing and polishing wheels and mill machinery producing fine combustible dust shall be provided with metal blow pipes to convey lint and dust outside of buildings. All wood-working machinery, such as planers and sanders, shall be provided with a metal conveyor system to convey chips, shavings and dust to a fireproof vault or to feed direct to furnace of boiler with automatic shut-off in the conveyor near the furnace, provided that the provisions of this Section for metal conveyors shall not apply to machine wood-working shops, located in the Urban districts, in which not more than five (5) persons are employed on any floor on or below the second floor. All such chips, shavings, dust, or other light combustible refuse or material shall be removed daily from any carpenter, cooper, wood-working, or other shop in which combustible refuse obtains.

Sec. 867. FIREPROOF PACKING VAULTS—

All buildings in which shavings, sawdust, chips, excelsior, loose paper, straw, or similar light combustible material is used for packing, shipping, or manufacturing purposes, shall be provided with a fireproof vault of sufficient capacity to contain all such material in the building, and all such shavings and light combustible material or refuse shall be removed from other parts of the building and stored in said vault at the close of each day's work.

Sec. 868. LUMBER DRYING—

Lumber drying, if done in buildings, shall be done in a room or section of the building separated from the balance of the building by walls of incombustible material. Said room or section to be thoroughly fireproof throughout.

TITLE XXXVI.**ASSEMBLY HALLS.****Sec. 869. FRONTAGE—**

Assembly halls or buildings of division (d) of the First grade as defined in Title II with seats for three hundred (300) to seven hundred and fifty (750) persons, shall have a frontage upon two (2) open spaces, of which at least one (1) shall be a street, and of which the other, if it is not a street, shall be a public or private alley or courtway, not less than eight (8) feet wide.

Assembly halls with a greater seating capacity than seven hundred and fifty (750) shall face not less than three (3) open spaces as prescribed for theaters, Title XXXVII.

Sec. 870. CONSTRUCTION—

Every building hereafter so built or altered, as to be used as an assembly hall with a seating capacity of less than seven hundred and fifty (750) persons, may be a VII Class building when not conflicting with any other provisions of this code; if with a seating capacity of more than seven hundred and fifty (750) and less than fifteen hundred (1,500) persons, it shall be a I, II, III, IV, V or VI Class building, and if with a seating capacity of more than fifteen hundred (1,500) persons, it shall be a I, II or III Class building.

Sec. 871. ELEVATION OF MAIN FLOOR—

No portion of the main floor of an assembly hall hereafter erected shall be elevated to a greater height above the adjacent sidewalk level than the following:

For a seating capacity of—

More than 200.....	50 ft.
More than 600.....	30 ft.
More than 1,000.....	8 ft.

Sec. 872. STAIRS AND STAIRWAYS—

Every hall seating five hundred (500) persons and not more than seven hundred and fifty (750) persons, shall have at least two (2) separate and distinct stairways for ingress and egress, the same to be placed as far apart as possible.

Every hall seating more than seven hundred and fifty (750) persons, and not more than one thousand (1,000) persons, shall have at least three (3) separate and distinct stairways.

All stairs for ingress and egress leading to any assembly hall or halls, shall be at least five (5) feet wide and provided with a hand rail on each side. The rise of the stairs shall not be more than seven and one-half ($7\frac{1}{2}$) inches to each step, and the tread not less than ten and one-half ($10\frac{1}{2}$) inches.

In addition to the above described stairway, assembly halls shall be provided with fire escapes as provided in Title XXXVII and in Part IV of this Code, provided that in assembly halls having a greater seating capacity than seven hundred and fifty (750), the aggregate width of such emergency exits which shall be provided for each floor, balcony and gallery of such building, shall be one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of that provided for the main exits, and no emergency exit, door or stairway shall be less than three (3) feet in width.

Sec. 873. MINOR THEATERS—

When the assembly hall or room of any academy, school, college or other educational institution, or any concert hall in any club house, hotel or other building of the First or Second Grade, or the lodge room of a temple or place of general assemblage of fraternal or other organizations, either for the exclusive use of members or for the public at large, contains a stage fitted with a curtain and a limited amount of scenery as prescribed in Sec. 940, such halls, rooms or places of assemblage shall, for the purpose of this Code, be deemed Minor

Theaters, and such Minor Theaters shall comply with all the prescribed conditions for assembly halls and theaters in Title XXXVII, except as modified for the stage in that Title, provided, that no such assembly hall, room or place of general assemblage which has more than one (1) balcony, or in which the area of such single balcony exceeds one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) the area of the main floor, shall be used as or converted into a Minor Theater.

Sec. 874. AISLES, PASSAGEWAYS, ETC.—

The width of aisles, passages, lobbies, stairways and doors in assembly halls shall be proportioned and constructed in the same manner as prescribed for theaters. See Title XXXVII.

TITLE XXXVII.

THEATRES.

**Sec. 875. NEW AND EXISTING BUILDINGS
USED AS—**

No building hereafter erected or which at the time of the passage of this Code is not in actual use as an assembly hall or theater, shall be used as such, or for public entertainment or gatherings in which stage scenery or apparatus is employed, unless it shall conform to the requirements of this Title. And all buildings which, at the time of the passage of this Code, are in use or in course of construction, as theaters, shall immediately thereafter comply with the requirements of Sections 878, 890, 891, 896, 897, 910, 911, 913, 914, 915, 922, 925, 926(a), 927, 928, 929, 930, 932, 933, 934, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940 of this Title; provided that nothing in this section shall prohibit an owner, lessee or manager of an existing theater instead of increasing the width of aisles, lobbies and stairways as prescribed in Sections 914, 917 and 918, from having the privilege of reducing

the number of permanent seats until the same ratio between said widths and number of seats shall be established, and if such privilege be taken advantage of it shall be the duty of the Inspector of Buildings to make inspection and certify that said ratio actually exists.

Sec. 876. CONSTRUCTION OF THEATERS—

All theaters containing a seating capacity of seven hundred and fifty (750) or more people shall be of fireproof or of I, II or III Class construction, except that in theaters containing a seating capacity of more than seven hundred and fifty (750) but less than one thousand (1,000) people, the stage and dressing rooms and all other rooms connected therewith only need be fireproof as hereinafter prescribed, provided such theater contains but one (1) balcony or gallery.

Structures of any kind, and for any purpose whatsoever, erected above the ceiling of any auditorium which has a seating capacity of five hundred (500) or more people, shall be entirely of fireproof construction.

The stage, auditorium, galleries, dressing rooms and all rooms prescribed in Sec. 890 of all non-fireproof assembly halls and theaters shall be of at least IV or V Class construction.

Sec. 877. CONNECTED WITH OTHER GRADES—

When any building is connected with, is a part of, or contains, an assembly hall having a seating capacity of fifteen hundred (1,500) or more, or contains a theater having a capacity of one thousand (1,000) or more, or when any building so connected with, being a part of, or containing any assembly hall or theater, is more than sixty (60) feet in height, it shall be of either I, II or III Class construction. And such building sixty (60) feet high or less shall be of at least V Class construction, provided, that if the height does not exceed two (2) stories or thirty (30) feet, VI Class construction may be used, if plastered on metal or wire lath.

Sec. 878. FIRE DOORS—

In all cases where fireproof construction is not used for the whole of such connected buildings, there shall be at each connecting opening double fireproof doors between such assembly halls and theaters and the building connected therewith. See part IV of this Code.

Sec. 879. HEIGHT OF FLOORS—

The following limitations of floor levels in theaters shall be observed in all cases of new construction or alterations of existing buildings.

The floor level of the auditorium of theaters shall be maintained within the limits of the first story thereof, and where such floors are banked, the floor of the lowest bank shall not be above the sidewalk level. If the floor of the first story is level it shall not be higher than four (4) feet above the sidewalk level, but in no case shall the floor at the main entrance be more than two (2) feet above the building grade level.

Sec. 880. EXCEPTIONS—

Where an assembly hall or theater of less seating capacity than five hundred (500) persons is located in a building of the I, II or III Class construction and is provided with two (2) flights of stairs each five (5) feet wide in the clear, from the floor on which it shall be located to the ground, the provisions of the preceding section and of Sec. 871 shall not apply thereto.

Sec. 881. COURTS—

Every assembly hall and theater shall, for service in case of emergency, be provided with an open court or courtway on the side not bordering on the street, where said building is located on a corner, and on both sides of said building where there is but one (1) frontage on the street. The width of such open court or courts shall not be less than eight (8) feet where the seating capacity is not over one thousand (1,000)

people; above one thousand (1,000) and not more than fifteen hundred (1,500) people, nine (9) feet in width, and above fifteen hundred (1,500) people, ten (10) feet in width, to which one (1) foot shall be added for every five hundred (500) or part thereof in excess of two thousand (2,000) people.

Said open courts shall begin on a line with or near the proscenium wall and shall extend the length of the auditorium proper, to or near the wall separating the same from the entrance lobby or vestibule.

Sec. 882. PASSAGEWAY—

If such court required in the preceding section be an interior court, a separate distinct passageway or corridor shall continue to the street from each open court through such superstructure as may be built on the street side of the auditorium, with continuous walls of brick or other fireproof materials on each side of the entire length of said passageway or corridor, and the ceilings and floors thereof shall be fireproof. Said corridors shall not be reduced in width to more than three (3) feet less than the width of the open court or courts, and there shall be no projection in the same; the outer openings shall be provided with doors or gates opening toward the street.

The said open courts, passageways or corridors shall not be used for storage or any purpose whatsoever except for exit and entrance from and to the auditorium and stage.

Sec. 883. GRADIENTS—

(a) The level of said corridors at the street entrance of the same shall not be more than six (6) inches above the level of the sidewalk at such entrance. To overcome any difference of level in and between courts, corridors, lobbies, passages, auditorium and aisles on the ground floor, gradients shall be employed of not over one (1) foot in twelve (12) feet with no perpendicular rises; within the auditorium no steeper gradient

than two (2) in ten (10) rising toward the exits shall be employed.

(b) Floors at all exits shall be so designed as to be level and flush with adjacent floors and shall extend for an unbroken width of not less than four (4) feet in front of each exit, and shall be two (2) feet wider than such exit.

Sec. 884. AUDITORIUM EXITS TO SIDE COURTS AND STREETS—

From the auditorium opening into the said courts or side street, there shall be not less than two (2) exits on each side, in each tier, from and including the parquet, and each and every gallery. One shall be located near the lowermost and the other near the highest level of each such tier.

Each exit shall be at least five (5) feet in width in the clear, and provided with doors of iron frames filled with wired glass or wood, and if of wood the doors shall be covered with metal. Said doors shall open outward, be hung from the inside corner of the jambs, and so constructed as not to project, when opened, beyond the outside face of wall and outer shutters shall not be permitted. See "Fire Doors," Part IV of this Code. All of said doors, and all other exit doors prescribed in this Title, shall open outwardly and be kept unlocked during performances.

In addition to the above, there shall be one (1) emergency exit of not less than three (3) feet width behind the boxes on the ground floor opening directly into each of the aforesaid courts or streets.

Sec. 885. FIRE ESCAPES OR EMERGENCY STAIRS—

There shall be balconies not less than four (4) feet in width in the said open court or courts at each level or tier above the parquet, on each side of the auditorium, of sufficient length to embrace the two (2) exits, and from said balconies there shall be stairways extending to the ground

level, with a rise of not over eight (8) inches to a step, and not less than nine (9) inch tread. The stairway from the upper balcony to the next below shall not be less than thirty (30) inches in width in the clear, and from the first balcony to the ground not less than three (3) feet in the clear where the seating capacity of the auditorium is one thousand (1,000) people or less; three (3) feet six (6) inches in the clear, where above one thousand (1,000) and not more than fifteen hundred (1,500) people; and four (4) feet in the clear when above fifteen hundred (1,500) and not more than twenty-five hundred (2,500) people; and not less than four (4) feet six (6) inches in the clear where above twenty-five (2,500) people. The stairway from the upper balcony to the next below shall increase proportionately, but no stairs from balcony to balcony shall be run next to the wall in conflict with the provisions of Part IV of this Code.

Sec. 886. EMERGENCY EXITS ON DIFFERENT LEVELS—

If the emergency exits and balconies as above prescribed are not of the same height above the court or street grade, each shall be provided with a separate balcony extending at least nine (9) inches beyond the sides of the exit opening and each of said balconies shall be provided with stairways extending to the ground level, as prescribed in Sec. 885, except that the widths of each stairway may be twenty-four (24), twenty-eight (28), thirty-two (32), thirty-six (36) and forty (40) inches in the clear in lieu of the dimensions fixed for similar service in the aforesaid section.

Sec. 887. EMERGENCY STAIRS ON SIDE STREETS—

Where one side of the building borders on a public highway there shall be stairways and balconies of like capacity and kind as heretofore mentioned, and the building set back or recessed far enough to admit of such stairways without

using any part of the public street, alley or courtway; if situated so the building has three (3) street fronts, exits must be made from the three (3) street fronts, and constructed with recesses as above described.

Nothing in this Title shall prohibit the building of such emergency exits and stairways inside the walls of the building, provided they are surrounded by a fireproof partition not less than four (4) inches thick separating the exits and stairways from the audience room or auditorium, and otherwise enclosed as an outside stair as prescribed in Sec. 651.

Sec. 888. CONSTRUCTION OF EMERGENCY STAIRS—

All the above mentioned balconies and stairways shall be constructed of iron throughout including the floors, and be of ample strength to sustain the load to be carried by them similar to those required under Part IV of this Code, and they shall be kept clear and free from snow and ice and all other obstructions.

Wherever any such emergency stairway passes over an exit door or window or other opening, said stairway shall be completely enclosed on the soffit for a space of five (5) feet greater in width than said opening, by iron, steel or other incombustible material.

Sec. 889. STORES IN FRONT OF AUDITORIUM—

Nothing herein contained shall prevent the use of the front portion of any assembly hall or theater building, for the purposes of offices or stores, provided that said offices or stores are not over thirty (30) feet in depth from the front building line and that said offices or stores are separated from the auditorium, galleries and exits as prescribed in Secs. 878 and 882.

Sec. 890. WORKSHOP, STORAGE AND PROPERTY ROOMS—

No workshop, storage or general property room shall be

allowed above the auditorium or stage, or under the same, or in any of the fly galleries.

All of said rooms or shops may be located in the rear or at the side of the stage, but in such cases they shall be separated from the stage by a fireproof wall, and the opening leading into said portions shall have fireproof doors on each side of the wall as prescribed for fire doors in Part IV of this Code.

Sec. 891. THEATERS PROHIBITED FOR CERTAIN USES—

No portion of any building hereafter erected or altered, used or intended to be used for theatrical or other purposes as herein specified shall be occupied or used as a hotel, boarding or lodging house, factory or workshop or for storage purposes, except as may be provided for in this Title. Said restrictions relates not only to that portion of the building which contains the stage, but applies to the entire structure in conjunction therewith.

No store or room contained in the building or the offices, stores or apartments adjoining as aforesaid, shall be let or used for carrying on any business dealing in articles designed as specially hazardous in the classification of Fire Underwriters.

No lodging accommodations shall be allowed in any part of the building communicating with the auditorium or stage.

Sec. 892. INTERIOR WALLS FIREPROOFED—

Interior walls of fireproof materials shall separate the auditorium from the entrance vestibule, and from any room or rooms over the same, also from any lobbies, corridors, refreshment or other room.

Sec. 893. INCLOSURE OF STAIRS—

All stairways for the use of the audience, other than those

leading from the first gallery, shall be enclosed with walls of brick, or fireproof materials, in the stories through which they pass, and the openings from said stairways to each tier shall be the full width of said stairway.

No door shall open immediately upon a flight of stairs, but a landing at least two (2) feet wider than the width of the door opening shall be provided between such stairs and such door. See also Sec. 635.

Sec. 894. PROSCENIUM WALL—

The stage shall be separated from the auditorium by a brick wall and not less than two (2) brick thick, or its equivalent (see Tables D and E, Title VIII), the entire width of the building and topped out at least four (4) feet, and in non-fireproof buildings six (6) feet, above the roof over the auditorium. There shall be no openings in this wall except the curtain opening, and not more than two (2) others to be located below the stage. These latter openings shall not exceed twenty-one (21) superficial feet each, with tinned wood and self-closing doors securely hung to rebates in the brickwork. See also Part IV of this Code. The wall over the curtain opening shall be carried by a fireproof iron girder with a relieving arch above or by a brick arch of sufficient capacity and abutment or security on each side of the opening, to insure stability against the thrust of the arch.

Sec. 895. PROSCENIUM FRAME—

The moulded frame around the proscenium opening shall be formed entirely of fireproof materials; if metal be used the metal shall be filled in solid with non-combustible material and securely anchored to the wall with iron.

Sec. 896. FIREPROOF CURTAIN—

The proscenium opening shall be provided with a metal fireproofed curtain, or a curtain of asbestos or other fireproof material, sliding at each end in grooves, securely fastened to

the brick wall and extending into such grooves to a depth of not less than six (6) inches on each side of the opening, or such asbestos or fireproof curtain may be provided with steel cable guides not less than one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of an inch in diameter, provided, that such curtain laps over the stage opening at the sides and top not less than twelve (12) inches and that attached to said curtain at the top and bottom for the full width thereof shall be wrought iron or steel pipe not less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches internal diameter.

Said fireproof curtain shall be raised and lowered between each act or intermission and at the close of each performance, and remain closed until the beginning of the next performance, except during rehearsals and be placed at least three (3) feet distant from the footlights at the nearest point, if gas is used.

Act drop curtains shall also be of fireproof material or material fireproofed.

Sec. 897. VENTILATORS—

In all theatres, skylighted ventilators constructed of incombustible materials, having openings equal in area to one-tenth (1-10) the area of the stage floor, having the whole top so constructed and counter-balanced to open automatically, operated by cords or wires from at least two (2) points near the exits on opposite sides of the stage, and having an arrangement of combustible cords or fusible connections to open the ventilating valves automatically by the action of fire on the stage, shall be placed near the center and above the highest part of the stage.

Skylight covering of ventilators shall have sheet metal frames set with double thick glass, each pane thereof measuring not less than three hundred (300) square inches, and immediately underneath such glass there shall be a wired netting. Wired glass shall not be used as a substitute for such netting.

Sec. 898. CONSTRUCTION OF STAGE FLOOR—

The part of the stage floor, usually equal to the width of the proscenium opening, used in working scenery, traps, or other mechanical apparatus, may be of wood, provided that the joists and flooring on the under side of such part in contour development shall be covered with tin or sheet metal, and that no flooring used thereon shall be less than one and one-quarter ($1\frac{1}{4}$) inches in thickness.

Sec. 899. FLY GALLERIES—

The fly galleries entire, shall be constructed of iron or steel beams filled with fireproof materials, and no wood boards or sleepers shall be used as covering over beams, but said floors shall be entirely fireproof.

Sec. 900. RIGGING LOFT—

The rigging loft shall be fireproof, except the floor covering of the same, and the gridiron shall be of either wrought iron or steel construction.

Sec. 901. STAGE SCENERY—

All permanent stage scenery, curtains and decorations made of combustible material belonging to the building and all the woodwork on or about the stage shall be painted or saturated with some non-combustible material or otherwise rendered safe against fire and the finishing coats of paint applied to all woodwork throughout the entire building shall be of such kind as will resist fire.

Sec. 902. ROOFS AND GALLERIES TO BE FIRE-PROOF—

The roof over the auditorium and the entire main floor of the auditorium and vestibule, also the entire roof of the front superstructure over the entrance lobby and corridors, and all galleries and supports for the same in the auditorium, shall consist of iron or steel and fireproof materials, not including the use of wood floor boards and the necessary sleepers to

which the same may be fastened as in II or III Class construction, but such sleepers shall not mean timbers of support.

Sec. 903. GALLERY FRONTS—

The fronts of each gallery shall be formed of fireproof materials, except capping, which may be of wood.

**Sec. 904. CEILING OF GALLERIES AND
AUDITORIUM—**

The ceiling under each gallery shall be entirely formed of fireproof materials. The ceiling of the auditorium shall be formed of fireproof materials. All lathing, whenever used, shall be of wire or fireproof material.

Sec. 905. PARTITIONS AND FURRING—

The partitions in that portion of the building which contains the auditorium and the entrance and vestibule and every room and passage devoted to the use of the audience shall be constructed of fireproof materials, including the furring of outside or other walls. None of the walls or ceilings shall be covered with wood sheathing, canvas or any combustible material. But this shall not exclude the use of wood wainscoting to a height not to exceed six (6) feet, which shall be filled in solid between the wainscoting and the wall with fireproof materials. Nor shall canvas or other stuff be used for decorations, when the said materials are glued to the walls or ceiling.

Sec. 906. DRESSING ROOM PARTITIONS—

The walls separating the employe or dressing rooms from the stage and the partitions dividing the dressing rooms, together with the partitions of every passageway from the same to the stage and all other partitions on or about the stage, inclusive of the stairways, shall be constructed of fireproof material. All doors in any of said partitions shall be constructed of iron or wood as heretofore described. All

shelving and cupboards in each and every dressing room, property room, or other storage room, shall be constructed of metal, slate or some fireproof material.

Sec. 907. DRESSING ROOM EXITS—

All employe or dressing rooms shall have two (2) independent exits to fire escapes in the open courts or leading directly to the streets. If windows are provided, the same shall not have fixed sashes, iron grills or bars. All dressing rooms shall be well ventilated. No dressing room shall be more than one (1) story below the street line, and if so located shall have windows and exits in the external walls opening into areas or courts leading direct to street lines.

Sec. 908. DISTANCE BETWEEN SEATS—

All seats in the auditorium, excepting those contained in boxes, shall be not less than thirty-two (32) inches from back to back, and twenty-two (22) inches in width on the main floor or twenty (20) inches by thirty (30) inches in any balcony or gallery, measured in a horizontal direction, and shall be firmly secured to the floor. No seat in the auditorium on the main floor shall have more than six (6) seats, in the first gallery or balcony, five (5) seats, and in the upper galleries, four (4) seats intervening between it and an aisle, leading direct without turn to an exit. In assembly halls the intervening number of seats as herein prescribed may be increased by one (1) if the seats are fixed, but shall be decreased by one (1) if the seats or chairs are movable, and in such cases the allotted floor space shall never be less than twenty (20) by thirty (30) inches per seat or chair.

Sec. 909. PLATFORMS TO RECEIVE SEATS IN GALLERIES—

All platforms in galleries formed to receive the seats shall

not be more than twenty-one (21) inches in height of riser, nor less than thirty (30) inches in width of platform.

Sec. 910. AUDITORIUM AISLES—

(a) **WIDTH OF.**—All Aisles on the respective floors in the auditorium, having seats on both sides of the same, shall not be less than three (3) feet wide where they begin and shall be increased in width towards the exits in the ratio of one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches to every five (5) running feet. Aisles having seats on one (1) side only shall not be less than two (2) feet wide at their beginning and increased in width the same as aisles having seats on both sides. There shall be aisles not less than three (3) feet wide next to the wall of all such auditoriums. Where the aisles are of uniform width throughout their width shall be the average width proportioned as above but no such aisle shall be less than three (3) feet six (6) inches wide.

(b) **STEPS IN.**—Steps shall not be permitted in aisles except as extending from bank to bank of seats, and wherever the rise from bank to bank is two (2) in ten (10) or less, the floor of the aisles shall be made as an inclined plane, and where steps are placed in outside aisles or corridors, they shall not be isolated, but shall be grouped together, and a light shall be placed and maintained so as to clearly light every place where there are steps in enclosing aisles or corridors.

Sec. 911. AISLES AND PASSAGE WAYS NOT TO BE BLOCKED—

All aisles and passage ways in assembly halls and theaters shall be kept free from camp stools, chairs, sofas, and other obstructions, and no person shall be allowed to stand in or occupy any of the aisles or passage ways, during any performance, service, exhibition, lecture, concert, ball or any public assemblage.

Sec. 912. CAPACITY OF THE FOYERS—

The aggregate capacity of the foyers, lobbies, corridors, passages and rooms for the uses of the audience, not including aisle space between seats, shall, on each floor or gallery, be sufficient to contain the entire number to be accommodated on said floor or gallery, in the ratio of one hundred and fifty (150) superficial feet of floor room for every one hundred (100) persons or part thereof, but no public main hall, corridor or lobby shall be less than six (6) feet wide in any of its parts. No foyer shall open to the auditorium except through the exits.

Sec. 913. EXITS—

Every theatre accommodating three hundred (300) or more persons, shall have at least two (2) exits; when accommodating five hundred (500) or more persons, at least three (3) exits or additional exit width, shall be provided. See Sec. 914. These exits not referring to or including the exits to the open court at the side of the theatre. See Sec. 884.

All exits, inclusive of the emergency exits, in assembly halls and theatres, shall be located directly and without turn in the rear of the rear bank of seats and opposite each aisle provided in each floor, balcony or gallery.

Sec. 914. EXIT DOORS—

(a) SIZE OF.—Doorways of exit or entrance for the general and regular use of the public shall not be less than five (5) feet in width, and for every additional one hundred (100) persons, or portion thereof, to be accommodated, in excess of five hundred (500), an additional twenty (20) inches of exit door width and a two (2) foot increase of width for corridors, lobbies or passageways shall be allowed. No single door shall be less than three (3) feet wide, but two (2) such doors may be used in lieu of each five (5) foot doorway pre-

scribed in this Title, but no single door or leaf of a double door shall exceed four (4) feet in width.

(b) STAGE DOORS.—There shall be no less than two (2) exit doors, each not less than three (3) feet in width, for the stage, located on opposite sides of the stage and opening directly upon a street, alley, court, courtway leading to a public thoroughfare. All doorways or openings in the rear or sides of the stage shall be vestibuled or otherwise protected in a manner so as to protect the curtain, scenery and auditorium against draughts of air.

(c) FALSE DOORS.—No mirrors shall be so arranged as to give the appearance of a doorway, exit, hallway or corridor, when no such doorway, exit, hallway or corridor is really in existence at said mirrors, nor shall there be any false doors or windows giving the appearance of an opening where none really exists.

Sec. 915. MAIN FLOOR AND FIRST GALLERY EXITS—

A common place of exit and entrance may serve for the main floor of the auditorium and the first gallery, provided its capacity be equal to the aggregate capacity of the outlets from the main floor and the said gallery; provided, that the lowermost run of any stairway leading from a gallery does not open directly at right angles with the central axis of a common exit unless there is a clear space or landing of at least one and one-quarter ($1\frac{1}{4}$) times the width of the stairs, between the foot of such stairs and such center line or nearest exit doorway.

Sec. 916. WIDTH OF PASSAGE LEADING TO STAIRWAYS—

(a) No passage leading to any stairway communicating with any entrance or exit shall be less than four (4) feet in width in any part thereof.

(b) All corridors, passageways, hallways and stairways,

leading from any balcony or gallery to any toilet room, retiring room, smoking room, check room or private office, shall permit of free passage, without returning, to an outer exit of the building. Said corridors, passageways, hallways and stairways shall be at least three (3) feet in width in every part between said balcony or gallery and said outer exit, and shall be unobstructed in every part except by doors, not less than three (3) feet in width in the clear, which shall swing outward and which shall be provided with no locks or catches of any kind whatever.

Sec. 917. MAIN STAIRWAYS—

The stairways in all assembly halls and theatres having a seating capacity of more than five hundred (500) shall be built entirely of incombustible material. (See Sec. 893.) The entrance and first gallery or main stairways shall be in width equivalent to ten (10) inches for every fifty (50) persons, or fractional part of fifty (50), of the seating capacity of such buildings, but no such stairway shall be less than five (5) feet in width in the clear, and there shall be at least two (2) such stairways leading to the first gallery. All stairs, unless otherwise prescribed in this Title, shall be constructed and proportioned as prescribed for stairs in Title XXI. No circular or winding stair or fire escape for the use of the public shall be permitted.

Sec. 918. GALLERY STAIRS—

Distinct and separate places of exit and entrance shall be provided for each gallery above the first, and where the seating capacity is more than one thousand (1,000) people, there shall be at least two (2) independent stairways, with direct exterior outlets provided for each gallery in the auditorium, where there are not more than two (2) galleries; and the same shall be located on opposite sides of said galleries.

Where there are more than two (2) galleries, one (1) or

more additional stairways shall be provided, the outlets from which shall connect directly with the principal exit or other exterior outlets.

Where the seating capacity is for one thousand (1,000) people or less only two (2) direct lines of stairs shall be required, located on opposite sides of the galleries, and in both cases shall extend from the sidewalk level to the upper gallery, with outlets from each gallery to each of said stairways.

All gallery stairways shall start with a width of not less than four (4) feet at the uppermost gallery and increase nine (9) inches in width instead of ten (10) inches as prescribed in Sec. 917. Stairs from balconies and galleries shall not communicate with the basement or cellar.

Sec. 919. OPEN STAIRWAYS—

Stairs leading to any gallery shall not be left open on both sides. Any such stairs open on one side shall be constructed as herein provided for similar stairs leading from the entrance hall to the main floor of the auditorium. See Sec. 917.

Sec. 920. STAGE STAIRWAYS—

At least two (2) independent stairways, with direct exterior outlets, shall be provided for the service of the stage, and shall be located on opposite sides of the same.

There shall be iron stairways from the gridiron and from the fly gallery above the stage to a scuttle hole in the roof of the building, leading to a fire escape or to some fire-proof passageway or exit.

All stairs on the stage side of the proscenium wall shall not be less than two (2) feet six (6) inches wide.

Sec. 921. STAIR LANDINGS—

No stairs in an assembly room or theatre shall have more

than an eleven (11) foot run without a level landing. The outer line of landings shall be curved to a radius of at least two (2) feet to avoid square angles.

Sec. 922. STAIR HAND RAIL—

All enclosed stairways shall have, on both sides, strong hand rails, firmly secured to the wall, about three (3) inches distant therefrom and about three (3) feet high above the stairs.

All stairways eight (8) feet and over in width shall be provided with a central rail of metal or hard wood, not less than two (2) inches in diameter, placed at a height of about three (3) feet above the center of the treads, supported on wrought metal or brass standards of sufficient strength securely bolted to the treads or risers of the stairs, or both, and at the head of each flight of stairs, and on each side of the landing, the post or standard shall be at least six (6) feet in height, and the rail shall be secured to such post.

Sec. 923. STEAM BOILER—

No steam boiler or furnace which may be required for heating or other purposes shall be located under the auditorium or stage nor any passage or stairway or exit of the by walls of masonry on both sides, and the ceiling of such space shall be constructed of fireproof materials. All doorways in said walls shall have fireproof doors.

Sec. 924. HEATING—

No floor register for heating shall be permitted in aisles or passageways. No coil or radiator shall be placed in any aisle or passageway used as exit; but said coils and radiators shall be placed in recesses formed in the wall or partition to receive same.

All supply, return or exhaust pipes shall be properly incased and protected where passing through floors or near woodwork. All ducts and shafts used for conducting heated

air from the main chandelier, or from any other light or lights, shall be constructed of metal and made double with an air space between them. See Title XX.

Sec. 925. STAND PIPES—

Stand pipes four (4) inches in diameter shall be provided with hose attachments on every floor and gallery, as follows, namely: One (1) on each side of the auditorium in each tier; also on each side of the stage on each tier, and at least one (1) in the property room, and one (1) in the carpenter shop, if the same be contiguous to the building. All stand pipes shall be kept clear from obstruction. Said stand pipes shall be separate and distinct, receiving their supply of water direct from the street main, one (1) for the auditorium and one (1) for the stage, and shall be fitted with regulation couplings of the fire department, and be ready for immediate use at all times during a performance in said building. When the pressure of the street water service is not sufficient to provide an efficient working pressure at the hose nozzle or sprinkler outlets, then the stand pipes shall be kept filled with water by means of an automatic pump or pumps of sufficient capacity to supply all the fire lines connected therewith. See Part IV of this Code.

Sec. 926. SPRINKLERS—

(a) **WATER CURTAIN.**—There shall be placed over the curtain opening the full width a two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) inch perforated pipe, supplied at each end by a two (2) inch rising main, inter-connected at the bottom to a three (3) inch fire line leading directly to the street, with valves controlled from stage as near the exits as possible, to form when in service a water curtain or automatic sprinkler.

(b) **AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.**—In lieu of the water curtain prescribed in (a), automatic sprinklers shall be

placed in the ceiling or below the roof of the stage at such intervals as will protect every square foot of stage surface when said sprinklers are in operation. In all non-fireproof theatres, or in fireproof theatres when the rules of the Fire Department direct, automatic sprinklers shall also be placed under the stage when practicable, and in the dressing rooms, carpenter shop and paint, store and property rooms.

The aforesaid automatic sprinkler system with or without fusible plugs shall be independent of and in no manner connected with the stand pipes prescribed in Sec. 925, but shall be supplied with water from a tank on the roof over the stage. In lieu of such tanks, pumps may be provided as prescribed in Sec. 925. See also Part IV of this Code.

Sec. 927. FIRE HOSE—

A proper and sufficient quantity of two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) inch hose, fitted with the regulation couplings of the fire department, and with nozzles attached thereto, and with hose spanners at each outlet, shall always be kept attached to each hose attachment.

Sec. 928. PORTABLE EXTINGUISHERS—

There shall also be provided hand pumps, or other portable fire extinguishing apparatus, and at least four (4) axes, and two (2) twenty-five (25) foot hooks, two (2) fifteen (15) foot hooks and two (2) ten (10) foot hooks, on each tier or floor of the stage.

Sec. 929. CASKS OF WATER—

There shall be kept ready for immediate use on the stage at least four (4) casks full of water, and two (2) buckets to each cask. Such casks and buckets shall be painted red.

Sec. 930. LIGHTING—

Every portion of the building devoted to the uses or accommodations of the public, also all outlets leading to the streets, including the open court and corridors, shall be well

and properly lighted during every performance, and the same shall be lighted until the entire audience has left the premises. All gas or electric lights in the halls, lobby or other parts of said buildings used by the audience, except the auditorium, must be controlled by a separate cut-off, located in the lobby, and controlled only in that particular place.

Sec. 931. GAS MAINS—

The gas mains supplying the building shall have independent connections for the auditorium and the stage, and provisions shall be made for shutting off the gas from the outside of the building.

Sec. 932. METHOD OF LIGHTING GAS—

When interior gas lights are not lighted by electricity, other suitable appliances, approved by the Chief of the Fire Department, shall be provided.

Sec. 933. PROTECTING LIGHTS—

All suspended or bracket lights surrounded by glass, in the auditorium or any part of the building devoted to the use of the public, shall be provided with proper wire netting underneath.

No gas or electric light shall be inserted in the walls, woodwork, ceilings or any part of the building unless protected by fireproof materials. All lights in passages and corridors in said building, and whenever deemed necessary by the Inspector or Chief of Fire Department, shall be protected by proper wire net works.

Sec. 934. FOOT LIGHTS AND STAGE LIGHTS—

All foot lights, except electric lights, in addition to the wire net work, shall be protected by a strong wire guard and chain placed not less than two (2) feet distant from said foot lights, and the trough within which said lights are placed shall be formed of and surrounded by fireproof materials. All

border lights shall be constructed according to the best known methods and subjected to the approval of the Inspector and Chief of Fire Department, and shall be suspended for ten (10) feet by wire rope. All ducts or shafts used for conducting heated air from the main chandelier, or from any other light or lights, shall be constructed of metal and made double, with an air space between.

All stage lights, except electric lights, shall have strong metal wire guards or screens, not less than ten (10) inches in diameter, so constructed that any material in contact therewith shall be out of reach of the flames of said stage lights, and the said guards shall be soldered to the fixture in all cases.

Sec. 935. ELECTRIC LIGHT—

Assembly halls and theatres lighted by electric light only shall have at least three (3) separate and distinct circuits: (a) for the stage, (b) and (c) for the auditorium, corridors and exits. The circuits referred to in (b) and (c) shall be so arranged that half of the lights in each division of the auditorium and half of those in each corridor and exit shall be on (b) and the other half on (c) circuit. When the current is supplied by a public lighting company these circuits shall be taken separately from the street mains.

Under all circumstances complete metallic circuits must be employed. Gas and water pipes shall never form a part of any circuit. The number of lamps shall be so subdivided that no sub-circuit shall carry any more than sixty (60) amperes, and each sub-circuit shall start from a distributing board.

Sec. 936. PROGRAMMES—

It shall be the duty of the owner, lessee or manager of every theatre or assembly hall, during the performance of which programmes are issued, to cause a diagram or plan of

each tier, gallery or floor, showing the exits of such building, each occupying a space not less than sixteen (16) square inches, to be printed in black lines on such programmes, together with the capacity of such theatre or hall, as governed by the size of exits and passageways, and no greater number shall be allowed to enter.

Sec. 937. EXIT SIGNS AND RED LIGHTS—

Each and every exit of an assembly hall, theatre or other public place of amusement which can be used in case of fire, shall be designated by the word "Exit" in letters of such size that they can be read from the opposite side of the auditorium or gallery, and so situated immediately over or on the exits that they can be readily seen from any or all parts of said auditorium or gallery. A red light shall be placed over each of said signs and kept burning during the time of the entertainment or performance, and no other fixed red lights will be permitted in the auditorium, and the fact that such red lights indicate an exit to be used in case of fire shall be conspicuously printed on the programme used in the theatre or other public place of amusement at each entertainment.

Sec. 938. CONTROLLED BY THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—

The stand pipes, gas pipes, electric wires, hose, footlights and all apparatus for the extinguishing of fire or guarding against the same, as in this Code specified, shall be in charge of and under the control of the fire department; and the chief of said department, in connection with the Inspector of Buildings, is hereby directed to see that the arrangements in respect thereto are carried out and enforced.

Sec. 939. EXITS TO OPEN OUTWARDLY—

In all assembly halls and theatres, now or hereafter erected, all exit doors shall open outwardly, but so as not to block or in any manner interfere with the use of any balcony,

platform, stair landing, passageway, fire escape or other exit. And all such exit doors shall, during a performance, be kept unlocked or open.

Sec. 940. MINOR THEATRES—

Minor Theatres, as prescribed in Sec. 873, shall be regulated as follows:

(a) **STAGE AREAS.**—The area of the stage back of the proscenium wall shall never exceed twenty (20) per cent of the main floor of the auditorium, and there shall be no trap door or movable floor in same.

(b) **PROSCENIUM WALLS.**—When the seating capacity is greater than five hundred (500) persons, allowing a space of twenty (20) by thirty (30) inches for each person, said wall shall be of brick proportioned in thickness according to its height as prescribed in Titles VIII and IX, and shall extend upward at least four (4) feet above the roof. When the seating capacity is less than five hundred (500) persons, fireproof or solid incombustible partitions not less than four (4) inches thick may be used.

(c) **DEPTH OF STAGE.**—The depth of the stage shall not exceed twenty (20) per cent of the longest dimension of the main floor, nor shall such stage contain more than three (3) entrances between the proscenium wall and the back wall curtain.

(d) **CURTAIN.**—When the seating capacity is greater than seven hundred and fifty (750) persons, as prescribed in (b), the curtain shall be of asbestos and be hung, constructed and operated as prescribed in Sec. 896.

(e) **SCENERY.**—All scenery, borders and wings shall be permanent, and no transient scenery shall be permitted. The wings or set pieces shall be flippered or pivoted wings not exceeding twelve (12) feet in height or seven (7) feet in

width, and all such scenery, borders, wings and curtains shall be painted as prescribed in Sec. 901.

(f) VENTILATORS.—The area of the stage ventilators prescribed in Sec. 897 may be reduced to one-twentieth (1-20) of the area of the stage, or in lieu thereof a flue pipe or flue pipes of metal construction or of other non-combustible material, extending not less than fifteen (15) feet above the highest part of the roof over the stage of said building, shall be over the stage, and said flue or flues shall have an area of at least one-twentieth (1-20) of the total area of the stage. All such flues or vents shall be provided with dampers which shall be made of metal having two (2) per cent of its area perforated, and shall be opened and controlled as prescribed for skylight ventilators in the aforesaid section.

(g) STAND PIPE.—All minor theatres having a seating capacity greater than two hundred and fifty (250), but less than seven hundred and fifty (750) persons, shall have at least one line of stand pipe on the stage and one in the auditorium, but all such theatres which have a seating capacity greater than seven hundred and fifty (750) persons shall have two lines of stand pipes as prescribed in Sec. 925, except that the diameter of such stand pipes may be reduced to three (3) inches.

(h) FIRE HOSE.—The stand pipes shall be equipped with standard valves, outlets and reducers fitted with one and one-half (1½) inch hose, as prescribed in Title IV, Part IV of this Code.

Sec. 941. SUMMER THEATRES—

Summer theatres, if built in the "Urban" district, located thirty (30) feet distant from any other building or structure, or adjoining lot lines, and at least two hundred (200) feet outside the fire limits, of no greater seating capacity than seven hundred and fifty (750) persons, and not more than

one (1) story high, without balconies or galleries, may be constructed as follows:

The auditorium, without a cellar or basement, with open sides or double the number of exits as hereinbefore provided, opening directly into the surrounding courts or gardens at the grade level, and the adjoining dressing rooms, may be of VII Class construction, but the stage shall be enclosed in brick walls not less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) brick thick on all sides and be built of V or VI Class, or better, construction, provided that the openings leading to the dressing rooms shall be provided with fire doors.

Otherwise, all protective features and arrangements shall comply with all previous sections of this Title, except that in all summer theatres without balconies or galleries the curtain need not be made of asbestos, but all scenery and the curtain shall be painted as prescribed in Sec. 901.

Sec. 942. VENTILATION OF THEATRES—

Every assembly hall and theatre shall be properly and efficiently ventilated as prescribed in Sec. 783.

TITLE XXXVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sec. 943. INFLAMMABLES—

Buildings hereafter erected, designed or used for the storage or sale of petroleum, benzine, camphene, spirit gas, burning fluid or spirits of turpentine, exceeding in quantity five (5) barrels of fifty (50) gallons each, or in which compounding or refining of petroleum or inflammables of like nature is done, shall be located at least one hundred (100) feet from any other building and shall be constructed as follows:

The walls shall not be less than two (2) brick thick nor more than sixteen (16) feet high; the floors shall be made of fireproof paving or concrete upon the ground, which shall be at least five (5) feet below the street grade; the roof shall be of metal or other fireproof material and have fire walls extending eighteen (18) inches high all around, no less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) brick thick, and have copings of incombustible material. All doors and windows shall be provided with fireproof shutters; metal covered scuttles or automatic ventilating skylights may be used in lieu of windows.

Sec. 944. DRY CLEANING WORKS—

(a) STORAGE.—All dry cleaning works hereafter erected and all buildings hereafter converted to such use in which gasoline, benzine or other inflammable fluids are used for cleaning purposes, shall have metal storage tanks placed in underground water-tight brick pits; said pits shall be at least four (4) feet larger in diameter and extend at least three (3) feet above the top of the tanks (see also Secs. 946 to 951 inclusive) and, except as modified in (b) shall be located the following distances from any building or lot line.

If the capacity of the tank or tanks is two hundred and fifty (250) gallons or less, twenty-five (25) feet; if greater than two hundred and fifty (250) and not more than one thousand (1,000) gallons, fifty (50) feet; if greater than one thousand (1,000) and not more than fifteen hundred (1,500) gallons, seventy-five (75) feet; if greater than fifteen hundred (1,500) gallons, one hundred (100) feet. If the capacity of each individual storage tank does not exceed two hundred and fifty (250) gallon, and their enclosing pits are at least six (6) feet distant from each other, the above distances may be reduced by one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$), provided that no such tank shall be located at a less distance than twenty-five (25) feet from any other building.

(b) THE WASHING AND DRYING ROOMS.—The washing, assorting, preparation, still and drying rooms may be contained in one building, provided the same is not over one (1) story in height and is constructed as hereinafter prescribed. Such buildings shall be located the same distance from any other building as prescribed for tanks in (a), and shall never be nearer than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) the given distances to the storage tanks, provided that dry cleaning establishments consisting of one or more buildings, in each of which buildings not more than two hundred and fifty (250) gallons of gasoline, benzine or other inflammable fluids are used, may be located within twelve (12) feet of each other and not less than twelve (12) feet from a building containing the common assorting, preparation and drying rooms.

(c) CONSTRUCTION OF WASHING AND DRYING ROOMS.—All buildings containing washing, still and drying rooms in which inflammable fluids are used shall be constructed as prescribed in Sec. 943, except that the exterior and all bearing walls shall not be less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) brick thick, and inner partition or non-bearing division walls one (1) brick thick, and the story height not less than eleven (11) feet in the clear. The floor level shall be at least six (6) inches below the outer grade. The interior of the building shall be divided into compartments separated by brick walls. The assorting, preparation and drying rooms shall be vestibuled from each other and from the still, machine and hand washing rooms and other rooms where inflammable fluids are used in the process of cleaning.

(d) WASHING ROOM.—Rooms containing washing machines or stills or cans or tubs for hand washing shall be divided into compartments by brick walls which shall be carried above the roof, be properly coped as prescribed in Sec. 943, and each of said compartments shall be proportioned for

the use of not more than one hundred (100) gallons of inflammable fluid at any one time in any machine or machines, stills, cans or tubs placed therein. The interior of each such compartment shall be provided on at least three (3) sides with a trench constructed next to the walls, and not more than eighteen (18) inches therefrom, which trench shall be at least one (1) foot deep and of sufficient width to contain at least twice the number of gallons of fluid used therein, but no such trench shall drain into any other compartment.

No compartments containing washing machines or stills shall open into each other, but each shall be provided with a door opening to the outer air or a common vestibule, or such door may open into the hand washing room, provided that such room is vestibuled from all other compartments in such building, as prescribed in sub-section (c).

(e) LIGHTING.—No artificial light, except incandescent electric, shall be used in such compartments. Automatic ventilated metal skylights, as prescribed in Sec. 897, Title XXXVII, shall be used to light every room or compartment in such building, but the preparation or hand washing rooms where persons are employed shall have additional windows provided with fire shutters, but any windows placed in the still, machine washing and drying rooms shall be of wired glass in fixed metal sash and frames. All doors throughout said building shall be standard self-closing automatic fire doors. See part IV of this Code.

(f) VENTILATION.—Each room or compartment shall be provided with a separate and efficient system of ventilation either by natural or artificial means, so designed that in the event of fire each room or compartment or vestibule will be completely shut off from any other room or compartment except through fire doors.

For other drying rooms and for boilers, see Title XX.

**Sec. 945. GASOLINE AND KEROSENE OIL ENGINES
FOR POWER—**

Gasoline and kerosene oil engines for power shall rest on solid brick and stone foundations built on the ground. No such engine shall be located above the ground floor of any building.

**Sec. 946. GASOLINE OR KEROSENE OIL STORAGE
TANKS—**

All tanks for the storage of gasoline or kerosene oil for power engines or automobile feeds in garages or factories shall not contain more than two hundred and fifty (250) gallons and be located underground at a safe distance from any building (not nearer than six (6) feet, if such building is of brick, and sixteen (16) feet if of frame construction); the top of such tank shall be below the level of the base of the engine or pump and not less than three (3) feet underground, and be solidly enclosed with earth; the location of such tanks enclosed in vaults shall be subject to such of the regulations herein relating to vaults as are not inconsistent herewith; provided that such vaults shall be unattached, well ventilated through separate flues or pipes, and have iron man-holes and covers for clearance of tanks. See Sec. 944 (a).

When tanks of a larger storage capacity than two hundred and fifty (250) gallons are used, their location in reference to each other and any building or lot line shall be regulated as prescribed in sub-sections (a) and (b) of Sec. 944.

No such storage tank shall be located under any public sidewalk, street, alley, courtway or lawn.

Sec. 947. GASOLINE AND OIL SUPPLY PIPES—

All pipes leading from said storage tanks shall be coupled together at every joint with air-tight couplings, metal to metal. Supply pipes shall incline toward storage tanks. The filling of storage tanks with gasoline and kerosene oil shall be done

by daylight only by competent persons, and no artificial light shall be used about the place of filling, and all pipe attachments between wagons for hauling gasoline and kerosene oil, or tanks therefor, shall be fitted with tight screw connections; vent pipes with screw caps must be attached to such tanks; vent pipes shall be open during the process of filling.

Sec. 948. VALVES—

Valves in supply pipes to engines between the engine and tank and near such tank, shall be provided; valves in supply pipes shall be closed when filling the tank and when engine is shut down for the night.

Sec. 949. PUMPS—

Gasoline and kerosene oil shall be supplied to engines and automobile tanks by approved pumps provided with cut-off valves, overflow and by-pass so arranged that all gasoline and kerosene oil shall drain back to the storage tank so as to leave the building entirely free from gasoline or kerosene oil when the engine is not in operation. All cut-off valves for this purpose shall be outside of the building.

Sec. 950. PERMITS AND INSPECTION—

No change shall be made in the arrangement or construction of engines operated by gasoline or kerosene oil without notice to and approval by the Inspector. Notice of intention to introduce gasoline or kerosene oil engines into buildings shall be given to the Inspector, who will make, or cause to be made, an inspection of the proposed location, and if satisfactory and in accordance with the foregoing, will issue a permit therefor. The dimensions of storage tanks for gasoline and kerosene oil or rooms in which such articles are worked or stored, shall be determined by the Inspector in accordance with the provisions of this Code when not otherwise provided for in the ordinances of the city relating to explosives.

Sec. 951. ENGINE AND FEED ENCLOSURES—

All rooms enclosing automobile feeds in garages and workshops and engines operated by gasoline or kerosene oil, or any other inflammable fluid, shall be constructed of brick, stone, iron or other incombustible material, and the ceilings, doors and shutters thereof shall be covered with metal. The floors of all such rooms, and all rooms in which automobiles containing live tanks of inflammable fluids, are housed or sheltered, shall be provided with water tight concrete floors scuppered to a depth of at least six (6) inches.

Sec. 952. AUTOMOBILE GARAGES AND SHELTERS—

(a) PRIVATE GARAGES AND SHELTERS.—For the purposes of this Code all automobile garages or shelters devoted exclusively to the private uses of any owner or his family shall be deemed stables or barns, and if not in conflict with any other city ordinance or the further provisions of this Title, shall be regulated as prescribed in Title XXXIII, provided that not more than two (2) automobiles containing live tanks of gasoline or other inflammable fluid shall be housed or sheltered in any barn of the VII Class; nor more than six (6) in any barn of the VI Class or open shelter shed of the VII Class; and all barns sheltering more than six (6), but not more than ten (10) such automobiles, shall be of at least V Class construction.

If such barn is more than one (1) story high, the portion used for the shelter of such automobile shall not be less than eleven (11) feet high in the clear, well ventilated, and shall be separated from all other portions or rooms by brick walls not less than one (1) brick thick, with all openings therein provided with fire doors or shutters.

(b) PUBLIC GARAGES.—All garages or barns accommodating more than ten (10) automobiles with live tanks of gasoline or other inflammable fluid, used either for private or

public livery or temporary shelter purposes, shall be deemed public garages, subject to the following regulations:

(c) CONSTRUCTION.—No building hereafter erected shall be used as a public garage nor shall any existing building be converted to such use unless the same is of at least V Class construction if the number of automobiles sheltered does not exceed one hundred (100), and of at least IV Class construction if such number exceeds one hundred (100). The portion of such building sheltering the automobiles or containing the feed room shall not be less than fourteen (14) feet high in the clear, and, when located in the "Inner" fire district, the floor and ceilings of the story so sheltering over one hundred (100) such automobiles, shall be of I, II or III Class construction.

(d) FIRE WALLS IN.—If a public garage is more than one (1) story high the portion housing or sheltering such automobiles shall be well ventilated and be separated from all feed, work, repair or storage rooms and all stair and elevator enclosures by brick fire walls not less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) brick thick; fire doors and shutters shall be provided for all inside and outside wall openings in such buildings as prescribed in Title III, Part IV of this Code.

(e) LOCATION OF.—The location of all public garages shall be regulated as prescribed in Sec. 953. No room sheltering any gasoline automobile as herein prescribed, in any private or public garage, shall be located above or below the floor nearest the grade, provided that such floor is not more than five (5) feet below such grade and has no cellar underneath. When there is a cellar underneath such floor it shall extend not less than three (3) feet above the grade; such floor shall be constructed water-tight and fireproof throughout.

Sec. 953. GRIST AND SAW MILLS AND BLACK-SMITH SHOPS—

No building to be used as a saw or grist mill, blacksmith

or whitesmith shop, or shop for the working of wood or other combustible materials or rag warehouses, or shop or building for the storage of materials of an inflammable nature shall be erected, nor shall any building be converted to such uses, within thirty (30) feet of any building of the First Grade, or "Hotel," "Tenement," or "Dwelling," or "Office," except the dwelling owned by the owner of the building to be erected for or converted to the uses aforesaid.

No building shall be erected for or converted to the uses aforesaid within the following distance of any lot line or any grade of building not provided for above.

If of first, second or third class, five (5) feet.

If of fourth, fifth or sixth class, eight (8) feet.

If of seventh class, ten (10) feet.

Provided, that when such buildings are, or are to be, located in a block between street lines where all buildings located thereon contain stores, warehouses, work shops or factories devoted to the same or similar uses as herein prescribed, such buildings may, if provided with dead brick walls along the lot lines thereof, be spaced nearer or built up to such lot lines, provided the same is not in conflict with any other provision of this Code.

Sec. 954. BUILDINGS ADJOINING VIADUCTS—

All buildings hereafter to be erected within twenty (20) feet of any viaduct shall be of the VI Class or a better class of construction. All buildings now built or hereafter to be built with their fronts or adjacent side walls within the twenty (20) feet as aforesaid in which there are doors, windows or other openings, shall have all such openings within the twenty (20) foot limit provided with fire shutters as prescribed in Part IV of this Code.

Sec. 955. LUMBER YARDS—

It shall be unlawful to pile lumber in any yard to a greater

height than thirty (30) feet above the grade of the adjoining street or alley, and when piles of lumber are situated adjacent to each other the space between the piles shall be kept entirely free of refuse, chips or blocks, and equipped with standard fire hydrants, spaced at regulation distances, when deemed necessary by the Chief of the Fire Department. When lumber yards front on streets, a proper and suitable fence shall be erected, such fences to be provided with gates or other suitable openings at intervals of at least one hundred (100) feet to allow of easy access to lumber yard by the Fire Department should the necessity occur.

Sec. 956. LUMBER PILES—

No lumber shall be piled, for the purposes of storage, seasoning or drying, within thirty (30) feet of any building, nor within fifty (50) feet of a planing mill or wood-working factory, unless such building is provided with a solid brick fire wall on the side adjacent to the lumber pile, and when such is the case no lumber pile shall be higher than ten (10) feet below the coping of said fire wall, but not exceeding thirty (30) feet in height; nor within one hundred (100) feet of any building of the First Grade, or any "hotel," "dwelling" or "tenement" unless the same has been erected since the establishment of such yard, but nothing in this section shall prevent the erection of a two (2) story frame office building, not exceeding twenty-five (25) feet in height, in any lumber yard, providing the chimney of such office building is at least thirty (30) feet distant from any lumber pile.

TITLE XXXIX.

GAS FITTING.

Sec. 957. GAS MAINS AND METERS—

All gas mains entering any building shall be thoroughly

cemented into the wall and shall have a shut-off near the curb line. Gas meters shall not be placed underneath any stairway or in any clothes or storage closet or in the dead space between the floors under show windows, and when located in any cellar or basement such location shall not be in any fuel or furnace room, but they shall be placed close to the front wall, at least four (4) feet above the floor and as near a window as possible with an unobstructed passageway leading thereto.

Sec. 958. METERS OF DIFFERENT GASES—

When different kinds of gases, either natural or artificial, or both, or electric wires, are used in the same building, the meters and shut-offs thereto within the building shall be placed as far as possible from each other, and if nearer than five (5) feet, there shall be a brick wall or a fireproof partition between them. Each gas system shall be separately and independently piped to their respective outlets, and when it is desired to change from one system to another, the change shall be made at the meter; inter-connecting pipe or by-passes shall not be used provided that where two (2) gas systems have independent service pipes run from the meters to any furnace, heater, range or other outlet the inter-connection may be made near the outlet with a positive three (3) way gas stop-cock.

Sec. 959. PLANS OF GAS METERS AND SHUT-OFFS—

All meters, mains and shut-offs within a building shall be located in an accessible, unobstructed, natural lighted place in the basement, if possible, and when the location of same in the basement is impracticable, they shall be grouped on their respective floors for all floors above the first, and the plans of such locations in buildings of the First, Second and Third grades, shall be placed on file in the Department of Buildings for the use of the Fire Department. All plans shall show all outlets with the number of burners attached.

Sec. 960. BURNERS AND FIRES—

The term "burner" shall apply to any single gas outlet consuming not less than six (6) or more than ten (10) cubic feet per hour, and the term "fire" to any single outlet consuming from fifty (50) to and not exceeding seventy-five (75) cubic feet per hour.

Smaller pipe than half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch shall not be used for kitchen outlets in ceilings.

Sec. 961. SIZES OF PIPE—

The size of pipe used for illuminating purposes shall not be less, nor the length greater, to the number of burners stated than those specified in the following table, except that if the number of burners is not more than half the stated maximum, the length of run may be increased one-half:

Size of Pipe.	Greatest Length Allowed.	Greatest No. of Burners.
$\frac{3}{8}$ inch	10 feet	2
$\frac{1}{2}$ inch	30 feet	6
$\frac{3}{4}$ inch	60 feet	20
1 inch	80 feet	35
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches	120 feet	60
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	160 feet	100
2 inches	200 feet	200
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	300 feet	300
3 inches	450 feet	450
4 inches	600 feet	750

But no riser from a meter shall be less than a three-quarter ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch pipe.

In applying the above table, the number of burners to outlets in various locations shall be estimated as follows:

Parlor ceiling outlet.....	4 burners
Dining room ceiling outlet	4 burners
Bedroom ceiling outlet.....	3 burners
Kitchen ceiling outlet.....	1 burner

Bracket and newel post outlets.....	1 burner
Hall, pantry, washroom and bath room ceiling outlets	1 burner

An outlet for a gas range or water heater or a gas log or grate shall be counted as equivalent to and not less than six (6) burners and all gas ranges and heaters shall have a straightway valve on the service pipe.

Smaller pipe than half-inch ($\frac{1}{2}$) shall not be used for kitchen outlets in ceiling.

Sec. 962. QUALITY OF PIPE—

The pipe shall be of the best quality of wrought iron or steel pipe, with galvanized malleable iron fittings, and joints shall be made with white lead, preferably applied to the male threads.

No second-hand pipe shall be used, except that when a building is undergoing reconstruction or repair such gas pipe as is taken out and found in good condition may be re-run.

Sec. 963. SUPPORTS AND GRADES—

All pipes shall be suitably supported and stayed with pipe hooks, straps and screws.

All pipes shall be properly graded, and, if practicable, toward the meter. A bracket outlet shall preferably be run as a riser than as a drop. No gas pipe shall be laid in cement, unless the pipe and channel in which it is placed are covered with tar, nor within six (6) inches of an electric wire.

Sec. 964. CUTTING AND FITTING—

In the installation of the gas piping the cutting and fitting around the structural parts of the building shall be done in conformity with Secs. 444, 507, 514 and 534.

Sec. 965. RISERS—

The rising line of pipes in all buildings shall be carried up on an inside partition out of the reach of frost and shall be placed where the stop-cock can be readily got at. In build-

ings of large undivided floor spaces the risers shall be run exposed at least six (6) feet distant from any window.

Sec. 966. DROPS OR OUTLETS—

Drops or outlets less than three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an inch in diameter shall not be left more than three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an inch below plastering, centre-piece, or woodwork, and other outlets shall not project more than three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an inch beyond plastering or woodwork.

Sec. 967. STOP-PINS—

All stop-pins to keys or cocks or fixtures shall be screwed into place.

Sec. 968. CAPPING AND INSPECTION—

After the piping is run all openings shall be closed with iron caps and in no case shall lead caps be allowed, and all unused outlets shall be kept capped. All split pipe or defective fittings shall be removed and no pipe or defective fitting repaired with cement or lead will be allowed. No gasfitters' cement shall be used except at a fixture joint. All pipes shall be examined and tested before said pipes are concealed, and due notice shall be given by the fitter to the Inspector when any pipe is ready for inspection.

Sec. 969. TESTS—

The gas piping in any building shall be tested air-tight by the gas fitters under the direction of the Inspector, viz.: First, when roughing in is completed and before the floors are laid; and, second, when the entire building is completed and the work ready for gas fixtures. Said tests shall be made by having all openings closed and subjecting the piping to an air pressure test that will support a column of mercury twenty (20) inches in height at least fifteen (15) minutes, provided that in no case shall a spring or steam gauge be used.

There shall be a final test of all fixtures and pipes by two

(2) inches of mercury, which must stand five (5) minutes; this test to be made in the presence of the Inspector.

On proof of a satisfactory test the Inspector shall issue a certificate of inspection to the fitter, covering said work.

Sec. 970. GAS BRACKETS—

All gas brackets shall be placed at least three (3) feet below any ceiling or woodwork unless the same is properly protected by a shield, in which case the distance shall not be less than eighteen (18) inches. No swinging or folding gas bracket shall be placed against any stud partition or woodwork. No gas bracket on any lath and plaster partition or woodwork shall be less than five (5) inches in length, measured from the burner to the plaster surface or woodwork, and shall be at least two (2) inches from any door or window casing. No outlet shall be placed behind any door or within four (4) feet of any meter.

Sec. 971. HOSE OUTLETS—

No independent connection for a hose outlet shall be placed above the stiff joint on any chandelier or pendant, but such connection shall be brought down to an accessible point.

Sec. 972. EXTENSIONS OR ALTERATIONS—

Where any material extensions or alterations are to be made the work shall be done in conformity to the provisions of this Title.

No extension or alteration of any existing system of gas piping in a building in excess of fifteen (15) feet in length and unless the same is entirely exposed shall be made without reporting the same to the Inspector for inspection. Extensions shall conform in size to the table of Sec. 961, and shall be made from the largest practical outlet.

The provisions of this section shall also apply where the use of one system is changed to another as prescribed in Sec. 958.

In such cases the whole system shall be retested and certified to before a permit for such change shall be granted.

Sec. 973. NATURAL OR FUEL GAS—

In piping any building for natural gas for fuel purposes, no one (1) inch main shall supply more than five (5) fires, and when there are more than five (5) fires, one and one-quarter ($1\frac{1}{4}$) inch pipe shall be used; one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch branches from mains shall not supply more than one (1) fire and three-quarter ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch branches not more than two (2) fires, but nothing in this section shall prohibit the use of a three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) inch riser for supplying one (1) fire, if not over ten (10) feet in length.

Sec. 974. CONDEMNATION AND REMOVAL—

The Inspector shall promptly condemn and order the removal, reconstruction or repair of any system of gas piping or portion thereof, which does not conform to these regulations. He shall order the necessary repairs to be made when defects are found in any old system of gas piping or fixtures connected therewith, and such repairs shall be promptly made by the responsible party upon service of order or notice.

PART III.**OCCUPANCY OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.****TITLE I.****INTRODUCTORY.****Sec. 975. EXPLANATORY—**

All subjects under this part, known as Part III of the Building Code, relate to the occupancy of public property by building materials, or by buildings or structures.

Sec. 976. TENANCY—

All occupancy of public property, as hereinafter set forth in Titles II and III, shall be considered and treated as a tenancy at the will of the City of Cleveland.

Sec. 977. BOARD OF PUBLIC SERVICE—

Wherever the subject of any occupancy is not fully set forth in any Title under this Part of the Building Code, the tenancy of such occupancy shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Public Service under the statutes and ordinances, governing its custody of public property.

Sec. 978. BUILDING PERMITS—

Building permits, subject to the approval prescribed in Section 977, shall carry the right to occupy public property for the conduct of building operations, as hereinafter prescribed, and such occupancy must terminate with the completion of

the operations for which a permit was issued by the Inspector of Buildings; and no owner shall place any building apparatus or materials, or any building, shed or other structure or any part thereof upon any public street, alley, courtway, lawn, park or any other public property in violation of any provisions prescribed in any of the following Titles.

TITLE II.

TEMPORARY OCCUPANCY.

Sec. 979. FENCING IN BUILDING SITES—

During the erection of the external walls of any building within five (5) feet of any street line, the owner, or his agent in charge thereof, shall cause the part of such building fronting on such street to be enclosed by a fence located not less than seven (7) feet from the building line and not more than eight (8) feet nor less than five (5) feet high. See Title XXV, Part II, of this Code. Nor shall any portion of such fence be used for advertising purposes in conflict with Sec. 1024.

Sec. 980. SIDEWALK AROUND FENCE—

If any enclosing fence shall prevent passage on the sidewalk, the owner, through his agent in charge thereof, shall cause to be laid and maintained in good repair and free of rubbish, dirt and snow, a temporary plank sidewalk around the same, not less than one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) the width of the sidewalk, but never less than three (3) feet wide.

Sec. 981. LIMITS OF SIDEWALKS—

Whenever there is no vault to be built under the sidewalk, the fence and walk mentioned in the previous section shall be kept within the curb lines except as modified in Section 986. When a sidewalk vault is permitted the fence may

be placed on the curb line with temporary walk on the outside and there maintained until the basement and sidewalk area walls are brought to the level of the grade of the first floor.

Sec. 982. FENCES AND WALKS MOVED BACK—

No wall of any building having a sidewalk vault attached thereto shall be carried above the first story level until the vault retaining walls are brought to the grade and covered over temporarily or permanently with fences and walks set back within the curb lines as prescribed in Section 980.

Sec. 983. RAILING AND DRIVEWAYS—

Such temporary sidewalks shall, if there are excavations on either side of the same, be protected by substantial railing, which railing shall be built and maintained thereon so long as such excavations continue to exist. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the maintenance of a driveway over such walk for the delivery of materials, provided that such walks are not elevated as prescribed in Section 984.

Sec. 984. ELEVATED SIDEWALKS—

Temporary sidewalks shall not be elevated to a greater height than four (4) feet above the curb line of the street. And any such elevated sidewalk shall be provided with safe and substantial steps on both ends thereof, and railings on the sides thereof.

If the building is more than one (1) story high such elevated sidewalks shall be covered over as prescribed in Section 985.

Sec. 985. COVERED SIDEWALKS—

If the building to be erected in the "Inner" district is more than three (3) stories in height, and is set at or near the street line, there shall be built over the temporary sidewalk a roof having a framework covered by two (2) layers of two (2) inch plank. Said roof shall not be less than ten

(10) feet above any walk and extend to the curb, and be maintained as long as material is being used or handled on said street front above the level of such sidewalk. Temporary enclosures of shop fronts, during their construction or repair, may extend over the street line seven (7) feet for their entire height, subject to all regulations herein prescribed for temporary fences.

Sec. 986. METHOD OF PROTECTION TO BE USED—

Before a permit to build is granted the method of protection and enclosure of the building site as prescribed in the previous sections, and the placing and working of building materials upon public property elsewhere prescribed in this Title shall be determined upon, and if any change of method, in whole or in part, is necessary during the conduct of building operations, such change shall be ordered by the Inspector under the direction of the Board of Public Service as provided in Section 977.

Sec. 987. EXCAVATED MATERIALS—

Earth taken from excavations and rubbish taken from buildings being erected, altered or demolished, shall not be stored upon sidewalks, streets or alleys, but must be removed from day to day as rapidly as produced. Where dry rubbish, apt to produce dust, is being handled, it must be kept wetted down so as to prevent its being blown about by the wind.

Building rubbish and useless material accumulating on the upper floors shall be lowered in receptacles by elevators, or by closed chutes, directly into wagons; chutes over public property shall extend clear to the curb lines.

Sec. 988. WORKING OF MATERIALS—

No building material shall be worked, such as dressing stone, lumber or other material, upon any public property within the "Inner" fire district or within the "Outer" district on any street having railway tracks.

**Sec. 989. STORAGE OF MATERIALS ON STREETS
AND MAXIMUM AREA OCCUPIED—**

The occupation of sidewalks or streets by articles not intended for immediate use, that is, from day to day, in connection with the operations for which the permit was issued, shall not be allowed, except that old brick or building materials taken from a building may be stacked in front of the site of said building for a time to be limited by the Inspector of Buildings in the permit, provided the new building wherein these materials will be used is to be immediately erected on the said site.

The maximum area permitted to be occupied shall not extend beyond one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of the width of the roadway immediately in front of the building site.

Sec. 990. ROADWAYS WITH RAILROAD TRACKS—

On streets containing railway tracks the space to be occupied by building materials outside of curb shall be based on the width of the roadway in front of the building under construction or repair. Where the roadway between the curb and the nearest rail of the track is twenty (20) feet or more, the building materials shall be compactly stacked or arranged at all times, to occupy not more than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) the distance from the curb to nearest rail therefrom, and to leave at least ten (10) feet clear between materials and nearest rail, and teams, wagons, carts, barrows, hods, vehicles, buckets or other appliances delivering or removing, or about to deliver or remove materials to or from the building under construction or repair, or to or from the allotted space for building materials shall not obstruct any part of the space so reserved.

On streets containing railway tracks, where the road is less than twenty (20) feet wide between the outer edge of curb to rail of track nearest thereto, the building materials may, when compactly arranged to the satisfaction of the

Inspector of Buildings, extend out from the curb to a distance not less than eight (8) feet of the outer rail of the track nearest the materials, and said space of eight (8) feet is to be kept clear of all obstructions at all times. In all cases the space allowed for building materials is restricted laterally to the width of the front or fronts of the building under construction or repair or the frontage of the premises upon which it is erected or to be erected.

Sec. 991. ON ALLEYS—

Building materials or earth from excavation may be temporarily deposited in alleys sixteen (16) feet or more in width; not, however, to encroach on space more than one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) the width of the alley and subject to immediate removal when so ordered by the Inspector of Buildings. On ends or turn-arounds in alleys, the earth and materials shall be deposited in a manner to permit the free use of the alleys for the passage of teams and carts, and to allow unobstructed egress from the property abutting on the alley.

Sec. 992. OCCUPATION IN FRONT OF ABUTTING PROPERTY—

It is provided that if the written consent and a waiver of claims for damages against the City of Cleveland as provided in Part I of this Code by the owners of properties abutting upon the site of any proposed building is first obtained and filed with the Inspector of Buildings, the permission to occupy the streets, sidewalks and alleys may be extended twenty (20) feet on each side beyond the limits of such building upon the same terms and conditions as those herein fixed for the occupation of streets, sidewalks and alleys in front of the building sites themselves.

Sec. 993. ARRANGEMENT OF MATERIAL—

No material, fence or shed shall be placed within two (2) feet of any tree or four (4) feet of any lamp-post, fire

hydrant, electrical conduit manhole, fire alarm box or catch basin; and all gutters must be kept free and clear at all times. When material is piled or worked upon any paved roadway it shall be placed upon plank platforms with two (2) inch sleepers, as prescribed in Section 995.

Sec. 994. TEMPORARY SHEDS—

Temporary sheds for office purposes, or storage of tools, or for the working of materials when such working is not prohibited, as in Section 988, during building operations, may be erected upon public property within the limits prescribed for materials; but all such buildings shall be moved within such time as prescribed in the permit.

Sec. 995. MORTAR BEDS—

Lime, cement, or other mortar and concrete may be prepared upon any public lawn or roadway within the space designated to be occupied by building materials. If prepared upon the lawn, roadway or sidewalk, it shall be upon a light bed of tongued and grooved boards placed upon two (2) inch bearers or sleepers, leaving an air space below and properly protected so as to prevent any splashing or dripping on the lawn, roadway or sidewalk. The distance that mortar beds and building materials may extend from the curb into the street shall be noted on permit.

Sec. 996. DERRICKS—LIMITATION—

For all buildings more than two (2) stories in height, the use of elevators or derricks set upon sidewalks is prohibited. On no condition shall derrick posts be allowed to set in the roadway of any street or alley, and in no case shall the guy lines be less than fifteen (15) feet above the roadbed.

Sec. 997. DANGER LIGHTS—

Red glass globed lanterns shall be displayed and maintained during the whole of every night wherever fences are built or excavations are made along or building materials

are piled in any street, alley or courtway, as follows: One (1) red light to be securely and conspicuously posted on or near such excavation, building material or obstruction; provided such obstruction does not extend more than ten (10) feet in length, and if over ten (10) feet and less than fifty (50), two (2) red lights, one (1) at each end, shall be so placed, and one (1) additional light for each additional fifty (50) feet or part thereof.

TITLE III.

PERMANENT OCCUPANCY.

Sec. 998. USE OF SIDEWALK PROHIBITED—

No permit or license to use any part of the sidewalk of any street, alley, courtway or other public property within the City of Cleveland for the purpose of placing or constructing therein any steps and landings, open areas, open gratings over areas, fixed stands, sales ledges, permanent show-cases, grade signs, or any other fixed obstruction, shall hereafter be granted, excepting that for permanent show cases permits or licenses shall be granted as follows:

Upon sidewalks not less than eight (8) nor more than ten (10) feet wide permits or licenses shall be granted for the use of not to exceed one (1) foot of the sidewalk from the building line.

Upon sidewalks more than ten (10) and less than fifteen (15) feet wide permits or licenses shall be granted to use not to exceed two (2) feet of the sidewalk from the building line.

Upon sidewalks fifteen (15) or more feet in width permits or licenses shall be granted to use not to exceed two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) feet of the sidewalk from the building line.

Provided, however, that such permit or license for the

construction of a permanent show-case upon any sidewalk shall be granted only to the occupant of the premises fronting such sidewalk; that every such show-case shall be used solely for the exhibition of the wares of such occupant of the premises, and shall be upright and so constructed as to extend above the window ledge.

If material alteration in or addition to any existing construction in or upon property is to be made, any such existing sidewalk steps and open areas, or other sidewalk construction, shall be made to conform to the provisions of this Code, but all existing permanent show-cases excepting such as conform to the provisions of this Code and all open gratings over areas shall be removed and the sidewalk made to conform to the provisions of this Code within sixty (60) days after its passage.

Sec. 999. BASES OF MOULDINGS—

The face of the base course of any building may project beyond the street line six (6) inches when the width of the sidewalk is over ten (10) feet, and if less than ten (10) but over four (4) feet such projection shall not exceed three (3) inches, nor shall such base course exceed three (3) feet in height. The architrave moulds and pilasters emphasizing entrances may project five (5) inches and two (2) inches, respectively, according to the sidewalk width as above prescribed, but the face of all other pilasters, quoins and pitch lines of rock face work shall not extend beyond the street line.

Sec. 1000. SILLS AND NOSINGS—

The projection of sills of bulkheads and show windows, and nosings of entrance steps or thresholds shall be kept within the limits prescribed for bases in Section 999, but nothing in this section shall prohibit sills from projecting two (2) inches with drips in any story of a building, irrespective of the width of the adjoining street, alley or courtway.

Sec. 1001. SHOW WINDOWS—

After the passage of this Code no part except the sills, of fixed or permanent store fronts, show cases or show windows, or storm doors on the first story of any building intended for a protection or to contain goods or wares for display or sale shall be constructed so as to project beyond the street line of any street, alley or other public property, and metal guard rails for the protection of glazed fronts near the grade shall not project more than nine (9) inches over all.

Any bay or projecting oriel window in any story, constructed for the display or advertisement of goods or wares of any kind shall be deemed a show window. No such window above the first floor shall be occupied by plumbing fixtures or running water.

In case of alterations of store fronts or show windows necessitated by repairs or for the purpose of re-arrangement, or in case of removal or restoration necessitated by fire or other damage, such alterations, renewals, or restorations shall be made to comply in all respects with the provisions of this section relating to the construction of new store fronts or show windows.

Sec. 1002. LIMIT OF HEIGHTS ABOVE GRADE—

Unless otherwise prescribed there shall be at least eight (8) feet on sidewalks and fourteen (14) feet on any public street, alley or driveway in the clear between the highest point of any grade and the lowest point of any appendage or projection extending from any building over public property, and no such projection less than fourteen (14) feet shall come within two (2) feet of the curb lines, except that the bottom of bays, balconies and shop front cornices shall not be less than twelve (12) feet above the sidewalk grade.

Sec. 1003. LIMIT OF PROJECTIONS—

No part of any bay, oriel, balcony or cornice with their

other limits as prescribed under their respective titles in Part II of this Code, shall project more than the following per cents of the width of the street or alleyways beyond the street line: Bays or oriels, three (3) per cent, but not more than three (3) feet; balconies, five (5) per cent, but not more than three (3) feet; fire escape balconies not exceeding four (4) feet in any thoroughfare over sixteen (16) feet wide; main cornices, five (5) per cent, but not exceeding five (5) feet, and the returns of such cornices at the corner of any narrower street or public alley shall not exceed three (3) times its projection in length, and subordinate cornices, belts or string courses two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) per cent, but not more than two (2) feet; provided, that the projection of all oriel bays or enclosed balconies over the street line shall be kept within a line drawn from the party line at an angle of twenty (20) degrees with the street line.

Sec. 1004. AREAS—

When an excavation is made on any lot adjoining a street line and it is intended to use part of such excavation on either the side, front or rear of such lot as an area, or space for light and air, the person or persons causing such excavation to be made shall build or cause to be built a retaining wall, enclosing such space or area and if such area is to be left open it shall be provided with a substantial metal hand rail not less than forty-two (42) inches high. See Title XXV, Part II of this Code.

Sec. 1005. SIDEWALK VAULTS—

The space which may be occupied under a sidewalk by a property owner on the front or side of his building shall be limited to the space between the street line and a line four and one-half ($4\frac{1}{2}$) feet from and parallel to the exterior line of the curb, measurement to be taken from the curb line to the outside face of the retaining wall, except that spurs for sidewalk elevators, coal holes and chutes shall extend to

within two (2) feet of such curb line as prescribed in Sections 1011 to 1014 inclusive. In no case shall an area be built under an alley or under an entrance to an alley from the street.

Sec. 1006. CONDUITS AND PIPING RESERVATIONS—

No vaults shall be constructed as to interfere with any sewer or water pipe, fire hydrant, manhole, gas pipe, or other public work or improvement, nor with any electrical conduit carrying fire alarm or police wires, and the City of Cleveland in granting its permit to build a vault upon public property reserves the right to at any time construct under, over or through such vault space, water or gas pipes, conduits for electric heat or power, or other pipes or underground work needed for the public service that the Board of Public Service may deem necessary to be placed in, below or through the space occupied by the vault, without compensation.

Sec. 1007. SIDEWALK VAULT RETAINING WALLS—

Retaining walls if built of brick shall be not less than two (2) brick thick at the top and shall average not less than two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) brick in thickness for the first eight (8) feet up to ten (10) feet in clear height above the cellar floor; if the wall is battered it shall be not less than three (3) brick thick at the bottom, and for every additional three (3) feet or part thereof over ten (10) feet in height one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) brick shall be added to the thickness at the bottom.

**Sec. 1008. LAYING UP SIDEWALK VAULT
RETAINING WALLS—**

All retaining walls shall be laid up in first-class cement mortar and shall be well grouted in against the earth bank, and pointed on the outside at least four (4) feet down from the top of the wall.

**Sec. 1009. COVERING OVER OF SIDEWALK
VAULTS—**

The roofs of all vaults shall be of iron, flagging, concrete,

terra cotta or hard brick, and the crown of the arch or top of the covering shall be at least six (6) inches below the established surface of the sidewalk. The sidewalk paving shall be either of stone or concrete jointed parallel to and four and one-half ($4\frac{1}{2}$) feet from the curb line, and laid in sections not exceeding six (6) feet in length along said curb and under the rules and regulations of the Board of Public Service. Loads on all parts of sidewalk roofs and coverings shall be proportioned according to Title V, Part II of this Code.

Sec. 1010. SIDEWALK VAULT FLOOR LIGHTS—

Hereafter no open areas shall be left in any sidewalk and no sidewalk vault shall be covered over with open gratings except as noted under Section 1012. When areas are covered with glass floor lights as prescribed in Title XXIV, Part II of this Code, such floor lights shall be confined to one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of the width of the sidewalk next to the building line, but shall not exceed five (5) feet in width.

Sec. 1011. OPENINGS IN SIDEWALKS—

Hereafter all openings made in sidewalks for coal holes, elevators or skids shall be located with the outer edge within two (2) feet of the outer curb line, provided that if the space between the curb line and the retaining wall is occupied as provided in Section 1006, such opening shall be made just inside of the retaining wall.

**Sec. 1012. COAL HOLE COVERS AND GRATINGS
IN SIDEWALKS—**

There shall not be more than one (1) coal hole for every twenty (20) feet or part thereof of frontage. The aperture in the sidewalk over any coal hole or vault shall not exceed eighteen (18) inches in diameter, and shall be covered with a substantial cast iron plate and frame with a scored top surface flush with the sidewalk, provided that such covers, for the purpose of ventilation, may be perforated with openings

not exceeding one (1) inch in width. Cast iron open gratings not exceeding sixty (60) square inches of frame area and twenty-four (24) square inches in open perforations shall be permissible if placed next to the curb line and used for fresh air inlets for house drains. See Part VI of this Code.

Sec. 1013. SIDEWALK LIFTS—

The location of any elevator, skid or lift is prohibited in sidewalks fronting any building accessible by teams from the side or rear, nor shall there be more than one (1) such lift in any sidewalk for every twenty (20) feet of building frontage or over up to eighty (80) feet.

Sec. 1014. DIMENSIONS OF SIDEWALK LIFTS—

The aperture for any sidewalk lift shall not exceed four (4) feet in width or six (6) feet in length, nor be less than two (2) feet in width and three (3) feet in length running parallel with the curb. No aperture of a sidewalk elevator shall exceed one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) the width of the walk, and lifts in walks less than six (6) feet wide shall be prohibited. The space under the sidewalk may be increased to provide for the hoisting apparatus, but in no case shall it extend more than four (4) feet beyond one side of the platform line.

Sec. 1015. DOORS IN SIDEWALKS—

The doors used for covering the apertures in a sidewalk shall be constructed of heavy sheet iron with a roughened top in a cast iron scored frame with substantial hinges and angle iron reinforcement on the under side of the doors.

Sec. 1016. SETTING OF SIDEWALK DOORS—

Such doors shall be as near flush with the sidewalk as possible, but in no case shall the projection above the surface of the sidewalk be greater than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) an inch, and all coverings of openings shall be kept closed when not in use, and be securely fastened with iron rods and chains. Also see Part V of this Code.

Sec. 1017. SIDEWALK VAULTS—SPECIAL PERMITS—

When sidewalk vaults, under a special permit, are constructed after a building is erected, they shall be so constructed as to obstruct as little as possible the use of said sidewalks during their construction.

Any building owner who neglects or refuses to roof over and pave a vault within a reasonable time or within the time fixed by the permit shall, upon conviction, be liable to the penalties prescribed in Part I of this Code.

Whenever the grade is changed the vault shall be changed and repaved at the expense of the owner of abutting property, to comply with the new grades.

Sec. 1018. COAL CHUTES IN THE URBAN DISTRICT—

In the "Urban" district or on residence streets coal chutes with circular rough iron covers may be located on the lawns within the space allowed by the schedule for sidewalk areas, but not in the flagging space.

Sec. 1019. DRAINAGE OF VAULTS—

Vaults and areas shall be properly drained and floors of vaults and areas shall be paved as required for cellars in Title VII, Part II of this Code.

Sec. 1020. PLANS SHOWING LOCATION OF OPENINGS IN SIDEWALKS—

Plans shall be submitted, with an application on an official blank, showing the location and dimensions of the vault, and all openings; also the depth and proposed construction, and the vault shall be built in accordance with the approved plans.

Sec. 1021. AGREEMENT TO ABANDON VAULT SPACE—

The application for a vault shall be accompanied by a written agreement, upon an official blank, signed by the owner

of the abutting property, contracting to release and relinquish the vault space, or permit its use as set forth in Section 1006, and to remove without cost to the City of Cleveland all machinery, fixtures or structural parts of the vault when so ordered by the Board of Public Service.

**Sec. 1022. BOILERS, GAS ENGINES, ETC., NOT
ALLOWED IN VAULTS—**

Boilers, gasoline, gas and steam engines, pumps and plumbing fixtures, urinals or water-closets, gasoline, petroleum or gas storage tanks, or any pipe or fixture generating or emitting gas, steam or offensive odors shall not be located in any sidewalk vault outside the building line. No fans or pipes ejecting vitiated or superheated air from the adjoining buildings or exhaust pipes causing disagreeable noises shall be located in or open into such vault. The application for a vault must state fully the purposes of the vault and the uses of all machinery or fixtures intended to be placed therein, and no fixture which is not mentioned in the application or which is prohibited by this Section shall at any time be placed therein.

**Sec. 1023. SIGNS AND BILLBOARDS ON PUBLIC
PROPERTY—**

No sign, signboard or billboard shall be placed upon any public property, nor shall any such sign or billboard, inclusive of placards and show cards, be fixed or placed upon any building so as to project beyond the street line, without a permit as prescribed in Part I. of this Code. For head room under projecting signs, see Section 1002 of this Title.

N. B.—The area, construction and nomenclature of signs and billboards is given in Title XXVI, Part II, of this Code.

Sec. 1024. DIMENSIONS OF SIDEWALK SIGNS, ETC.—

Fixed signs and signboards placed upon the ground attached to and parallel with the wall shall not exceed the

length of one (1) sheet board; for business houses such board shall not exceed a three (3) sheet board in height nor a four (4) sheet board in height for assembly halls and theatres; the permissible number of such boards, unless otherwise stated in the permit, shall not exceed one (1) on each side of any entrance, provided that no such board be so placed as to obstruct any passageway or exit, or in front of any window.

Nothing under this section shall be construed so as to prohibit the owner, agent or tenant of the adjoining premises to use a temporary enclosing fence as prescribed in Sec. 979, to paint thereon or attach thereto any notice of sale, removal, change of occupancy, or time of opening, pertinent to the premises so enclosed, provided that there are not more than two (2) such notices, each not exceeding the area of a three (3) sheet board, used one at each return end of such fence, exclusive of not more than four (4) "post no bills" notices, each not exceeding the area of a half sheet board.

Sec. 1025. OVERHANGING SIGNS—

Signs which are parallel with the face of a building shall not project more than three (3) feet over the street line and must be supported on substantial metal brackets, attached and anchored direct to the body of the building. Signs attached to bays shall not extend from bay to bay or beyond the limit of the outer polygonal face of such bays, but may follow the contour thereof.

Sec. 1026. ELECTRIC ILLUMINATED SIGNS—

All projecting signs, except those noted in Title XXVI, Part II of this Code, extending more than three (3) feet beyond the street line shall be exclusively electric, and all such projecting signs shall be arranged so that they can be drawn close against the wall of the building.

No glass sign, electrically or otherwise illuminated, shall

exceed the dimensions prescribed in Title XXVI, Part II, of this Code.

Electric signs attached direct to a street front shall also conform with the provisions of this Section.

Sec. 1027. LIGHTING OF SIGNS—

The lettering and devices on electric signs shall be of metal, porcelain, enamelled iron or any other vitreous material. All such signs shall be provided with incandescent electric lamps of not less than two (2) c. p., placed not more than three (3) inches apart in the letters of the signs, and not less than six (6) inches apart in or on the border. All lamps shall be placed on the outside of the frame so as to reflect the light directly upon the sidewalk or street without any shadows underneath such sign. Lights in all electric and illuminated signs, located on public property, shall be left burning until midnight.

Sec. 1028. APPROVAL AND INSPECTION—

All applications for permits to erect signs or signboards prescribed under this Title shall be accompanied by drawings to a scale showing design, construction, fastenings and wiring for the approval of the Inspector and the City Electrician before the permit shall be granted. All projecting signs shall be subject to inspection and must be kept in good repair, and the metal work painted at least once a year or more often if so ordered by the Inspector.

Sec. 1029. BANNER SIGNS ON STREETS—

Temporary banner signs or other decorative devices may be suspended over streets by permit, as set forth in Part I of this Code, provided that they are securely attached to buildings, the lowest part of which shall not be less than twenty-five (25) feet above the surface of the roadway and not less than eight (8) feet above any electric street line wires, but no temporary banner sign shall be attached to a building

above the second-story floor line if used for any other purpose than to advertise the sale or renting of the property, or removal, clearing sales, or change of occupancy of the building upon which such signs are located.

Sec. 1030. EXISTING SIGNS—

Any existing sign now erected on the outer wall of any building or attached to a projection thereto, and in conflict with the provisions of this Code, shall be removed when rotten or unsafe, or when ordered to be removed by the Inspector of Buildings.

Sec. 1031. POLES AND POSTS ON PUBLIC PROPERTY—

All barber or sign poles, posts, or signs hereafter placed or erected in any part of the streets of the city, shall be placed within one (1) foot from the outer line of the sidewalk of such street, and only on special permits; see Part I of this Code. Applications for permits shall be in writing to the Board of Public Service, bearing the signature of the owner or occupant of the property in front of which said signs or post is to be placed or erected, together with a description of the sign, post or pole and location; provided, that no such post, pole or sign shall be erected or placed within ten (10) feet of any crosswalk, nor for any other purpose but to advertise the business carried on in said premises. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the erection of hitching posts, not exceeding two (2) for every thirty (30) feet of a lot, and every such hitching post shall not be more than eight (8) inches in diameter, and not more than four (4) feet in height, and shall be placed on a line not less than four (4) inches nor more than six (6) inches from the inside of the curbstone. No posts, pole or sign heretofore erected or placed on or upon any sidewalk or street or other public places within the City limits shall be permitted to remain, except as provided in this

Section. Nothing in this section shall be construed so as to prohibit the use of hitching posts as air vents or intakes for conduits in streets, or plumbing lines in buildings.

Sec. 1032. FIXED AWNINGS—

A Marquee or fixed awning projecting over the street line may be erected over entrances of any business front, or along the whole of a store or shop front for the purpose of better lighting the interior. All fixed awnings shall be made on metal frames and covered with sheet metal roofs, or if covered with glass it shall be either one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch wire glass or prism glass not exceeding sixteen (16) square inches in area.

**Sec. 1033. FRAMES AND SUPPORTS OF
AWNINGS—**

The frames and supports for all awnings shall be securely attached to the walls of the building, and unless otherwise provided in this Title no awning shall project more than eight (8) feet over the street line with its lowermost point of either the frame or canvas not less than eight (8) feet above the sidewalk, and shall be also subject to the restrictions under Sec. 1002 in this Title.

Canvas awnings of the folding and hinged class may be erected on any building. In no case shall awnings interfere with street lamps, trees, or trolley or other poles, and all awnings within fourteen (14) feet of the sidewalk grade, when not in use, or between the hours of sunset and sunrise, shall be drawn up against the building.

**Sec. 1034. CANVAS AWNINGS AND FIXED
FRAMES—**

Canvas awnings on fixed frames, iron supports and posts, not exceeding one (1) story in height, set near the curbstone as prescribed in Sec. 1031, shall be permissible in front of any

building not over two (2) stories in height when used as a commission house or private market house handling perishable goods, subject to the approval of the Chief of the Fire Department. Such posts shall be of sufficient strength to resist buckling under the force of backing of loaded delivery wagons and the frame shall be built in two (2) parts with an eight (8) foot span left in the center of every fifty (50) feet or less frontage, and when such awning is not needed to protect merchandise it shall be pulled up against the building. The lowermost horizontal in the metal frame shall not be less than twelve (12) feet above the curb line. All persons having fixed awning frames of any kind shall provide them with proper canvas covers or remove the frames.

Sec. 1035. PORTICOS ON SIDEWALKS—

Fireproof porticos not over one (1) story high, built entirely of iron or steel frame work, or covered as prescribed in Sec. 1032, or having a fireproof roof or floor of a single span, supported on substantial posts placed one (1) foot from the curb, may be built over the sidewalk in front of the main entrance of any assembly hall, theatre, hotel, or railroad station, or a department store of over sixty (60) feet frontage, provided that such portico when measured on the cornice line does not exceed one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of the frontage or extend more than four (4) feet beyond each side of the entrance doors.

Sec. 1036. PORTICOS ON MARKET HOUSES—

Fixed porticos one (1) story high, if built entirely of incombustible material, may cover the whole of the sidewalk surrounding any established public market. All porticos and awning frames covering over sidewalks shall be in a single span with posts built near the curb line in conformity with Sec. 1031 and all structural provisions of Part II.

Sec. 1037.—TEMPORARY COVERED WAYS—

Temporary covered ways across sidewalks or public

lawns may be permitted for periods not to exceed forty-eight (48) hours. Such covered ways shall afford a free passage of at least six (6) feet in width along the middle of the sidewalk. Permits for such covered ways shall not be required, but shall be under the control and regulation of the Police Department.

Sec. 1038. STANDS ON PUBLIC PROPERTY—

No stands of any kind except temporary stands for review or observation purposes shall be placed upon any public property, and no such stands shall be so placed when a charge is made for its occupancy by any persons or persons other than a General Committee having charge of public demonstrations. All such stands may be erected by and with the consent of the Board of Public Service (under the direct and sole charge of the Building Department), but such occupancy shall be limited to not more than two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the width of a sidewalk measured from the curb line.

PART IV.**FIRE PROTECTION.****TITLE I.****GENERAL PROVISIONS.****Sec. 1039. PERMITS AND SUPERVISION—**

The granting of permits for and the construction of fire escapes, fire doors and stand-pipes shall be under the supervision of the Inspector of Buildings, with the concurrence of the Chief of the Fire Department as to their location and prospective uses, as hereinafter prescribed.

Sec. 1040. NOTICE TO OWNERS—

The Inspector of Buildings shall serve upon the owner or agent in charge of any building which does not conform to the requirements of this Code regarding fire escapes, fire doors, stand-pipes or other appliances required to be placed in or upon buildings, a written order or notice requiring that such building be made to conform to the provisions hereof within thirty (30) days after the service thereof.

Any owner or agent failing to comply with such notice shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and for every period of thirty (30) days such failure shall continue, shall be guilty of a separate offense and be subjected to the penalty imposed by this Code for each offense.

TITLE II.**FIRE ESCAPES.****Sec. 1041. BUILDINGS EXEMPT—**

Buildings which have the necessary number of fireproof stairways as provided by Section 651 of this Code, and all fireproof hotels, schools, hospitals, detention buildings and office buildings and tenement, apartment and club buildings having more than one (1) interior stairway, one (1) of which if there are two (2) stairways, or two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of which if there are three (3) or more stairways lead in a direct line to an entrance on the ground floor, and which are accessible from all inter-communicating hallways and provided with self-closing fireproof doors to cut off smoke, and all other fireproof buildings with two (2) or more stairways, the occupancy of which contains nothing of a hazardous risk or inflammable nature under the rules of the Fire Department, and dwellings not over three (3) stories high, shall be exempt from the placing of fire escapes under the provisions of this Title.

**Sec. 1042. BUILDINGS REQUIRING FIRE
ESCAPES—**

In addition to the buildings prescribed in Titles XXXIV, XXXVI and XXXVII, Part II of this Code, every building now occupied or built to be occupied by one (1) or more families above the second floor, and every building already erected, more than two (2) stories in height, to be occupied and used as a hotel or lodging house, and having more than five (5) sleeping rooms above the second story, and every factory, mill, manufactory, workshop or other building three (3) stories or more in height, or where provision is made to employ ten (10) or more persons above the second floor of such building; and any public or private hospital, asylum or school house, place of instruction or assembly more than two

(2) stories high, which are not fireproof buildings, and every office building or any other building of any class occupied as above prescribed, having but one (1) stairway and being three (3) stories or more in height, shall be provided with one (1) or more metal fire escapes, extending from the first story to the upper stories of such buildings, and above the roof, and of such material and construction as hereafter prescribed in this Title.

Sec. 1043. NUMBER OF ESCAPES—

(a) **NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS.**—All buildings prescribed in Sec. 1042 shall be provided with standard fire escapes (see Sec. 1045) easily accessible by all the occupants of the building without passing through living or sleeping room or rooms which have doors fastened by locks or bolts, as remote from the stairways as possible. When the number of people accommodated in or occupying any such building does not exceed fifty (50) above the second floor it shall be provided with at least one (1) standard fire escape; if the number exceeds fifty (50), but does not exceed one hundred (100), the stairs of such fire escape shall be increased to twenty-four (24) inches and the balconies to forty-eight (48) inches in the clear; and when the number exceeds one hundred (100), but not more than five hundred (500), there shall be at least two (2) such enlarged fire escapes; when there are over five hundred (500) the number of escapes shall be one (1) additional for every five hundred (500) or part thereof, or the two (2) as specified above may have their proportions increased as provided for Assembly Halls and Theatres. See Title XXXVII, Part II, of this Code.

(b) **FLOOR AREAS.**—Every building requiring fire escapes or outside emergency stairs as prescribed in this Code, and for which no special provision is made as to the number of escapes required, or in which there is doubt as to the number of occupants to be provided for, shall have the required

number of fire escapes or emergency stairs, in addition to main stairs or other means of egress, determined according to floor areas served, as set forth in the following schedule; except that in case of fireproof office buildings not more than one (1) escape shall be required if not in conflict with any other provisions of this Code. Standard fire escapes placed on buildings under the provisions of this sub-section shall have stairs not less than twenty-four (24) inches wide.

BUILDING		Maximum number of sq. ft. per floor for one escape	Provided one more escape for each additional
Class	Height in Stories		
I-II-III	3 and 4	25,000	15,000 sq. ft.
	5 and 6	20,000	12,500 sq. ft.
	7 and 8	15,000	10,000 sq. ft.
	9 and 10	12,500	7,500 sq. ft.
	11 and 12	10,000	5,000 sq. ft.
	13 and 14	7,500	5,000 sq. ft.
	15 and 16	5,000	5,000 sq. ft.
IV-V	3	20,000	10,000 sq. ft.
	4	15,000	7,500 sq. ft.
	5	12,500	5,000 sq. ft.
	6	10,000	5,000 sq. ft.
	7	7,500	5,000 sq. ft.
	8	5,000	5,000 sq. ft.
VI	3	12,500	5,000 sq. ft.
	4	7,500	5,000 sq. ft.
VII	3	5,000	5,000 sq. ft.

Nothing in this Section shall be so construed as to admit the use of a smaller number of fire escapes in buildings subdivided as prescribed in Title XXX, Part II of this Code, provided that when one (1) fire escape of proper proportions

serves two (2) adjoining buildings or two (2) separate divisions of the same building, the division, fire or party walls in or between such buildings shall be "dead" from foundation to coping.

Sec. 1044. PROPORTIONING OF FIRE ESCAPES—

Fire escapes shall be proportioned to carry the "live" loads with the factors of safety prescribed in Title V of Part II of this Code, and with balconies and rails as provided in Sec. 490, Title XI, Part II of this Code, bolted to the wall or otherwise securely attached to the interior frame, provided, however, that in proportioning the treads of stairs and rungs of ladder, a live load of not less than two hundred (200) pounds per foot of length is assumed, and where a stand-pipe is used in connection with a fire escape, the weight of the water column is allowed for with the "dead" load with a "live" load of two hundred (200) pounds per square foot on each balcony.

Sec. 1045. STANDARD FIRE ESCAPE—

Unless otherwise provided in Secs. 1050 and 1051, all fire escapes herein required shall be standard fire escapes.

The standard fire escape shall be that approved as the standard by the Ohio State Department of Workshops and Factories, which provides open metal return fire escapes with balconies forty-five (45) inches wide at each floor above the ground, balconies to take in two (2) or more windows; the stairs connecting the balconies shall not be less than twenty-one (21) inches in the clear between handrails; handrails shall be three (3) feet high measured plumb on balconies and in center of treads; treads and risers shall be eight (8) by eight (8) inches; the lowermost balcony may be two (2) feet long by two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) feet wide, placed eight (8) or ten (10) feet above the sidewalk grade with a straight wall run, leading to the first landing next above. In lieu of the above, exterior fire escapes if placed upon buildings of the second grade oc-

cupied by warehouses, mills, workshops and factories, may have the stair risers not exceeding ten (10) inches high with treads not less than six (6) inches wide; from the topmost balcony to the roof an extension ladder shall be run not less than twenty-one (21) inches distant from the wall and extending above the roof twenty-one (21) inches in goose-neck form down to the roof and bolted thereto.

Where the first balcony is ten (10) feet or more above the ground, there shall be attached thereto a counter-balanced stairway extending to the ground. Said stairway shall be of the same construction, pitch and width, and be provided with two (2) hand-rails, as the portion of the fire escape next above.

Sec. 1046. STRAIGHT RUN ESCAPES—

Straight run fire escapes with balconies under different windows at the different stories may be placed on buildings the interiors of which are so divided that they are properly accessible, provided that each balcony is not less than thirty (30) inches wide and extends at least six (6) inches in length beyond each window jamb. The stairway shall be run on solid walls and shall be at least twenty-one (21) inches in the clear with handrails on both sides; the outer edge of the nearest handrail shall be at least four (4) inches distant from the wall and be run from balcony to balcony without crossing a window or any other opening.

Sec. 1047. DISTANCE OF STAIRS FROM WINDOWS—

The balcony floors of all fire escapes shall not be lower than ten (10) inches below the top level of the sills of openings, and no fire escape stairs shall cross a window or other wall opening at a less distance than twenty-one (21) inches from same, and on fire escapes requiring intermediate stairs and landings and such portions of the stairs nearest the wall shall be placed on blank surface of walls and piers.

Nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prohibit

the use of return fire escapes or emergency stairs in front of windows, with balconies as prescribed herein, when placed at right angles to the face of the wall, provided that no portion of such escapes shall be within four (4) feet of any other window and that the stairs are not less than two (2) feet wide.

Sec. 1048. FIRE ESCAPES IN COURTS—

No court less than eight (8) feet in width above the first floor shall contain a fire escape.

Every court in which there shall be a fire escape shall have direct and unobstructed access along the surface of the ground to a street, alley or yard opening into the alley or street, without entering into or passing through or over a building unless by a four (4) foot wide fireproof passage on the court or ground level. See Sec. 754, Title XXIX, Part II of this Code.

Sec. 1049. FIRE ESCAPES ON STREETS—

All fire escapes overhanging streets, alleys, areas or passageways shall be subject to the limitations of head room prescribed in Title III, Part III of this Code. No fire escape wider than four (4) feet shall overhang any public property. All buildings of Divs. b, c, d and e of the First Grade hereafter erected shall have their fire escapes or emergency stairs extend to the ground, and along street lines the buildings shall be set back for that purpose, but in no case shall ladder escapes or drop ladders on fire escapes be used for such buildings.

Sec. 1050. LADDER ESCAPES—

Ladder escapes may be employed on the street fronts of existing non-fireproof buildings of any grade if, upon examination, the Inspector of Buildings and the Chief of the Fire Department find that structural features of such fronts prevent the erection of a standard escape.

Ladder escapes may also be employed on the street fronts of all fireproof buildings occupied as public or private offices, hotels, warehouses or club houses,

When ladder escapes are used they shall extend from the grade to the roof as prescribed for stair escapes; the balconies shall take in not less than two (2) windows and shall be never less than thirty (30) inches wide and six (6) feet long if the ladder is parallel with the wall and forty-five (45) inches wide if the ladder stands perpendicular, the scuttle holes (twenty-one (21) by twenty-one (21) inches in clear, shall be staggered in each alternate story, provided that when ladder escapes are used they shall be at least eighteen (18) inches in clear width between the uprights with rungs not less than three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch square spaced not over fourteen (14) inches on centers. All ladders and scuttles of such fire escapes shall be opposite solid piers or portions of walls, and the edge of scuttle holes shall be at least six (6) inches distant from the nearest window jamb; no ladder purporting to be placed as a fire escape shall be without balconies provided with handrails three (3) feet high.

All stand-pipes placed on the outside of buildings shall be provided with ladder escapes. See Title IV.

Sec. 1051. OTHER DESIGNS—

Nothing embodied under this Title shall prohibit any person whose duty it is under this Code to erect fire escapes on buildings not over four (4) stories high, from selecting and erecting a different stair pattern or any other and different device, design or instrument, which, upon tests made under the rules and regulation of the Fire Department, in the presence of the officials prescribed (see Sec. 1039), prove equally as efficient, permanent and safe external means of escape from fire and smoke as the devices prescribed in this Title.

Sec. 1052. STATIONARY LADDERS—

All buildings requiring fire escapes shall have stationary iron ladders leading to the scuttle opening in the roof thereof, and all scuttles and ladders shall be kept so as to be ready for use at all times.

If a bulkhead is used in place of a scuttle, it shall have stairs with sufficient guard or handrail leading to the roof. In case the building should be a tenement house, the door in the bulkhead or any scuttle shall at no time be locked, but may be fastened on the inside by movable bolts or hooks.

**Sec. 1053. PAINTING AND REPAIR OF FIRE
ESCAPES—**

Every new fire escape shall be painted with two (2) coats of durable paint, one put on in the shop and the other at once upon the erection of such fire escape, and all fire escapes shall be kept painted and in good repair.

Sec. 1054. LIGHTING AND GONGS—

The location of fire escapes in all buildings shall be conspicuously placarded during the daytime, and all hotels, factories, workshops, schools, detention buildings, assembly halls and theatres, and all other buildings requiring fire escapes, which are occupied at night, shall have all public halls, stairways and passageways properly lighted, and at the head and foot of each flight of stairs, and at the intersection of public and private halls with main corridors, and at the point of egress to each fire escape, shall be kept during the night a red light; and one or more proper alarms or gongs, capable of being heard throughout the building, shall always remain easy of access and ready for use in each of said buildings, to give notice to the inmates in case of fire; and there shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place in every sleeping room a notice descriptive of such means of escape.

Sec. 1055. INCUMBRANCES ON ESCAPES—

All fire escapes shall be kept free from incumbrances or obstructions at all times, and it shall be unlawful to place incumbrances or obstructions or permit or cause such incumbrances or obstructions to be placed before or upon any fire escape at any time.

TITLE III.**FIRE DOORS AND APPLIANCES.****Sec. 1056. BUILDINGS REQUIRING SHUTTERS—**

Every non-fireproof building which is more than two (2) stories in height above the curb level, occupied for warehouse, workshop or factory purposes, shall have standard fire-doors, blinds or shutters, hung to iron hinge eyes or pin blocks built into the wall on every window and every opening above the first story thereof, excepting on the front openings of buildings fronting on streets, or open yards or courts which are more than thirty (30) feet in width. The door and window openings of any building of the I, II, III, IV, V or VI Class, as classified in Title II, Part II of this Code, the whole or part of which is occupied by division (e) of the First Grade, or any division except (a) and (b) of the Second Grade, shall when the distance between the doors and windows on opposite sides of alleys or courts is thirty (30) feet or less, be provided with shutters as above prescribed.

Sec. 1057. STANDARD BLINDS, DOORS AND SHUTTERS—

The said doors, blinds or shutters to be standard; shall be constructed of pine or other soft wood of two (2) thicknesses of matched boards, with each other, and securely covered with tin or galvanized iron, one thickness placed vertically and the other diagonally upward from the hanging stile, on both sides and edges, with folded lapped joints, the nails for fastening same being driven inside the lap; the hinges or bolts or latches shall be bolted to the door or shutter after the same has been covered with tin or galvanized iron, and such doors or shutters shall be hung upon an iron frame, independent of the woodwork of the windows and doors, or two (2) iron hinges securely fastened in the masonry; or

such frames, if of wood, shall be covered with tin or galvanized iron in the same manner as the doors and shutters.

Sec. 1058. SLIDING SHUTTERS—

Sliding shutters constructed as per Section 1057 may be used instead of hinged shutters, of such mechanism as may be approved by the Inspector of Buildings. They shall in any case comply with all requirements provided for standard hinged fire-shutters.

Sec. 1059. ROLLING SHUTTERS—

All rolling iron or steel shutters hereafter placed in the first story of any building shall be counterbalanced so that said rolling shutters may be readily opened by the firemen.

No building hereafter erected, other than a dwelling house or fireproof building, shall have inside iron or steel shutters to windows above the first story.

Sec. 1060. METAL FRAMES AND WIRED GLASS—

In lieu of standard fire-doors and shutters, wherever mentioned in this Code, shutters with metal frames of adequate strength with wired glass panels in same or windows glazed with wired glass set in metal sash and frames shall be used.

Sec. 1061. OTHER SUITABLE PROTECTION—

All windows and openings above the first story of any building may be provided with other suitable protection if approved by the Inspector of Buildings and Chief of the Fire Department, and not in conflict with this Code.

**Sec. 1062. SHUTTERS TO BE OPENED FROM
OUTSIDE—**

All shutters opening on fire escapes, and at least one (1) row vertically in every three (3) rows on any front with protected window openings above the first story of any building, shall be so arranged that they can be readily opened from the outside by firemen. This section also applies to all iron grated windows.

Sec. 1063. INSIDE FIRE-DOORS—

Where openings in interior brick walls are fitted with fire-doors to prevent the spread of fire between buildings, or parts of any buildings, the said fire-doors shall be made of wood covered with tin or galvanized iron, as described for standard fire-doors and shutters. See Sections 1057 and 1058. And in addition to the openings prescribed in Title XXX, Part II, of this Code, all buildings specified in this Title, hereafter erected or altered, having openings on interior walls, shall be provided with fireproof doors where deemed necessary by the Chief of the Fire Department.

**Sec. 1064. DOORS AND SHUTTERS TO BE
CLOSED AT NIGHT—**

Occupants of all buildings provided with fire-doors and shutters shall close the said fire-doors and shutters at the close of business of each day.

Sec. 1065. PAINTING AND REPAIRS—

All sheet metal covering of shutters shall be painted on the under side at least one (1) coat, and all exterior surfaces shall be painted and kept in good repair as prescribed for fire escapes in Sec. 1053.

TITLE IV.**STAND PIPES AND PUMPS.****Sec. 1066. STAND PIPES AND HOSE—**

In addition to the buildings prescribed in Title XXXVII, Part II, of this Code, every building hereafter erected of greater height than seventy-five (75) feet, but not exceeding one hundred and fifty (150) feet, shall be provided with a four (4) inch stand-pipe running from the cellar to the roof. And all buildings of greater height than one hundred and fifty (150) feet, now or hereafter erected, shall be provided with

stand-pipes not less than six (6) inches in diameter, running from the cellar to the roof, and with one two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) inch outlet, with hose attached thereto, on each floor, including the basement, cellar and the roof, and placed as near the stairs as practicable, but no outlet shall be placed more than five (5) feet above the floor level.

All buildings of the Second grade over three (3) stories but less than seventy-five (75) feet high, and all buildings of the Third grade having two (2) or more families or suites of apartments above the third floor, but less than seventy-five (75) feet high, shall be provided with a three (3) inch stand-pipe leading direct to the street water main. Said stand-pipe shall be provided with valves and outlets on each floor as herein prescribed, except that attached to the regulation outlets there may be reducers fitted with one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inch hose in lieu of the two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) inch standard.

Nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prevent the use of one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inch or two (2) inch hose connections or hose with proper reducers attached to the two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) inch regulation outlet, in any other building or part of a building, provided the use of such shall not be in conflict with any regulation of the Fire Department.

Sec. 1067. SIAMESE—

Each interior or exterior stand-pipe shall be provided with one two-way two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) inch automatic Siamese at the bottom of each stand-pipe placed on street above the curb level. Said Siamese shall be within four (4) feet distance from the sidewalk, and be securely anchored to the wall of the building.

Sec. 1068. EXTERIOR STAND-PIPE—

Exterior stand-pipes may be placed on the outside of buildings not exceeding one hundred (100) feet in height.

Each such stand-pipe shall have connected with it a ladder fire escape as prescribed in Sec. 1050. The pipe shall not

be less than that of three (3) inches standard wrought iron pipe with a two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) inch hose valve attached to every outlet on each floor and goose-necked over and above the roof. Said stand-pipe shall be secured to the ladders at every four (4) feet and bolted to each balcony.

Sec. 1069. NUMBER OF STAND-PIPES—

If any of the said buildings extend from street to street or form an "L" shape, they shall be provided with stand-pipes for each frontage.

Sec. 1070. STANDARDS—

All valves, fittings and couplings used in connection with stand-pipes shall be of the standard size and thread in use by the Fire Department of the City of Cleveland.

Sec. 1071. AUXILIARY PUMPS—

All buildings now erected, unless already provided with a three (3) inch or larger vertical pipe, or hereafter to be erected, one hundred and fifty (150) feet or more in height, shall be provided with an auxiliary fire apparatus and appliances, consisting of water tank on roof or in cellar, pumps, stand-pipes, hose, nozzles, wrenches, fire extinguishers, hooks, axes and other fire appliances, located and accessibly placed under the direction of the Chief of the Fire Department.

Sec. 1072. INSPECTION—

All valves, hose, tools and other appliances, provided for in this section, shall be kept in perfect working order, and once a month the person in charge of said building shall make a thorough investigation of the same to see that all valves, hose and other appliances are in perfect working order and ready for immediate use by the Fire Department.

**Sec. 1073. PUMPS AND ELEVATORS IN
READINESS—**

In every building over one hundred and fifty (150) feet high a steam or electric pump and at least one (1) passenger elevator shall be kept in readiness for immediate use by the

Fire Department during all hours of the day and night, including holidays and Sundays. The said pumps, if located in the lowest story, shall be placed not less than two (2) feet above the floor level.

Sec. 1074. BOILER PIT—

The boilers which supply power to the passenger elevators and pumps, if located in the lowest story, shall be so surrounded by a dwarf brick wall laid in cement mortar, or other suitable permanent waterproof construction, as to exclude water to the depth of two (2) feet above the floor level from flowing into the ash pits of said boilers.

Sec. 1075. CESS POOL—

When the level of the floor of the lowest story is above the level of the sewer in the street, a large cess-pool shall be placed in said floor and connected by a four (4) inch cast iron drain pipe with the street sewer.

Sec. 1076. SEWER CONNECTION—

In all buildings already or hereafter to be built in the City of Cleveland, used or intended to be used for mercantile or manufacturing purposes, and located where a sewer connection can be made, there shall be in the cellar or basement a sewer connection which can be opened immediately for the purpose of drainage in case the building or any of the floors or basement or cellar thereof should be flooded from any cause, and the location of said sewer connection shall be as near the main stairs as possible and shall be indicated by a permanent and conspicuous sign near the ceiling, on the wall near the same, and such sign shall never be hidden or obstructed, but shall always be in plain view.

Sec. 1077. SPRINKLER SYSTEM—

In buildings sixty (60) feet or more in height used or occupied for store, warehouse, workshop or factory purposes there shall be provided in connection with said stand-pipe or pipes, two and one-half (2½) inch perforated iron pipes placed

on and along the ceiling line of each floor, inclusive of all those below the first floor and extending to the full depth of the building. Such perforated pipe shall be provided with a valve placed at or near the stand-pipe, so that the water can be let into same when deemed necessary by the firemen, or in lieu of such perforated pipes a separate and distinct system of automatic sprinklers, with fusible plugs, independently supplied from pressure tank, shall be installed under the supervision of the Chief of the Fire Department. See also Titles XXX and XXXVII, Part II of this Code.

Buildings of Divs. c, d, e and f of the Second Grade in which automatic sprinklers are installed shall have their floors built water-tight and scuppered to a depth of at least one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches provided with proper weep holes in the side walls or floor drains connected with drip pipes leading to the cellar floor drains.

Sec. 1078. NUMBER OF LINES—

When the building is twenty-five (25) feet or less in width, two (2) additional lines of perforated pipe shall be provided, and one (1) line additionally for each twelve and one-half ($12\frac{1}{2}$) feet or part thereof that the building is wider than twenty-five (25) feet.

Sec. 1079. PLACARD—

A suitable iron plate with raised letters shall be fastened to the wall near said stand-pipe to read: This stand-pipe connects to perforated pipes in the cellar.

Sec. 1080. TESTS AND REPAIRS—

All stand-pipes, tanks, fire lines, hose and other appliances provided for in this Title shall be maintained in good repair and working order at all times and shall be subject to inspection and test at least twice a year by the Fire Department to ascertain their condition.

PART V.**ELEVATORS.****TITLE I.****EXPLANATORY.****Sec. 1081. SUBJECTS INCLUDED—**

The subjects under Part V of the Building Code shall include all elevators, hoists, lifts, derricks, dumb-waiters, or any mechanical devices which employ ropes, cables, pulleys, platforms of swinging ladders or scaffolding, whether permanently or temporarily fixed in position, for the purpose of conveying people, animals, vehicles, merchandise, building materials or any other load to any point on or in a structure, above or below the grade line.

**Sec. 1082. LIFTING TACKLE OF DERRICK, HOIST
OR SWINGING SCAFFOLD—**

For the purposes of this Code, all lifting tackle of any derrick, hoist or swinging scaffold shall be subject to the rules and regulations governing freight elevators, and all the other supporting parts of such derricks, hoists and swinging scaffold shall be proportioned to meet the conditions of stability of frame structures prescribed in Title V of Part II of this Code.

TITLE II.**PERMITS, INSPECTIONS AND FEES.****Sec. 1083. PERMITS FOR ERECTION OF
ELEVATORS—**

It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, company or corporation to construct, erect or place, or cause to be constructed, erected or placed, in any building or structure erected or in course of erection, any elevator to be used for carrying passengers or freight from one floor to another without first having obtained from the Inspector of Buildings a permit therefor. Before the said Inspector of Buildings shall issue such permit for the erection, construction or use of such elevators, there shall be filed in his office as a matter of record, plans and specifications showing the type and make of machine, the motive power to be used, and the size of all ropes, sheaves, drums and supporting beams; also speed, travel and capacity of car, type of safeties, dimensions of pressure tank and pressure carried thereon, or the number of volts and amperes of electric current or motor used.

The Inspector of Buildings shall not issue a permit for the erection, construction or use of any elevator, as defined in Title I, that may have less than two (2) ropes of approved diameter carrying the weight of the car and its load, or each counterbalance weight thereof.

**Sec. 1084. EXISTING ELEVATORS TO BE
EQUIPPED—**

Any person or persons, company or corporation, having charge of any building in which any elevator is or may be in use shall equip such elevator with the devices or appliances required in Title III of this part of the Code, and keep the same in good working order and repair; and it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, company or corporation to

erect, use or operate, or cause or permit to be erected, used or operated, in any building within the City of Cleveland any freight or passenger elevator unless the same be equipped with the devices and appliances as provided in the aforesaid Title.

Sec. 1085. INSPECTION AND NOTICE OF REPAIRS—

When an elevator is placed in a building, the owner or his agent shall immediately so notify the Inspector of Buildings in writing, and such elevator shall not be used until it shall have been duly inspected. A like notice of any repairs or alterations intended to be made shall be given by the person employed to make such repairs or alterations.

Nothing in this section shall prevent an owner from making the ordinary repairs for maintenance, or prevent him from making repairs at once when needed, pending the serving of the above notice when a certificate of inspection is needed.

Sec. 1086. EXAMINATION AND CERTIFICATE—

Every owner shall require the person in charge of the running of his elevator to carefully examine the same and its appliances once in twenty-four (24) hours, and upon the discovery of any defects or impairments tending to endanger life, the elevator shall be shut down at once and the Inspector of Buildings notified. The use of such defective elevator shall be prohibited until the necessary repairs to make it safe have been made, inspected by the Inspector of Buildings, and a certificate in writing is issued by him that said elevator has been put in safe working order and is fit for use.

The said certificate shall be placed under glass and framed and hung in a conspicuous place in the car of the elevator for which the certificate was issued.

Sec. 1087. METAL PLATE SHOWING CARRYING CAPACITY—

The owner, lessee, manager or other person having charge or control of any elevator in the City of Cleveland shall cause

to be fastened in a conspicuous place in said elevators, or on said derricks, lifts or swinging ladders or scaffolding, metal plates having suitable raised letters on same, which shall prescribe the number of pounds weight which said elevators, after proper test, have capacity to carry.

All elevators before being put into use shall be tested with load equivalent to twenty-five (25) per cent more than the lifting capacity stamped on the plate. This test shall show no weakness when the elevator is worked either upward or downward as in ordinary use.

Sec. 1088. PROHIBITING USE IF UNSAFE —

Should any defect be found in any part, or parts, of any elevator which would tend to impair its safety or endanger life by the continued use of such elevator, the Inspector of Buildings shall immediately inform the person in charge of the danger of continuing the use thereof; and the Inspector of Buildings shall immediately cause a notice in writing to be served upon the owner or owners, lessee, manager or any other person or persons having use, control or management of said elevator, which notice may contain a statement of the necessary repairs; and said elevators shall not again be used until a certificate in writing shall be issued by the Inspector of Buildings that it has been put in safe running order and is fit for use. The notice herein provided for may be served upon any person having charge of the running of said elevator.

Sec. 1089. INSPECTOR—FEES—

The owners, agents, lessees or managers of all buildings in which elevators are used, or which employ derricks, swinging ladders or scaffolds, or other mechanical lifting devices, shall pay the Inspector of Buildings before a certificate of inspection is issued a fee of two (\$2.00) dollars for each inspection of each elevator made in pursuance of this Code. See also Part I.

TITLE III.**CONSTRUCTION OF ELEVATORS.****Sec. 1090. PASSAGE UNDER ADJOINING ELEVATORS—**

There shall be no kind of a passage in any story of a building below a platform of an elevator, and wherever such passageway is in existence it shall be forthwith, after the passage of this ordinance, abolished. Public halls or passageways in front of elevators hereafter to be erected shall be at least one (1) foot wider than the widths established in Part II of this Code.

Sec. 1091. ROPES, CABLES AND PLATFORMS—

Ropes and cables whose diameter shall be approved for use in any elevator shall have a factor of safety of at least five (5) for all diameters over five-eighths ($\frac{5}{8}$) of an inch; six (6) for under five-eighths ($\frac{5}{8}$), but more than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) an inch; and eight (8) for all diameters below one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) an inch. All elevator platforms shall have a factor of at least four (4). If elevators are exposed to the action of the elements the factor shall be increased twenty-five (25) per cent of the above; and where any rope or cable shows twenty-five (25) per cent of deterioration it shall be considered unsafe.

Sec. 1092. NUMBER OF CABLES—

All freight elevators shall have not less than two (2) hoisting cables, with suitable adjusters or equalizers to equalize the bearings. No passenger elevator shall have less than four (4) hoisting cables; provided that those passenger elevators, the cables of which wind around a drum, may have two (2) hoisting cables, if the car is counterweighted separate from the drum, the counterweight to have two (2) cables, and cables to be provided with suitable equalizers to equalize the bearings. All ropes and cables shall be independently fastened at their terminals.

Sec. 1093. ELEVATOR SHEAVES—

All elevator sheaves or drums for rope transmission shall not be less in diameter than twelve (12) times the circumference of the cable used on such elevator.

Sec. 1094. ELEVATOR GOVERNOR—

All freight and passenger elevators (except hand power) shall be provided with an automatic down-speed governor or regulator, except worm-gear elevators the speed of which is less than sixty (60) feet per minute.

Sec. 1095. SHUT-OFF—

Every power elevator shall be provided with an automatic shut-off which shall stop it at its foot and its highest landing. Such elevators shall also have slack cable devices.

Sec. 1096. CABLE STOPS—

All freight and passenger elevators, except hand power, in any building, the cables of which wind around a drum, must be provided and equipped with an automatic trip or slack cable stop and automatic brake of sufficient strength to hold the car at any point.

Sec. 1097. SAFETY FLOOR STOPS—

All freight elevators shall be provided with a safety device by which persons using the elevator at one floor can lock the operating cable to prevent the moving of the elevator by persons on another floor, during loading or unloading.

Sec. 1098. AUTOMATIC TRAP DOORS—

All freight elevators whose speed is less than fifty (50) feet per minute, not enclosed in shafts as provided in Sec. 1103, shall have automatic trap doors, tin lined on the under side, at each floor, so constructed as to form a substantial floor surface when closed, and so arranged as to open and close by the action of the elevator ascending and descending.

Sec. 1099. SUPPORTS AND GUIDES—

In all buildings hereafter to be erected over three (3) stories high, the beams for supporting overhead work shall be

of iron or steel, and such beams shall be supported on brick walls or continuous iron columns resting on concrete or masonry foundation, and all guide-posts or run rails for elevator car and counterweights shall be of iron or steel in all buildings over five (5) stories high, when operating in open or grill enclosed hatchways, and in all buildings over nine (9) stories high, in all hatchways.

The counterweight guides shall be provided with limit stops so constructed as to prevent the running of the weights above the guide strips into the elevator shaft under any circumstances, either by accident to or loss of control of the elevator. All weights shall be securely bolted together with rods passing through all the weights.

Sec. 1100. AUTOMATIC OILER FOR GUIDES—

All passenger elevators shall be provided with suitable oiling device for lubricating the guides automatically, to obviate the necessity of a person riding on top of cage for that purpose.

Sec. 1101. SCREENS UNDER SHEAVES AND BEAMS—

Every power elevator shall be provided with a proper screen under its sheaves and beams to prevent tools or other things from dropping on the hoistway.

Sec. 1102. ELEVATOR PITS—

All freight or passenger elevators shall have a pit extending at least thirty-six (36) inches below the lowermost floor level; and elevators not extending down to the basement shall have fireproof pits at the lowermost floor level above which they serve. Such pits shall have no openings except holes for cables.

Sec. 1103. BRICK ENCLOSURES—

Whenever an elevator shaft extends down into a basement, that portion thereof, inclusive of the space occupied by

the machinery, shall be constructed of brick and be fitted with automatic fire-doors as provided in Sec. 1104.

All freight elevators in any building shall be enclosed with brick walls or with fireproof partitions which do not depend on wooden floor beams for support. And where they are not placed on an outside wall with window openings therein and serve more than one (1) floor their enclosures shall be carried six (6) feet or more above the roof of the building, and be covered with a skylight of double thick glass and is protected by a screen made of No. 1 or heavier wire with one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inch or closer meshes. All elevator skylights shall have an opening device controllable from each and every floor. See also Titles XXII and XXIV, Part II of this Code.

**Sec. 1104. ELEVATOR FIRE-DOORS AND
SAFETY GATES—**

All elevators enclosed with brick walls or in fireproof shafts shall be provided with fireproof frames and doors. Said doors shall be provided with an approved device or system which will automatically close the opening in the event of fire. And in addition to said automatic fire-doors, the elevators shall be provided with automatic opening and closing hatch gates, to protect the approach to the elevator when doors are open.

**Sec. 1105. FREIGHT ELEVATOR WELL HOLE
RAILINGS—**

All freight elevator shafts and hoistways in any building not enclosed as provided in Sec. 1103 shall be protected and enclosed on each and all floors of any such building with suitable framework or railing not less than five (5) feet high, and all approaches and entrances to any such elevator shafts and hoistways shall be provided with automatic or self-closing gates; and no person shall use, permit, or cause to be used, any such freight elevator, shaft or hoistway, in any building unless the same is protected or enclosed as above required.

**Sec. 1106. HOISTS AND ELEVATORS—WELL
HOLES TO BE GUARDED—**

In all buildings in the City of Cleveland in course of construction and in all buildings having elevators intended for freight lifts only, and not constructed, protected and operated as required for passenger elevators, it shall be unlawful to use hoists and elevators for hoisting materials, etc., in any such building or buildings unless the well holes or openings for such elevators or hoists on each and every floor of the building shall be closed with guard rails composed of boards placed six (6) inches apart to a height of five (5) feet, with a gate or door swinging outward from the elevator and such other safety or equivalent appliances as shall be necessary for the protection of life or limb.

Sec. 1107. DUMB WAITERS—

Dumb waiters extending to basement and serving three (3) or more floors in a building, shall be deemed freight elevators and shall be enclosed accordingly, except that they need not extend to the roof provided that they are thoroughly fire-stopped at the bottom, and the uppermost story served. In non-fireproof buildings where dumb waiters are enclosed in shafts the walls of such shafts shall be plastered on metal lath. Provisions of Secs. 1083 and 1086, Title II, shall not apply to this section.

Sec. 1108. PASSENGER ELEVATOR SHAFTS—

Elevators used exclusively for passenger service, in all wholesale stores, factories or warehouses, or passenger elevators with a freight attachment underneath located in any other building, shall be treated and provided as above prescribed for freight elevators with the distinction that the enclosing partitions may be of plastering on metal lath, or any other fireproofing having wooden doors with wired glass if any glass at all.

Sec. 1109. NO ELEVATOR IN WELL HOLE—

No elevator shall hereafter be constructed in the well hole of any stairway unless there be a fireproof wall between such elevator and said stairway, extending from the basement to a point three (3) feet above the level of the roof, elevator shafts in fireproof buildings alone excepted.

Sec. 1110. STAIRS ADJOINING ELEVATORS—

In either of the cases cited under Sections 1108 and 1109 the stairs accompanying such elevators shall be enclosed with partitions equal to those employed for enclosing the respective elevator, and there shall also be such partition between the elevator and the adjoining stairway.

Sec. 1111. ELEVATORS IN STAIRCASES—

Open grillwork enclosures for passenger elevators, not extending below the level of the first floor, may be erected in staircase enclosures in buildings where the entire space is occupied by the stairs, and the elevator is enclosed in brick or stone walls and the stairs are of fireproof construction as specified in Title XXI, Part II of this Code.

All elevators if used exclusively for private service in all dwellings or within a suite of office or business apartments, for not more than three (3) stories or two (2) stories and a basement in height, if entirely detached from the public halls, or stair halls or passageways leading thereto, need not have their shafts extended to the roof, provided that such shafts are properly enclosed in conformity with this Code.

Sec. 1112. PASSENGER ELEVATOR ENCLOSURES—

All passenger elevator shafts, except as prescribed in Sec. 1108, shall be enclosed from the floor to the ceiling on all entrance sides and to a height not less than seven (7) feet six (6) inches on other sides, and when iron wire or grill work is used, no greater spaces than two (2) inches square, or one and three-fourths ($1\frac{3}{4}$) clear way if vertical rod work is used,

shall be permitted; and no obstruction of any kind shall extend into any elevator shaft or be placed on the enclosure thereof in front of the entrance side.

Sec. 1113. DOORS—

All doors approaching elevator shafts shall have safety locks of approved make, so that said doors will be closed when the elevator car is not at the floor where said doors are located.

Sec. 1114. DOORWAYS TO CARS—

It shall be unlawful to maintain or operate any passenger elevator in the City of Cleveland which has more than one (1) entrance or doorway to the car, unless each of said entrances or doorways is provided with a door on the inside of said car, said door to be closed by the operator before said car is put in motion. All doors to cars shall not be less than seven (7) feet high.

Sec. 1115. CAGE OF A CAR—

The cage of all passenger elevator cars shall be constructed of metal or other incombustible material, except floor covering; but there shall be no glass or porcelain used in the structural or ornamental part of the canopy of any cage. The use of glass and porcelain in all elevator cars for general public use shall be confined to covering of certificates of inspection, annunciators and the lighting lamps. In every passenger elevator there shall be placed a metal handrail one (1) inch in diameter and forty-two (42) inches above the floor, on all sides not having door openings. The canopy, if any, of every passenger elevator shall be so constructed that the whole or a semi-circular part sixteen (16) inches in depth by the width of the door in width above the entrance door can be easily removed from the top.

Sec. 1116. SIDEWALK ELEVATOR DOORS—

All doors covering sidewalk elevator holes when open shall open only sufficiently for proper service, and also form a guard to the aperture while open; and when the covering door

is attached to the frame of the lift to open automatically, the sides of the lift at right angles to the curb shall be safeguarded with metal lattice work.

Sec. 1117. PROTECTION OF WELL-HOLES, ELEVATOR SHAFTS AND OPEN COURTS IN EXISTING BUILDINGS—

Owners of all buildings erected prior to the passage of this Code, containing elevators, hatches or welllholes, elevator shafts or open courts, shall, upon written notice from the Inspector of Buildings so to do, properly and sufficiently guard and protect such elevator hatches, welllholes or elevators, with gates or guards so as to avoid danger to human life, and said gates or guards shall be closed on all floors except when cars are in actual use.

Sec. 1118. ELEVATORS IN EXISTING HOTELS—

In every non-fireproof building, used or occupied as a hotel, after the passage of this Code, in which there is an elevator not enclosed in a fireproof shaft, such elevator shall be enclosed in partitions of incombustible material constructed and arranged as prescribed in Sec. 1108 for passenger elevator shafts.

REVOCATION OF PERMITS AND PENALTIES

Sec. 1119. REVOCATION OF PERMITS—

When the work for which any building permit was issued is not being performed in conformity to the detailed statement, plans or specifications upon which such permit was issued, it shall be the duty of the Inspector of Buildings to notify the owner or owners, or his or their agent, in writing, that the work is being constructed in violation of the permit, and that such work must be suspended until a permit for such deviation from the detailed statement, plans or specifications be obtained, or that such work shall be made to conform to the detailed statement, plans and specifications upon which a per-

mit therefor was issued. If the owner or owners, or his or their agent, fail to comply with the said notice on the service thereof, it shall be the further duty of the said Inspector to revoke said permit. Written notice of such revocation, signed by the Inspector, shall be immediately served upon the owner, agent, superintendent or contractor in charge of the work, and shall be posted on such premises, and it shall be unlawful for any persons to perform any work in or about said structure, building, or premises after the revocation of the permit and the posting of notice thereof.

Sec. 1120. PENALTY FOR VIOLATION—

The owner or owners of any building, structure, wall, platform, staging, or flooring, or part thereof, where anything in violation of this Code shall be placed, or shall exist, and any architect, builder, plumber, carpenter, or mason who may be employed or assist in the commission of any such violation, and all persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this Code or fail to comply therewith, or any requirement thereof, or who shall build in violation of any detailed statement of specifications or plans submitted and approved thereunder, or any certificate or permit issued thereunder, shall for each and every such violation or non-compliance be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five (\$5) dollars nor more than five hundred (\$500) dollars, or imprisoned not more than six (6) months.

CHAPTER IV.

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICE COURT.

Sec. 1121. The Police Court of the City of Cleveland shall be presided over by two police judges, who shall be elected as provided by law, and who shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualified. Before entering upon the duties of their office, each police judge shall take the oath required by law and give bond to the approval of the Mayor in the sum of \$2,000.00, for the faithful discharge of his duties. Each police judge shall receive a salary of \$1,500.00 per annum, in addition to such sum as may be allowed to him by the county commissioners out of the county treasury.

Sec. 1122. The Police Court shall be composed of two rooms, numbered respectively Rooms 1 and 2, located in the Central Police Station and the patrol barn thereto attached, in the City of Cleveland. The police judges shall each preside in separate rooms and have concurrent jurisdiction in all matters cognizable in such court. In case there is a temporary inability or absence of the Clerk of the Police Court, and his deputies, the police judges, or either of them may appoint a deputy who, on taking the oath required of the deputy, shall perform his duties until the temporary inability of the clerk be removed, or the clerk returns.

Sec. 1123. The police judges shall appoint an interpreter for the police court, who shall, before entering upon his duties as such interpreter, take the oath of office required by law and give bond in the sum of \$1,000.00 for the faithful discharge of his duties. The term of office of the interpreter so appointed shall be two years.

THE CLERK OF THE POLICE COURT.

Sec. 1124. The Clerk of the Police Court shall be elected as provided by law and shall hold his office until his successor is elected and qualified. Before entering upon his duties he shall take the oath required by law and give bond to the approval of the Mayor in the sum of \$5,000.00 for the faithful performance of his duties. He shall receive compensation, payable out of the city treasury, in the sum of \$2,000.00 per annum.

Sec. 1125. The Clerk of the Police Court shall appoint, subject to confirmation of the council, five deputy clerks, who shall each receive a salary of \$1,200.00 per annum, and three deputy clerks, who shall each receive a salary of \$900.00 per annum, payable out of the city treasury. The said deputies shall each give bond for the faithful performance of his duties in the sum of \$2,000.00, to the approval of the Mayor.

Sec. 1126. The Clerk of the Police Court shall keep his office open for business between the hours of eight o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the afternoon; shall have charge of all the books and records of the police court; shall collect all money paid for fines and costs assessed in said court and perform such duties as the judges of the police court or the city council may require.

Sec. 1127. The Clerk shall receive for all certificates, copies of papers and exemplification of records, the same fees as the clerk of the court of common pleas receives for like transcripts.

Sec. 1128. The Clerk of the Police Court shall, on or before the 4th day of each month, pay to the city treasurer all moneys by him received for fines, costs, witness and jurors' fees that properly belong to the police court fund, and on the same day make a report to the council of the number of persons arraigned before the court, and for what amount of fines and costs assessed, and the amount collected, the distribution of such fines and costs, to whom paid, the number of persons committed to the workhouse, the amount of fines and costs assessed upon such persons, together with the time of such commitment; he shall also report the fines and costs unpaid in said examinations and in cases that have been dismissed, nolle, discharged and taken up on error or otherwise to another court; he shall also report the amount of fines and costs, and the number of persons that are set free without paying any money or fine, and costs assessed, and the amount of jurors' and attorneys' fees certified by him to the city and county auditors.

Sec. 1129. The Clerk of the Police Court shall enter upon the dockets of the judges of the police court, in the proper respective places, the collections and dispositions of money, fined according to the statement rendered by the superintendent of the workhouse.

Sec. 1130. The Clerk of the Police Court shall certify to the city auditor, under the seal of the police court, the amount of fees due jurors and witnesses in city cases, and the city auditor shall thereupon draw his warrant in favor of such jurors or witnesses for the amounts due on the city treasurer, who shall pay the same on presentation, and the city auditor shall report monthly the amount so paid to the council.

Sec. 1131. In no case shall the Clerk of the Police Court accept a plea of guilty for any offense charged against any person under any ordinance of the city or statute of the State of Ohio.

Sec. 1132. In no case shall the Clerk of the Police Court receive any fine or the costs of any criminal proceedings accrued in said court except upon and after sentence is pronounced by the court in due form.

Sec. 1133. In the taking of bail for the appearance of prisoners charged in the police court with the commission of offenses not punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, it shall be unlawful for the Clerk of the Police Court, or any of his deputies to accept the bail of any person not a free holder within the County of Cuyahoga unless the said bond is made good by the deposit of such a sum of money as shall be equal to the amount of bail required.

Sec. 1134. It shall be unlawful for the Clerk of the Police Court, or any of his deputies, to accept as bail for another's appearance in the police court on any charge, the punishment of which is imprisonment in the penitentiary, any person not a free-holder of Cuyahoga County and not possessed therein of sufficient real estate to be worth, over and above all encumbrances and all legal exemptions, a sum equal to the amount of the bail required.

Sec. 1135. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Police Court to produce each day, at the opening of court, a docket in which shall be inscribed all cases set for trial on that day, and for the violation of ordinances for which prosecutions have been commenced, and the judges shall note upon said docket the judgment or other action in each case so soon as the same is had. The Clerk of the Police Court shall also faithfully keep a record or journal of the proceedings of said court, which proceeding, at the end of each day, shall be signed by the judges of said court.

Sec 1136. The Clerk of the Police Court shall keep an account of all fees received by any officer in the police court, and report the same monthly to the city treasurer, and the same shall be deducted from their regular pay or salary.

Sec. 1137. The Clerk of the Police Court shall have the custody and be charged with the repairs and maintenance of the rooms used as court rooms for the police court, and also the rooms appropriated for the prosecutor's office, and for the clerk's offices in the Central Police Station, and out of funds appropriated by the Council for that purpose, he shall cause said rooms to be kept clean and in repair, and whenever repairs in said rooms are necessary which will in the aggregate cost more than \$500.00, the Clerk shall cause advertisement to be made for bids for doing such repairs, and shall award the contract therefor to the lowest responsible bidder, as is provided by statutes for similar work to be done under authority of the Board of Public Safety.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Sec. 1138. That all Justices of the Peace elected in the Township of Cleveland, Ohio, shall receive as compensation for services in lieu of all fees, a salary of eighteen hundred (\$1,800.00) dollars per annum, payable out of the city treasury, monthly, together with such suitable office furniture as the Board of Public Service of the city may provide, not exceeding in value two hundred (\$200.00) dollars, the said furniture, when so provided, to be and remain the property of the city and to be turned over by each out-going Justice of the Peace to his successor in office. He shall also be provided by such Board of Public Service with all necessary blanks and stationery. Said Board of Public Service shall provide, in the City Hall of said city, and no other place, quarters for such number of Justices of the Peace as shall be elected in said township.

Sec. 1139. The salary of such Justices of the Peace shall be paid out of the city treasury on warrant only of the city auditor of said city.

Sec. 1140. Provided, however, that a vacation of four

weeks shall be allowed each Justice annually, but not more than two Justices shall be absent at one time.

Sec. 1141. Each of said Justices shall have his court room open and shall be in attendance at the duties of his office from 9:00 a. m. until 11:30 a. m., and from 1:30 p. m. until 4:30 p. m.; each day, standard time, provided that when either of said Justices is actually engaged in the trial of a suit, he shall so continue until at least 5 p. m., when it shall be necessary to do so in order to finish the trial of said suit.

Sec. 1142. There shall be allowed for each Justice of the Peace, one clerk, said clerk to be appointed by said Justice of the Peace, and to receive a salary of nine hundred (\$900.00) dollars per annum, to be paid semi-monthly out of the city treasury. Said clerk shall be on duty in the office of the said Justice of the Peace at 8:30 a. m., and remain on duty at said office until 5 o'clock p. m., excepting one hour at noon, every day excepting legal holidays, Sundays and Saturday afternoons.

Said clerk shall be entitled to a vacation of three (3) weeks each year.

CONSTABLES.

Sec. 1143. The total number of Constables in and for Cleveland Township now merged in the corporate limits of the City of Cleveland, is hereby fixed at six constables.

CHAPTER V.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Sec. 1144. Except as otherwise provided by law or ordinance, the several officers and employes, to be appointed in pursuance of the preceding chapters, shall hold their respective positions for the term of one year, or until their successors shall be appointed and qualified.

Sec. 1145. Except as otherwise provided by law or ordinance, each officer of the city, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall give a bond for the faithful performance of his duties, in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the approval of the mayor.

Sec. 1146. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work for all employes of the city, except on Saturday, when the day's work shall be five hours, commencing at 7 o'clock a. m., and ending at 12 o'clock noon, but provided that nothing herein contained shall apply to the department of police or the department of fire, or in any case where special provision is otherwise made by ordinance, and provided that where more than one "shift" or relief of bridge tenders are employed, the hours of the day shall be provided into watches of eight hours each.

Sec. 1147. All offices occupied by city officers shall be kept open each day (except Sundays and Saturday afternoons and legal holidays), by the occupants thereof, for the transaction of matters pertaining thereto, from 8:30 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m.; provided, that when but one officer or employe

discharges the duties of an office, such office shall be open for the transaction of public business from 8:30 o'clock a. m. to 12 o'clock m., and from 1 to 5 p. m.

Sec. 1148. All officers and employes of the city shall be entitled to receive their respective salaries semi-monthly, and it is hereby made the duty of the city auditor and city treasurer to take all necessary steps towards the semi-monthly payment of such salaries.

PART II.

Governmental and General Regulations.

PART II.

GOVERNMENTAL AND GENERAL REGULATIONS.

CHAPTER I.

DEFINITION AND GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Sec. 1149. In the interpretation of any ordinance of the city, unless the context shows that another sense was intended, words in the present tense include the future tense; words in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter genders; words in the singular number include the plural and words in the plural number include the singular; and the word "person" or "another" includes private corporations and partnerships.

Sec. 1150. When any ordinance repealing a former ordinance, clause, or provision, shall be itself repealed, such repeal shall not be construed to revive such former ordinance, clause, or provision, unless it shall be therein expressly so provided.

Sec. 1151. Every ordinance of a general nature or providing for improvements, passed by the council, in which no time is named for the taking effect of such ordinance, shall take effect in ten days from and after the passage thereof and legal publication; and all other ordinances in which no time is named for the taking effect thereof, shall take effect from and after their passage.

Sec. 1152. The common seal of the City of Cleveland shall consist of a disc one and three-fourths inches in diameter,

upon which shall be the coat of arms of the State of Ohio surrounded by two circles. The outer circle shall contain the words, "The common seal of the City of Cleveland," and the inner circle shall contain the words, "The State of Ohio, U. S. A."

CHAPTER II.

POLICE COURT.

SUBDIVISION I. FEES AND COSTS.

Sec. 1153. No fees shall be taxed or paid to any police judge, in any case prosecuted for a violation of a city ordinance, and all other costs in city cases shall be taxed by the clerk, as costs are taxed by justices of the peace in like cases.

Sec. 1154. Witnesses in the police court shall be allowed the same fees in cases arising from a violation of ordinances as are allowed in similar cases before a justice of the peace, and which shall be paid in the same manner; and in State cases tried in said police court, witnesses shall be paid in the same manner and receive the same fees as are paid in like cases in the Court of Common Pleas; but no officer of the city shall receive any fees as a witness in said police court, or for arrest, service of process or for the discharge of any other official duty, unless the same be collected of the defendant, or from the State of Ohio. Jurors in city cases shall receive the same fee as jurors before justices of the peace.

SUBDIVISION II. JURIES.

Sec. 1155. The council shall provide and place in the custody of the clerk of the police court a wheel so constructed and arranged that by turning the same the pieces of paper hereinafter mentioned may be thoroughly mixed, and that the names upon such pieces of paper cannot be read or seen until

withdrawn from such wheel. The clerk shall keep said wheel securely in his office, except at such times as it may be necessary to remove the same therefrom for the purpose hereafter stated.

Sec. 1156. The judge of the police court shall in each year before the selection of names, as hereinafter provided, determine the number of persons necessary to be selected in said city to serve as jurors in said court for the year then next ensuing, such number to be not less than one for every two hundred of the population of the city according to the Federal Census last taken before such determination, and shall cause a memorandum thereof to be entered on the journal.

Sec. 1157. If at any time all the names of the jurors be drawn from the wheel herein provided for, or the names of a sufficient number of jurors for the transaction of the business of the court for the unexpired portion of the year for which said jurors may have been selected, as hereinafter provided for, be not left in said wheel, or if there be not in said wheel the names of persons selected in accordance with the provisions of this subdivision, or if said wheel or the names therein shall by accident or otherwise be destroyed, or if any name or names shall have been placed in or withdrawn from said wheel otherwise than in pursuance of the provision hereof, or if any of the names in said wheel shall have been destroyed, obliterated, mutilated or defaced, or from any causes shall have become illegible, or if for any reason whatsoever a legally constituted jury cannot be impaneled from the persons whose names are in said wheel, then and in every such case, upon ascertainment and determination thereof by the court, and entry upon the journal of such finding and determination, together with the reason therefor, the said judges of said court may at any time order such number of names as they may consider necessary, to be selected as hereinafter provided, and at such time and place as in such order may be designated, to serve as jurors

in said court until the next regular selection of jurors, and shall cause a memorandum thereof to be made on the journal, and the clerk shall forthwith notify the persons who are herein required to make such selection of the time and place of making such selection.

Sec. 1158. On the first Monday, or within ten days thereafter, after the passage and legal publication of this ordinance and thereafter, on the second Monday in January, or within ten days thereafter, in each year, the persons then respectively holding the office of Mayor, city auditor, city clerk and clerk of the police court shall meet in the office of the Mayor of said city at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and the three officers first named above shall select such number of judicious and discreet persons, having the qualifications of jurors in the Court of Common Pleas at the time of the selection herein provided for, as the judge of the police court may direct, as hereinbefore provided to be selected, as nearly as may be, from the several wards of the city, in proportion to their respective population; but no person shall be so selected who shall not be, in the judgment of all of said officers so selecting, competent in every respect to serve as a juror; that after said officers shall have first ascertained said wheel to be entirely empty the names of the persons so selected as aforesaid, together with their places of residence in said city, shall be written by the said clerk of the police court on separate pieces of paper, which shall be put in the said wheel and securely locked therein in the presence of said officers, and the officers making such selection shall also, at the time and place of making such selection, make and sign a certificate containing all of said names together with the places of residence of such persons as aforesaid, which they shall certify to be the names of the persons selected at the time and place aforesaid to serve as jurors in the police court of said city, and that they are the same names as those placed in said wheel, which said certificate shall be filed with said

clerk of the police court. Said wheel shall be securely locked at all times, except when, by order of the court, it shall be necessary to put names into or draw them from it, in the manner herein provided; and if any person shall unlock or open said wheel, except by order of court, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not more than five hundred dollars nor less than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days nor less than ten days, or both, in the discretion of the court. If any of the officers herein required to make such selection of names shall be sick or absent from the city or shall fail to attend at the time and place herein designated for making the selection herein provided for, the Mayor, or, in case of his absence or disability, then the city auditor, or in case of the absence or disability of the city auditor, then the city clerk shall appoint some judicious and disinterested person to take the place of such officer or officers not in attendance. Whenever it shall become necessary said officers shall meet at such time and place as the judge of the police court may appoint and shall then and there select such number of persons as the court may by its order direct, and the names of such persons shall be selected, written, deposited in said wheel and certified to as hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 1159. Any person who shall attempt, by request, hint or suggestion, to influence said officers, or any of them, to select or not to select himself or any other person or persons as aforesaid, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than twenty days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 1160. Whenever a jury is required, the judge of said court may order the names of any number of persons not exceeding thirty-six, to be drawn from the wheel, and a venire issued to summon them to appear to serve as jurors in said court in the manner herein provided. And if by reason of challenge, or for other cause, there be not present a sufficient

number of jurors summoned as aforesaid, to make up the panel, or if the array be challenged, and set aside, the judge may order the names of such number of persons as he may deem necessary to be drawn from the wheel, and a venire issued to summon them to appear to serve as jurors in said court in the manner herein provided.

Sec. 1161. Whenever the clerk of the police court shall be directed by the order of the court to cause any number of persons to be summoned to serve as jurors in said court, he shall at once, in the presence of the judge of said court and an officer of the police force of said city, not lower in rank than lieutenant, and in the presence of such persons interested in the cause for which the jury is drawn as may desire to be present, proceed to turn said wheel until the pieces of paper therein are thoroughly mixed, and he shall then in the presence of said persons draw from said wheel, one by one, the number of names specified in such order and no more, and shall forthwith, unless otherwise ordered by the court, issue a venire facias to such member of the police force of said city as the judge of said court may name, commanding him to summon the persons whose names were so drawn to attend as jurors at the time and place specified in said order; and all juries shall be impaneled from persons so selected, drawn and summoned as aforesaid.

Sec. 1162. The member of the police force receiving such venire facias shall forthwith summon such persons, by reading the same in their presence or by leaving at their usual place of abode a note or memorandum substantially as follows, to-wit:

I am commanded to summon you, _____, to appear before the police court of the City of Cleveland, to be holden at _____, in Cleveland, on the _____day of _____, A. D. 19—, at — o'clock — M., to serve as a juror in the case of _____ vs. _____, and this fail not to do under penalty of one hundred dollars; and shall

endorse on the venire facias the names of the jurors and the time and manner of service, and shall forthwith return the same to the clerk of said court.

Sec. 1163. Jurors selected, drawn and summoned, as aforesaid, for the trial of any cause in said court may be required to serve as jurors in the trial of any other cause during the term at which they were summoned; or, being excused from serving upon the cause for which he is drawn, his name, unless he is exempt from serving as a juror by law, shall be returned to the box, unless otherwise ordered by the court, and shall remain there until drawn out at some subsequent drawing, and when his name is again drawn he shall serve unless disabled or excused; but no person shall be required to serve as a juror more than six days in any one year; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall entitle or require any juror to be discharged from a jury during the trial of a case.

Sec. 1164. Any person summoned as juror who shall, without reasonable or lawful cause, to be judged of by the court, refuse to serve, may be fined for contempt of court in any sum in its discretion not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SUBDIVISION III. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Sec. 1165. Persons may be brought before the police court by summons or by warrant founded on affidavit. The summons or warrant shall be issued by the clerk or any judge of the police court.

Sec. 1166. Before issuing such warrant, the judge so issuing, or the clerk, may, if either of them shall deem it necessary, require the complainant to enter into bond with sufficient surety to the city, conditioned for the appearance of the complainant at the trial, to give evidence against the person complained of by him, and if upon the trial the defendant shall be discharged, that the complainant shall pay the costs of prosecution, if so ordered by the court; and in all cases, whether

a bond be taken or not, when the defendant is acquitted, the informant or complainant may be adjudged to pay the costs, if it appear to the court that the prosecution was instituted vexatiously or maliciously, or without probable cause.

Sec. 1167. The clerk or any judge of the police court shall administer oaths or affirmations in the same manner as they are administered in like cases in the Court of Common Pleas, and all forms of process shall conform, as far as the nature of the case will permit, to the forms of process prescribed by the laws of this State, for or in use in the Court of Common Pleas.

Sec. 1168. Any person arrested may be held to bail by executing a bond to the city, with sufficient security, to be approved by any judge or clerk, in double the amount of the highest penalty provided by ordinance, for the violation alleged, and when imprisonment is the penalty, in such sum as may be fixed by the judge.

Sec. 1169. A person arrested and held in custody for a violation of an ordinance of the city, shall be entitled to a trial within twenty-four hours from the time of his arrest, except when Sunday shall intervene, unless his trial shall be postponed by the judge for a good cause, or from some unavoidable circumstance, but no continuance shall exceed three days unless at the instance of the defendant.

Sec. 1170. When any person is detained at the city prison as a prisoner, charged or to be charged with a crime or misdemeanor, he or she shall be allowed to have an attorney or attorneys admitted to see him or her at all reasonable hours; and he or she shall be produced publicly in open court, at the session of the police court next following the arrest, seizure or detention of such prisoner, and shall then and there be informed of the offense that is claimed to have been committed by him or her, or why he or she is detained in custody; but in all cases when the charge made against the prisoner is, in the

opinion of the proper officers in authority, a case, on conviction for punishment by imprisonment in the penitentiary under the laws of Ohio, nothing in this chapter contained shall be construed to require an information to be filed, or a written charge to be made, until twenty-four hours have expired from and after the arrest or seizure of such prisoner (except as required by the laws of the State of Ohio); provided always, however, that at every session of the Police Court, each and every prisoner held to be charged or tried shall be produced publicly in open court.

Sec. 1171. At the opening of the Police Court each day, the chief of police, or his deputy, shall bring before the court for trial all persons who may be in custody for violation of ordinances, and the night watch, and all other officers of the city, shall for this purpose deliver to the chief of police, or his deputy, in the police court room, all prisoners in their keeping.

Sec. 1172. Persons in custody shall be tried first, if ready for trial. When a case shall be called up for trial, and a jury demanded, the case shall immediately be put at the foot of the docket for the day, or may be continued until next day, if the judge shall deem it necessary.

Sec. 1173. In all cases where the defendant is brought before the police judge, the information or charge against him shall be distinctly read to him, and he shall be required to plead orally thereto, guilty or not guilty.

Sec. 1174. Each and every prisoner tried in the police court shall have the right to sit by his counsel while his case is on trial.

Sec. 1175. In all cases tried in the police court the prisoner shall be brought and placed so near to the witness testifying that he or she may hear all testimony given by said witnesses; and it is hereby made the duty of the police judges to see that the witnesses in all cases in said court shall speak

sufficiently loud that the defendant may hear all their testimony.

Sec. 1176. Each and every witness testifying against any defendant in said court shall face toward the prisoner, and no witness shall turn his face toward the judge and his back toward the prisoner while testifying, but each witness shall take the witness stand and turn his face in such a direction as that the prisoner may look fairly into his face.

Sec. 1177. No person shall give his testimony in any case in said court standing in such a position as that the judge may hear the testimony and the prisoner not hear it.

Sec. 1178. In all cases in said court when a prisoner is tried, or his case examined, and said prisoner has no counsel, the case when called up for trial or examination shall be called in a voice sufficiently loud that the prisoner may hear; and the prisoner shall be informed that his case is called for trial or examination, and the prisoner shall be required to sit so near the witness stand that he may hear the testimony, and the prisoner shall be informed of his right to question said witnesses.

Sec. 1179. In any jury trial each party shall be entitled to two peremptory challenges, and such other challenges for cause as the law may allow.

Sec. 1180. Any person arrested for violating any city ordinance, by the chief of police, or any police officer, may, between the hours of nine and twelve o'clock a. m., and between the hours of two and six o'clock p. m., go before a police judge and plead guilty to the charge for which he was arrested, and thereupon without information filed, the judge shall pass sentence, and the same shall be forthwith carried into execution; the judge shall at the next session of the police court direct the clerk to enter said case on the trial docket, and journalize the same like cases tried in open court; and shall at the same time pay over to the clerk all moneys collected in such cases.

Sec. 1181. Whenever any person shall have been convicted before the police court, under any ordinance of the city, of disturbing the good order and quiet of the corporation by clamor and noise in the night season, of intoxication, drunkenness, fighting, using obscene or profane language in the street and other public places, to the annoyance of the citizens or otherwise violating the public peace by indecent or disorderly conduct, or by lewd or lascivious behavior, or as being a vagrant, common street beggar, common prostitute, habitual disturber of the peace, known pickpocket, gambler, burglar, thief, watch stuffer, ball game player, a person who practices any trick, game or device with intent to swindle, a person who abuses his family, or a suspicious person who cannot give a reasonable account of himself, and shall have been sentenced by any judge of said court to pay a fine, or fine and costs only, if such person refuses or neglects to pay the fine imposed on conviction and the costs of prosecution, he may, at the discretion of the court, be imprisoned and kept at hard labor in the Central or Fourth Precinct Station House until, at the rate of seventy-five cents for each day's labor, exclusive of Sundays, he shall have earned an amount equal to such fine and costs; and such labor shall be performed under the direction of the officer in charge of said station houses respectively.

Sec. 1182. In all cases wherein any person is found guilty of violating any ordinance of the city and fined, he shall be adjudged to pay all the costs made in the case.

Sec. 1183. Whenever a fine and costs are imposed on any offender by the police court for a violation of any ordinance of the city, now in force, or which may hereafter be in force, and the same are not paid within twenty-four hours from the time said fine and costs are imposed, the clerk of said court shall, on praecipe filed by the prosecuting attorney, issue an execution against the goods and chattels, and for want thereof,

against the body of such offender, to the chief of police or other proper officer, who, not finding goods or chattels whereon to levy, shall commit such offender to the workhouse, there to remain and be kept at labor until such fine and costs are paid, or such offender be otherwise discharged by due course of law.

Sec. 1184. Whenever both imprisonment in the workhouse and fine and costs are imposed by the police court on any such offender, and it is made part of the sentence that such offender shall stand committed until the fine and costs are paid, or until otherwise discharged in the due course of law, it shall not be deemed necessary, nor shall it be required of the clerk of said court in any such case, to issue an execution for the collection of such fine and costs while such offender stands so committed, but in case such offender shall pay said fine and costs, or any part thereof, in money to the superintendent of the workhouse, at any time before his or her specified term of imprisonment has expired, it shall be the duty of said superintendent to discharge such offender, the fine so received by the superintendent shall be paid into the city treasury to the credit of the workhouse fund, and the costs so received by him shall be paid into the city treasury to the credit of the police court fund.

CHAPTER III.

REGULATIONS AFFECTING PROPERTY OWNED BY THE CITY.

CEMETERIES.

Sec. 1185. All moneys received for the sale of lots in the several cemeteries, and for the services of the sexton, of whatsoever kind, shall be paid into the city treasury, and constitute the cemetery fund, to be expended under the direction of the council.

Sec. 1186. All graves in the cemeteries shall be dug by the city sexton, and those for persons under five years of age shall be four feet deep, and for those over that age shall be five feet deep. For this service, and for discharging the appropriate duties of his office at the ceremony of the interment of deceased persons he shall receive two dollars and fifty cents for a person less than five years of age, and in all other cases four dollars for such service.

Sec. 1187. No head-stone shall be placed in Woodland cemetery over thirty inches in height, nor shall any monument be erected unless upon a foundation of brick or stone, at least five feet in depth below the surface of the ground; nor shall any wooden fence be hereafter placed around any grave in any cemetery of the city.

Sec. 1188. Every owner of a lot may erect head-stones and monuments, and beautify his or her lot under the direction of the Board of Public Service.

Sec. 1189. During the week-days all the gates of the ceme-

teries shall be open from six o'clock a. m. to seven o'clock p. m.; provided, that from November 1 to April 1, the gates shall be open at 7 o'clock a. m. and closed at five o'clock p. m. of each day, and no longer, except for burial purposes. On Sundays the gates shall be closed, except to persons on foot and vehicles actually in attendance at funerals; provided, the superintendent may grant permission to vehicles containing aged, invalid or crippled persons, to enter the gates at any time.

Sec. 1190. No person shall violate any of the following provisions:

I. No vehicle shall be driven faster than a walk within the gates of any of the cemeteries.

II. No smoking, no obscene language, no loud or profane conversation, shall be allowed within any of the cemeteries.

III. No person or persons shall wantonly or wilfully remove, cut, break, or in any manner injure or destroy any tree, shrub, or plant, or pick, crush or gather, or in any manner injure or destroy any flower, either wild or cultivated, or any herbage, or the fruit or produce of any such tree, shrub, or plant, within any of the cemeteries of the city.

IV. No horse shall be left without a driver while within the gates; nor shall any person, while in a state of intoxication, be permitted within the gates; nor shall any person remain in the cemeteries after having been ordered by the superintendent to leave, such person being in a state of intoxication.

V. No person shall write upon, cut, bruise, break, discolor or otherwise deface or injure any stone, monument, fence or other structure within any of the cemeteries.

VI. No person shall discharge any fire arms within any of the cemeteries, except at military funerals.

VII. Children will not be permitted within the cemeteries, unless accompanied by parent, guardians or friends.

VIII. No person shall catch, wound or kill, or attempt

to injure, any bird, nor remove or disturb any bird's nest or eggs therein, in any of the cemeteries.

IX. No person shall suffer or permit his or her dog to run at large in any of the cemeteries.

X. No person shall sit, stand, lie or walk upon any private lot within any of the cemeteries.

Sec. 1191. Any person violating any provision of sections 1185 to 1190 inclusive hereof, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars, or be imprisoned in the workhouse, or both, at the discretion of the court; such imprisonment, for the first offense, not to exceed thirty days, for the second offense, sixty days, and for the third and each subsequent offense, three months.

CITY BANNER.

Sec. 1192. The municipal emblem of Cleveland shall be a banner of the following description and design: The banner shall consist of three perpendicular stripes, of equal width, in color red, white, and blue respectively, the red being nearest the standard and the white in the center. The middle stripe shall bear the American shield with the word "Cleveland," in blue, across its center, and the figures "1796," in red, at its base, encircled by a laurel wreath. The outline of the lower half of the shield shall be in red and of the upper in blue. In the upper left-hand corner of the shield shall stand an anvil, hammer, and wheel, and in the upper right-hand corner an anchor, windlass and oars. Under the shield, in black letters, shall be placed the words "Progress and Prosperity."

Sec. 1193. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company, or corporation to use said city banner of Cleveland, or any imitation or design thereof, except for the usual and customary purposes, decoration and display, and no person, firm, company, or corporation shall print or stamp thereon any word, legend, or device, other than those described above;

provided, that the mayor shall have authority to grant permission for the use of the design in such ways as he shall consider proper, other than for advertising purposes.

Sec. 1194. Any person who shall use said banner for advertising purposes, or shall print, stamp, or emblazon thereon any word, legend, or device, not duly authorized as hereinbefore stated, shall, upon conviction, be fined any sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars, and not less than five dollars for each and every offense, and each banner so used or so printed or stamped shall constitute a separate offense under this ordinance.

CITY PROPERTY.

Sec. 1195. Whenever, in the judgment of the council, it shall be considered advisable to purchase or lease any real estate or building or part of a building for the use of the corporation, or any department thereof, the council shall by ordinance authorize the mayor, or the officer or board having control of the department for the use of which such purchase or lease is to be made, except as otherwise provided by law, to make such purchase or lease, and such ordinance shall contain a specific description of the property or building proposed to be purchased or leased, and the terms and conditions upon which such purchase or lease shall be made. The Mayor or other officer or board authorized by said ordinance to purchase or lease property for the use of said city shall transmit to the council with the original deed or lease, a copy of any mortgage that may have been executed on the part of the city; also such other documents as may have been entered into and formed part of the transaction of purchase or lease not before presented to the council. All deeds, leases, or other articles of conveyance, whereby the city acquires any right or title to any property, shall be subject to the final approval of the council, and shall be filed in the office of the city clerk, except as other-

wise provided by law ; and it shall be the duty of the city clerk to copy such deeds or conveyances in the record of deeds, and the leases in a book provided for that purpose, to be known as the "Record of Leases," and to enter the same for transfer and record in the offices of the county auditor and recorded ; provided, that leases covering a period of less than three years shall not be entered on record. He shall also notify the city auditor of the approval of such deeds or leases immediately after such action by the council.

Sec. 1196. Whenever he shall deem it necessary, the city auditor may require additional security from the lessee of any city property, including all buildings or parts thereof, and such security shall be submitted to the council for final approval, and failure on the part of any lessee to furnish such additional security within fifteen days after written notice so to do, shall be sufficient ground for the avoidance of said lease on the part of the city. Except when otherwise expressly provided, it shall be the duty of the city auditor to take charge of the leasing of all city property and collection of all rents arising therefrom.

Sec. 1197. Whenever the city shall acquire any right or title to any real estate, building or other property, by virtue of appropriation, or otherwise than by purchase or lease, it shall be the duty of the chief engineer to procure a transcript, duly attested, of the proceedings whereby such right or title was acquired, which transcript shall be reported to the council and filed in the office of the city clerk, and it shall be the duty of the city clerk to record the same in the record of deeds in his office, and to have the proper record and transfer made in the office of the county recorder and of the county auditor.

Sec. 1198. It shall be the duty of the city clerk to keep a record, which shall be known as the "City property record," in which record shall be entered under appropriate headings a full and distinct description of all lands and buildings now or

heretofore owned by the City of Cleveland, Ohio City, the Village of East Cleveland, and the Townships of Newburgh and Brooklyn, included within the present limits of the City of Cleveland, and all other property owned by the city. Such city property record shall show, under the proper headings, from what source and how much property was acquired; uses to which the same was and is applied; when sold or transferred; to whom sold or transferred; for what amount and to what fund the proceeds of such sale was credited; and if rented or leased, to whom and at what rental. It shall be the duty of each of the several departments of the city government, having in its possession or under its control any real estate, buildings or parts of buildings, to keep a like record of such real estate or buildings.

Sec. 1199. The Board of Public Service shall direct the attention of the council to all encroachments made upon any streets, avenues, lanes or alleys, or any other public property, and cause to be presented, through the chairman of the committee on city property, resolutions directing the director of public service to serve the necessary notice requiring a vacation of such encroachments, and shall keep in his office a record of all such notices served, with the date of such service, and transmit to the council a copy of said notice, showing date of service.

CHAPTER IV.

CITY INSTITUTIONS.

INFIRMARY.

Sec. 1200. The Board of Public Service may afford relief to any person within the city, who has no legal settlement in the State of Ohio, or whose residence is unknown. In such case it shall be the duty of said board to keep an accurate account of all moneys so expended, and certify such account, with the proper vouchers for the same to the county commissioners. Money received in this behalf shall be paid into the city treasury.

Sec. 1201. The relief to be granted to the poor shall consist either in their admission into the infirmary, or in furnishing them with provisions, fuel, clothing, medicine, or medical attendance, as necessity and justice may require, but no money or orders shall be granted to any applicant; and in order to secure the necessary relief to those who are properly entitled to the same, the following rules are established for the purpose of meeting promptly the wants of meritorious cases and preventing fraudulent exactions. Upon receiving information that an inhabitant of the city is in a suffering condition and requiring public relief, the Board of Public Service shall cause inquiries to be made personally into the condition and necessities of such person.

Sec. 1202. If, on making the aforesaid examinations, the said board is satisfied that the applicant is properly entitled

to public relief, it may relieve such person by admission into the infirmary, or otherwise, as provided by this chapter; and in all cases where relief is granted, either temporarily or otherwise, said board shall cause a record of the case to be made in a book kept for that purpose, setting forth the facts elicited by such examination, with the name, age, sex, nativity, and cause of present indigence of such applicant, the kind and manner of relief, when and how granted.

Sec. 1203. The Board of Public Service is hereby directed and authorized to convey to and receive and provide for with hospital care in the city infirmary, any sick person who has no other means of adequate care whom the district physician in charge of the case, together with the health officer, shall certify requires such hospital care in order to save the life, or give a reasonable hope of recovery, of such sick person, such relief to be furnished in accordance with the laws of the state and the city ordinances.

Sec. 1204. No person shall be entitled to any other than temporary relief, unless he shall have been a bona fide resident of the city, without having been warned to depart, for at least one year immediately preceding such application, or be chargeable as a pauper of said city under the laws of the state; nor until such applicant shall have surrendered to the Board of Public Service what moneys, rights, credits, property, and effects such applicant may possess or be entitled to, to be disposed of by said board for the use of said infirmary until the expenses incurred by the city on account of such applicant shall be satisfied; but the surplus, if any, after supplying such demand, shall be returned to such applicant or his personal representatives.

Sec. 1205. Said Board of Public Service shall cause to be warned out of the city all idle and dissolute persons, and such as are likely to become paupers, and take measures for their removal when proper to do so. Said board shall take all

lawful means to prevent non-residents from becoming residents of the city, who are or will be likely to become a public charge; and in case temporary or other relief shall have been given by the city to any person being a resident of any other township or city, and legally chargeable to such township or city as a pauper, the said board shall cause the amount expended to be refunded by the township or city so chargeable; and in case payment be refused, to report the said facts to the council without delay.

Sec. 1206. In all cases where relief is granted to the poor, the applicant shall be sent to the infirmary, except in cases of extreme sickness, when such removal is impracticable, or when aid is required by a family consisting of either or both parents, with one or more children, or where it shall be found more expedient and less expensive to assist such person or family by removal from the city, or when mere temporary relief is required; but no person shall be admitted into the infirmary, except upon the orders of the Board of Public Service, upon the examination hereinbefore provided for; and all persons therein admitted, shall be discharged therefrom as soon as in the opinion of the Board of Public Service they shall have become able to support themselves.

Sec. 1207. The superintendent of the infirmary shall reside in some apartment of the infirmary or other building contiguous thereto or elsewhere, as may be designated by the Board of Public Service. He shall require all persons admitted into the infirmary to perform such labor as shall be suited to their age and bodily strength, the proceeds of which labor shall be appropriated to the use of the infirmary. He shall keep a correct account of the time of the reception and discharge of all persons admitted into said infirmary during the time he shall remain in office, and report the same to the Board of Public Service quarterly in each year, together with the number remaining at the time of making such report.

Sec. 1208. The out-door relief to be granted to the poor by the Board of Public Service shall be confined to those cases where removal to the infirmary is impracticable on account of extreme sickness, or impolitic on account of increase of expenses, or when removal of the applicant from the city shall be preferred, or when mere temporary relief is required; and no accounts shall be opened or debts contracted for out-door relief, except for the burial of the dead.

Sec. 1209. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of the infirmary to sign all orders, certificates or requests to any railroad company or officer thereof, to give any pass by which any person shall obtain a ride or transportation upon any railroad or steamboat from Cleveland to any other point, and all passes, unless signed by the superintendent, shall be null and void and of no effect.

Sec. 1210. Whoever shall obtain any such order, certificate, request, or other written statement from the infirmary department, which is issued or used for the purpose of obtaining a pass for the recipient to ride upon any railroad, cars or steamboat, by making any material statement falsely, or by any false pretenses in regard to his property or financial ability, or his condition otherwise, or his residence, whereby he deceives the officer who furnishes such certificate, order, request or statement in writing, upon which a pass can be obtained, shall, upon conviction in the police court, be fined in any sum not more than fifty dollars, or be imprisoned in the workhouse not more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 1211. Any person to whom any such order, certificate, request, or statement in writing shall have been issued, who shall sell, barter, give away, or in any wise dispose of the same to any other person, except for use as intended, shall, upon conviction in the police court, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, or be imprisoned in the workhouse

not exceeding thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 1212. Any person who shall purchase, barter for, or receive as a gift from any person, any such certificate, order, request, or statement in writing issued by or under the direction of the infirmary department, shall, upon conviction thereof in the police court, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, or be imprisoned in the workhouse not exceeding thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 1213. Any person having any wagon, cart or other vehicle in charge, loaded with coal furnished on any order or certificate issued by the Board of Public Service, shall, when required by any member of the council, or of the police force, or of the Board of Public Service, take such wagon, cart or other vehicle so loaded to the nearest scales, and have the same weighed, in order to ascertain the weight of said coal; and if necessary, such person or persons may, in like manner, be required to weigh on the same scales such wagon, cart or other vehicle, after the coal with which the same may have been loaded shall have been delivered at its proper destination; but in no case shall any of the weighing provided for by this section be done on the scale belonging to or conducted by the owner of such wagon, cart or other vehicle, or the driver thereof, or the owner or furnisher of said coal. If any person shall maliciously or in bad faith require the weighing of any coal under the provision of this section, or shall maliciously or in bad faith procure the same to be done, he shall, on conviction thereof in the police court, be fined in any sum not less than five nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 1214. Any person who shall be found guilty of giving short weight of any article whatsoever, furnished on any order or certificate issued by the Board of Public Service, or detected in willfully deceiving as to the quantity or quality

thereof, or in any other manner knowingly deceiving or misleading the recipient in relation to the relief so furnished, to his or her injury, shall, upon conviction thereof in the police court, be fined in a sum not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

MARKETS.

Market Grounds.

Sec. 1215. The market at the intersection of Ontario Street and Eagle Avenue S. E. shall hereafter be known and designated as Central Market; the market at the intersection of West 25th Street and Lorain Avenue shall be known and designated as West Side Market; and the market on Broadway in the Eighteenth Ward, shall be known and designated as the Newburgh Market.

Sec. 1216. The Central Market grounds shall include the following territory and be bounded as follows: All that portion of Ontario Street between the easterly line of Huron Road and the easterly line of Eagle Avenue S. E., including the spaces around the Central Market building (except the west half of Ontario Street S. E. opposite the Central Market building); 100 feet of East 4th Street, north of Bolivar Road S. E.; 150 feet of Bolivar Road S. E. east of East 4th Street; all of Ontario Street, between Eagle Avenue S. E. and Central Avenue S. E.; all that portion of Central Avenue S. E. between Hill Street S. E. and East 9th Street S. E.; all that portion of Broadway S. E. and Woodland Avenue S. E. between Eagle Avenue S. E. and East 22nd Street; all that portion of Central Avenue S. E. between the westerly line of Ontario Street and the southerly line of Hill Street S. E. and the center line of East 4th Street S. E., now known as the Haymarket; the west half of East 22nd Street, between Broadway S. E. and Woodland Avenue S. E.; East 9th Street, from Woodland Avenue S. E. to Hill

Street S. E. and Hill Street from East 9th Street to Commercial Road S. E.

Sec. 1217. The W. 25th Street Market grounds shall include and be bounded as follows: All that portion of W. 25th street, between Vestry and Chatham avenues; all of Market Avenue, between W. 25th and W. 26th Streets; all of the north half of Lorain Avenue in front of West Side Market building; all of W. 26th Street, between Lorain and Carroll Avenues.

Sec. 1218. The Newburgh Market grounds shall include and be bounded as follows: All of that portion of the southerly half of Broadway, from Canton Avenue to a point two hundred feet westerly; and all the westerly half of Canton Avenue, from Broadway to a point two hundred feet southerly from Broadway.

Sec. 1219. The grounds hereinbefore dedicated as market grounds and the buildings thereon, and such additional public grounds, spaces or portions of any street, as the council may hereafter designate, shall be market grounds and market spaces, for the sale of provisions, vegetables, and other articles necessary for the sustenance and convenience of the inhabitants of the city; and all persons having in charge any vehicle containing meat, vegetables, or any other article of food for sale, shall, for the purpose of such sale, stand on said market grounds, or on such market spaces as shall hereafter be designated by the council; and all market wagons, carts, or other vehicles, blocks, benches, tubs, barrels, or other devices, necessary for the convenience or sale of any articles in market, shall stand and be placed in such manner on said market grounds or market spaces as the superintendent of markets, or, in his absence, as the chief of police, or any police officer may direct; and all provisions, vegetables and other articles necessary for the sustenance and convenience of the inhabitants of the city, shall be sold at said markets, subject to the regulations and restrictions of this chapter.

Sec. 1220. Nothing in this chapter contained shall be so construed as to prevent owners or occupants of premises fronting on market grounds from having ingress to or egress from said premises under circumstances of necessity during market hours; but, except in cases of necessity, the market teams shall have the right to the occupancy of spaces designated as market grounds, subject to the restrictions and regulations of this chapter.

Sec. 1221. Any dealer in cheese, butter, eggs, poultry, prepared fruits, pickles, preserves, nuts, or any of them, shall have the right, on application to the superintendent of markets, to have a place assigned him, of not more than seven feet in length by three feet in width, measuring along the curbstone on the pavements, so as to afford the dealer in such articles a stand for a wagon or other vehicle; provided, there shall be a space left vacant on the sidewalk and street of ten feet in every fifty feet of street and sidewalk.

Sec. 1222. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, or expose for sale, within any of the market houses or market spaces of the city, any article, fabric or material, not used for food, or any coffee, tea, sugar, foreign fruits, rice or spices, except when the space in said markets may not be needed for the sale of meats, vegetables and produce; and when not so needed, the letting of the room in said markets shall be at the discretion of the Board of Public Service, until the same is otherwise needed, as above specified; and when so let to any person, he shall hold the same until needed for the sale of meats, vegetables and produce, and upon thirty days' notice being given by the Board of Public Service his said lease shall be void.

Sec. 1223. The superintendent of markets shall have control of placing wagons, teams, vehicles, benches and stands and after being so placed, the superintendent shall cause the persons having in charge said wagons, sleighs, or other vehicles

to remove therefrom the horse or horses, mule or mules, attached thereto, and cause the same to be removed to a place without the territory herein described as market space and also remove the pole or thills from said wagons, sleighs, or other vehicles, and cause the same to be removed from the market space, or so arranged as not to occupy any part of the street in front or beyond the forward wheels or front part of said wagons, sleighs, or other vehicles during market hours. Any person who fails to remove the thills or tongue from his wagon, sleigh or other vehicle as aforesaid, or who sells or offers to sell, during market hours, any article of any kind or description from any such wagon, sleigh or other vehicle while the same is within any of the market spaces of said city without having first removed therefrom the horse or horses, mule or mules attached thereto, and caused the same to be taken to a place without the market space, or without having first removed therefrom the pole or thills from said wagon, sleigh or other vehicle, and caused the same to be removed from the market space, or so arranged as not to occupy any part of the street in front or beyond the forward wheels or front part of said wagon, sleigh or other vehicle, shall be fined as provided in this subdivision.

Sec. 1224. The superintendent of markets shall arrest, or cause to be arrested, any person who has sold, or who shall offer for sale, in any market house, or stall therein or connected therewith or on any street articles of any kind or character which shall not be of full standard weight or measure, as is required by the laws of the State of Ohio or the ordinances of the City of Cleveland; or shall sell or offer for sale at or within any of the places aforesaid any article which is required by law to be sold by the dry measure standard, in any liquid measure.

Sec. 1225. Every person who shall resist, hinder, or obstruct the superintendent of markets in the lawful discharge of any of the duties imposed upon him by any ordinance of the

city, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined as provided in this subdivision.

Sec. 1226. No person shall hang or put up any shelves, lines, or any other matter or thing, the same to remain so hung or put up, more than two feet higher than the top of any bench or stall leased and occupied in any of the markets or market spaces within the city.

Sec. 1227. No intoxicating liquors of any kind or description shall be sold or given away at any of the stands in the market houses.

Sec. 1228. It shall be unlawful for any lessee or occupant of a bench in any of the market houses to place, or allow to remain during office hours, any box, basket, barrel, tub, or other article, on or under his or her said bench, which shall extend more than six inches beyond the outer edge of such bench into the passageway of the market house; nor shall any person occupy more than two feet in width of the sidewalks along the curbstone, for the purpose of placing thereon benches, boxes, baskets, tubs, or barrels, or any article exposed for sale.

Sec. 1229. No person shall ride, lead or drive any horse or other animal into any market house or upon the sidewalk pertaining thereto, or kill or slaughter any animal in any market house or market space, or throw or deposit or permit to be placed or deposited, temporarily or otherwise, any animal or vegetable offal, filth, dead animal, fowl, fish or other noisome substance, or any boxes, baskets, wood, paper, hay, straw, excelsior sawdust, cork-dust, or any material used for packing, or anything that will in any manner soil or litter the streets or places herein named in any market house or upon any of the streets, sidewalks or grounds within any of the territory described in this chapter. All garbage, offal, dead animals and other refuse matter, either animal or vegetable, which will or which is liable to ferment, decay, putrify, decompose, or in any manner become offensive or a menace to the public health,

shall be either deposited in the receptacles provided by the city for such purposes, or removed by the person having possession of the same to such place or places outside of the territory described in this chapter as will in no manner become offensive or a menace to the public health. All rubbish and other material hereinbefore described save and except garbage, offal, dead animals and other refuse matter, either animal or vegetable, which will or which is liable to ferment, decay, putrify, decompose, or in any manner become offensive or a menace to the public health, shall be removed by the person having possession of the same to a suitable place or places outside of the territory described in this chapter; nor shall it be lawful for any person to tie or fasten any horse or other beast to the railing or other parts of said market houses; nor post any bills on, or break, injure or in any way deface any part of said market houses, nor shall any person stand or sit on, or lean against any of the benches, stands or stalls in or around any of the market houses; nor shall any person cut, mark, deface, or in any way mar or injure said benches, stands or stalls, or in any way mar, injure or cause to overflow any receptacle provided by the city in or about said market houses or market spaces for the purpose of receiving garbage matter; nor shall any person be permitted to smoke tobacco in any of the market houses during market hours; nor shall it be lawful for any person to cry or hawk in selling or inviting attention to the wares, goods or articles for sale or on exhibition in or about any of the places herein named, or use any language or make any noise louder than ordinary conversation in transacting any business in or about the places herein named.

Sec. 1230. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, or offer for sale, in market or in any other place, any unwholesome meat of any kind, or the flesh of any dead animal which was sick, or which died a natural death, or was killed by accident; nor shall any person sell or expose for sale, any putrid,

blown or unsound meat, fish, eggs or poultry, or the meat of any animal overheated, or run down by dogs, at the time or a short time before the same was slaughtered, or that was killed by any other than the usual means of slaughtering animals for food; nor shall any person offer or expose for sale or sell any calf or any part thereof, unless such calf is at least four weeks old and well fattened, or the flesh of any boar over two months old.

Sec. 1231. It shall be and is hereby made the duty of the superintendent of markets and his assistants to seize and destroy any and all such unwholesome and unsound meat, and the meat of all such calves and boars as are by the last section prohibited from being sold or offered for sale, which they may find in the market.

Sec. 1232. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, or offer, or expose for sale, or to deposit or expose to view, any green hide, calfskin, pelts or raw tallow, in or about any market space or ground in said city.

Sec. 1233. It shall be unlawful for any person having a wagon, cart or stand in any of the market spaces, to sell, or offer to sell, any vegetables, berries, fruits, poultry, eggs, butter or provisions of any kind, previous to the market hours designated in this chapter. Any person informing upon any huckster or dealer for violating this section shall, on conviction of such huckster or dealer, for such violation, receive one-half the amount of fines collected from him.

Sec. 1234. The market superintendent and his assistants shall be entitled to receive witness fees in cases of arrests made for violations of market ordinances, in cases of conviction of persons arrested, but shall not be entitled to any share of the fines assessed in accordance with the last section.

Sec. 1235. No fresh meat shall be exposed, sold or offered for sale on any of the sidewalks or any of the streets of the city in less quantities than a whole carcass, except beef, which may be sold by the quarter.

Sec. 1236. No person shall place or keep, or cause to be placed or kept, any wagon, vehicle, or any barrel, box, bench or other article, in any market place, until sundown of the day preceding the regular market day of each morning.

Sec. 1237. Every keeper of a stall or bench in any market shall, within one hour after the ringing of the bell for the closing of the market, cause his provisions and vehicle, if he have one, to be removed from the market space, and his stall or bench to be thoroughly cleansed, and all animal or vegetable rubbish to be removed from the market space; and each butcher shall cause his tables, meat blocks and other fixtures to be thoroughly cleaned and scraped.

Sec. 1238. It shall be unlawful for any wholesale dealer or vender of meat to sell or offer for sale any swine, mutton, veal or lamb meat in less quantities than the whole carcass, or in any manner, or under any pretense, to cut or carve the same within said market grounds.

Sec. 1239. No person, the owner or occupant of any dwelling house, tenement, store or business house fronting on any of the market spaces in the City of Cleveland, where it may be necessary or proper to place any vehicle, conveyance or market wagon, under and by virtue of this chapter, shall keep open his or her cellar doors, or permit them to get out of repair, so as to become dangerous to persons passing by during market hours; nor encumber the sidewalks in front of the store, building or tenement so used, owned or occupied by him, or her, by placing or allowing to remain thereon any box, barrel, goods, wares or merchandise at a distance of more than three feet from the outer line of said house, building or tenement occupied as aforesaid.

Sec. 1240. All stall holders in said market houses shall furnish at their own expense uniform signs, and fix them up in appropriate places in their respective stalls.

Sec. 1241. Any person who violates any provision of this

subdivision, or who fails or refuses to perform the requirements of the same, or the orders of the superintendent of markets, on conviction thereof, shall for the first offense, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, and for each subsequent offense not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, and if he be a lessee of a stall or space his lease shall be forfeited, at the option of the Board of Public Service.

WORKHOUSE.

Sec. 1242. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of the workhouse to provide the clerk of the police court with a statement, on the first of every month, showing in detail the collection for the previous month of all cash fines imposed on prisoners sentenced to the workhouse by the police court and in any case where money is not collected, but the money fine imposed, or any portion of it, is worked out by the prisoner, or is by proper authority remitted, to so report the same in the statement rendered.

CHAPTER V.

SEWERS.

Sec. 1243. All house sewer connections or drains within the lines of any street, lane, alley or other public ground, shall be under the care and control of the Board of Public Service.

Sec. 1244. It shall be unlawful for any person to construct, continue or connect any such house sewer or drain, or to open any trench or remove any pavement for such purpose, within the lines of any street, lane, alley or other public ground, without first obtaining a written permit from the Board of Public Service so to do, and no such work shall be commenced or prosecuted unless such permit is upon the ground, and in the possession of the person in charge of the work; provided, however, that the permit shall be granted on express condition that the owner or tenant for whose benefit such connection shall be made, and each succeeding tenant, shall, in consideration of the privilege thereby granted, hold the city harmless for any loss or damage that may in any way result from or be occasioned by such tap or connection.

Sec. 1245. It shall be unlawful for any person to construct, connect, or repair any house sewer or drain or to do any work in connection therewith, usually done by sewer builders, unless such person has a license so to do from the Board of Public Service, which license shall be issued to the applicant by the Secretary of the Board, upon the approval of his bond, and shall state the name of the licensee, firm name,

in case of partnership, place of business and date of issue and shall be signed by the president and secretary of said board, and shall expire on the first day of February following such issue, unless sooner revoked by said board. No such sewer builder, so licensed, shall allow his name to be used in obtaining any permit, or in doing any work as herein contemplated, or to allow any one in his employ to do such work unless said licensee, or his regularly employed foreman, is personally upon the ground to superintend and direct the same; and any one allowing his name to be used shall be liable to have his license revoked, at the option of said board.

Sec. 1246. No person shall be licensed by the Board of Public Service to do the work of sewer building until he shall furnish said board with a satisfactory certificate, signed by the health officer of the city, the chief engineer and the superintendent of water works; and also a certificate signed by at least two reputable sewer builders to the effect that the applicant is known to them to be practically qualified to perform the work he is authorized to do under such license. Before being so licensed by said Board of Public Service, the person applying therefor shall file a bond with the secretary of said board in the sum of five thousand dollars, with two or more good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by said board, conditioned that they indemnify and save harmless the city from all loss and damage that may be occasioned in any wise by accident caused by the want of care, skill or attention on the part of the licensee, or of any one in his employ in the prosecution, protection, or completion of such work, or that may be occasioned by reason of any opening by him made, or caused to be made, or the placing of any material in any street or public highway, in the making of any connection with any public or private sewer, water pipe, drain or branches as aforesaid and conditioned also that he will promptly, at the proper time, replace and restore, or cause to be replaced and restored,

the street and pavement over such opening to as good a state and condition as he found it previous to opening the same, or pay the city for having the same replaced and restored, as the case may be; and that he will conform in all respects to the rules and regulations which may, from time to time, be established by said board, the board of health, or by the council, in relation to connecting with, or tapping of such sewers, drains, water pipes or branches.

Sec. 1247. It shall be unlawful for any person in possession of premises into which a pipe or other connection with the public sewers or drains has been laid, for the purpose of carrying off animal refuse from privies and water closets, slops from kitchens, or for other purposes, to allow the same to remain without good and perfect fixtures, so attached as to allow a sufficient quantity of water to be so applied as to properly carry off such matters, and to keep the same unobstructed. Each day the same are permitted to remain without such fixtures for supplying said water shall be deemed a distinct and separate offense.

Sec. 1248. No butcher's offal or garbage, dead animals, or obstructions of any kind whatever, shall be placed, thrown or deposited in any catch-basin, sewer or drain; and any person so offending, or causing any such obstructions or substance to be placed so as to be carried into such sewer or basin, shall be subject to the penalty herein prescribed; and any person injuring, breaking or removing any portion of any catch-basin, manhole cover, or any part of any sewer or appurtenances, or obstructing in any manner the inlet or outlet of any sewer or drain, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than five nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 1249. Every connection or opening made into any public sewer or drain, without permission as provided for in this chapter, or in any manner different from the mode herein prescribed for such opening or connection, shall subject the

person or persons making the same, and the owner or owners or occupants of the premises directing it, to the penalty hereinafter prescribed; and each day that any person shall, without such permission, continue to use the drain into said sewers or drains, shall be considered a separate offense.

Sec. 1250. Every person making connections with sewers or drains shall keep in repair and good order the whole of the work executed by him until the same is accepted by the Board of Public Service, or such other person as may be designated for that purpose, which acceptance shall be given in writing, and shall not be given until the expiration of one year after the completion of the work.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Sec. 1251.—The following rules and regulations shall be observed and be in force in the construction of sewer connection and house drainage, within the lines of any street, lane, alley or public grounds:

Rule 1.—All sewers and drains of every kind within the lines of any street, lane, alley or other public grounds, shall be under the care and control of the Board of Public Service, to whom all applications for permits and other information shall be made. Whenever the word street is used herein singly, it shall be understood to embrace streets, lanes, alleys and other public grounds, the same as though named in each case.

Rule 2.—All work contemplated in this chapter, either in construction or repairs, must be done either by a sewer builder, holding a license from the Board of Public Service, or by a plumber holding a license from the Board of Health, and no plumber shall perform the work of sewer building, nor any sewer builder the work of plumbing, unless he has a license so to do.

Rule 3.—Permits shall be taken out in each special case

in the name of the owner, agent, or person in whose interest the work is being done, before the work is commenced, and in no case shall such work be commenced and prosecuted unless such permit is on the grounds and in possession of the person doing the work; each permit shall designate the street and number of the house and subplot, and shall include such definite description of the premises as to clearly define the location of the same upon the map.

Rule 4.—All connection with the main or branch sewers shall be made at the regular connections or junctions built in the same, except by special permit from the Board of Public Service, by whom such information as the city possesses relative to the location of such junctions, depth of sewer, etc., will be furnished upon application, and all reasonable care will be taken to insure the correctness of such information, but the city shall not be held liable for any errors arising therefrom.

Rule 5.—All house sewer connections, except as hereafter provided, shall be of the uniform size of six inches, internal diameter, except branches therefrom at and around the building or structure to be drained, which branches shall not be less than four inches, internal diameter. Other sizes than the above shall be laid only under a special permit for the same.

Rule 6.—All sewer pipes shall be of the best quality of socket pipe of the kind or kinds acceptable to the Board of Public Service.

Rule 7.—All openings made within the street lines for the purpose of laying any such sewers or drains, shall be done in open trench. All material for paving, flagging, curb and ballasting to be carefully removed and preserved, and after the connection is properly laid, the trench shall be refilled and puddled, and the paving, etc., removed, shall be properly replaced, either by the city or by the person removing the same, as may be directed, but at his expense. All sewers and drains laid beyond the street lines may be laid either in open trench

or by open trench and tunnel as may be directed, in which latter case no tunnel shall enclose more than two joints of pipe.

Rule 8.—All sewers shall be laid straight, or in as direct a line as possible from the main sewer to the premises to be drained. All pipes shall be laid to a proper grade of not less than one foot per one hundred feet, where practicable, by the use of a spirit level, with the best hydraulic cement and clean sand placed in and around each joint, so that the same shall be water tight. Curved pipes shall be used at all angles in the sewer greater than three inches deviation from a straight line in the length of a pipe; all such curved pieces to be measured and charged for per foot, the same as straight pipe of like dimensions in the same sewer.

Rule 9.—All pipes or branches from the main or six-inch sewers shall be made with slants or junctions, and in no case shall square or straight junctions be used nor shall openings be cut or broken into the sewer for the purpose of making such connection, but in all cases where connections are to be made where no junction has been provided, a length of pipe shall be removed and a piece inserted with the proper junction upon it. All junctions not intended for immediate use shall have their ends closed water tight with brick or stone cement. Care shall be taken that the interior joints are free from rough mortar, and the whole sewer shall be left clean and in good condition.

Rule 10.—All openings and obstructions in any street shall be carefully guarded and protected at all times, and during the night time shall be defined by colored lights, and such other precautions shall be taken as shall be necessary to guard against accidents, and at all times the work shall be so done as to cause the least inconvenience to property owners and the general public.

Rule 11.—The sewer before entering the building to be

drained shall be effectually trapped, and afterwards connected with a properly constructed ventilating shaft as provided for in the chapter to which this is supplementary ; the sewer wherever practicable shall be carried full size through the building.

Rule 12.—All sewer gas traps shall be constructed of one piece, and shall be provided with proper hand holes, having a pipe carried up to within one foot of the surface, and properly covered or constructed in such other way, with the end properly sealed, as shall be easy of access for flushing and cleaning, and acceptable to the officer in charge.

Rule 13.—No house sewer, drain or waste pipe from any building or premises shall be discharged into any cesspool, vault or other like receptacle, where such building or premises is provided with proper sewerage accommodations with which the same can be connected, and if at any future time such premises are provided with proper sewerage accommodations, the further use of such cesspools, vaults, etc., shall be discontinued.

Rule 14.—All connections with extensions or alterations in any sewer pipe or drain, either as new work or repairs, shall be done as provided in the preceding rules of this chapter.

Rule 15.—All pipes and other plumbing fixtures as herein described shall be carefully set and supported, in such manner as to prevent liability to settlement and the opening or cracking of joints, and shall be so located and constructed as shall effectually guard against freezing.

Rule 16.—No steam pipe or the exhaust or the blowoff pipe from any steam engine shall be connected with any sewer or drain connecting with any of the public sewers of the city.

Rule 17.—All work contemplated in any of the rules or sections of this chapter shall be performed in a thorough and workmanlike manner, under the directions of the proper city officers, or agents, whose decisions and directions shall be in full force and effect when not inconsistent with this chapter.

Rule 18.—All openings in any street for the purpose of laying or repairing any sewer, water or gas pipes, which would obstruct or stop the running of street cars, shall be made at night, between the hours of 11 p. m. and 5 o'clock a. m., and no permits shall be issued for opening any street which would cause such stoppage or obstruction, unless the permit contains such conditions.

Rule 19.—Upon notice from the Board of Public Service, the gas companies, the engineer of waterworks, and all other persons opening streets, are required to puddle the streets (including both roadway and sidewalks) after opening, and to put the same in proper condition.

Rule 20.—When any person takes out a permit to open any street (including either roadway or sidewalks), he shall be required to pay for the expense of puddling and otherwise putting the excavation in proper condition, the work to be done by the city, under the rules and regulations which may be in force.

Rule 21.—Any sewer builder or other person working under a permit from the Board of Public Service, given for a specified size or kind of pipe and for a definite location, who shall lay any other kind or size of pipe, or in a different location from that granted in such permit, without first having obtained permission from the Board of Public Service to make such change or changes, or who shall open any street or make connection with any sewer in advance of a written permit for the same, shall be deemed to have forfeited his right to perform such work, either permanently or for such time as the Board of Public Service may designate.

Sec. 1252. Whenever the paving or repaving of any street or public highway shall have been ordered by the council, it shall be the duty of the Board of Public Service to duly serve upon such owners of property abutting on such street or highway, as he may deem necessary, a notice directing such

owners to make such sewer and water connections as he may designate within a time therein specified. At the expiration of the time fixed, if such connections are not made as herein provided, the Board of Public Service shall cause the same to be made, and the cost thereof shall be temporarily paid from the general fund of the city. It shall be the duty of the city auditor to prepare and submit to the council, on the first Monday in September of each year, the necessary ordinance for assessing a special tax to reimburse the general fund for all disbursements, including interest on the same therefrom, for said purposes during the preceding year.

Sec. 1253. Any sewer builder, plumber, gas fitter or other person acting in such capacity, who shall fail or neglect, after proper notice, to comply with each and every provision of this chapter, shall be subject to a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars; and such person may have his license revoked, at the discretion of the Board of Public Service.

CHAPTER VI.

STREETS AND SIDEWALKS.

SUBDIVISION I. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Streets.

Sec. 1254. Whenever a permit shall be granted to any person to occupy with building material any portion of the street upon which carriages, cabs and omnibuses are permitted to stand while unemployed, and any portion of such street is occupied with building material under such permit, no carriages, cabs or omnibuses, while unemployed, shall be allowed to stand within a distance of thirty feet of such building material.

Sec. 1255. No person shall throw, or deposit or keep, or permit to be thrown, deposited or kept any dirt, paper, filth, sweepings of any store, house, shop, barn, or office, or any ashes, shavings, filthy water, offal, straw, wood, stones, earth, manure, refuse matter or rubbish of any kind whatever, into any street, lane, alley or public ground, or place used as street, lane, alley, or public ground. And the person having control of premises from which any of the aforesaid articles shall be or may have been thrown or deposited or kept in any street, lane, alley or public ground, or place used as such as aforesaid, shall remove the same therefrom within four hours after receiving knowledge thereof. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than fifty dollars for each offense.

Sec. 1256. It shall be unlawful for any person to haul or transport, or cause the same to be done, over or through any of the streets within the city, any gravel, stone, sand, dirt, offal, manure, rubbish, lime, or other loose material or substances, in any wagon or other vehicle which is not so constructed as to prevent the material with which it may be loaded from dropping, sifting through, or in any other manner being strewn upon any of said streets. Nor shall any person move, or cause to be moved, any vehicle through or upon any of the streets of the city containing any of the materials named herein, and so placed on any such vehicle as that the same shall fall off and upon any of said streets. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than twenty-five dollars nor less than ten dollars for each offense.

Sec. 1257. It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, company or corporation to haul or transport, or cause the same to be done, over or through any of the streets within the city of Cleveland, any oil, petroleum, tar, residium, gasoline or acid material or substance in any tank, kettle, cart, wagon or vehicle which is not so constructed as to prevent the material which it may contain from dripping, leaking, or in any manner being spilled upon any of said streets; nor until the said tank, kettle, wagon or vehicle shall be supplied with an efficient guard, pan or basin so constructed and arranged as to catch and hold all of the drippings from any faucet or spigot with which said tank, kettle, cart or wagon or vehicle may be equipped.

Section 1258. Any person, persons, company or corporation violating any of the provisions or requirements of Section 1257 shall, upon conviction thereof, in any court of competent jurisdiction, be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor exceeding one hundred dollars for each and every offense.

Sec. 1259. Before any person, other than a duly authorized city officer, shall make any opening or remove any pavement in any of the paved streets, avenues or public grounds in the City of Cleveland, such person shall file with the Board of Public Service a written or printed application setting forth and indicating therein the location, kind and extent of the pavement desired to be taken up, the number, purpose and size of the openings to be made, and the time when such openings are desired or necessary. If such openings be for any other purpose than the carrying out of a city sewer or paving contract, such applicant shall deposit with the Board of Public Service the sum of three (\$3.00) dollars and an amount sufficient to cover the cost of repairing and relaying of said pavement to be removed, together with the cost of any new material required, after which payment the Board of Public Service may issue a permit and the applicant may proceed to do the work. Any street railway company which may be required by its grant to repave and replace pavements or portions of pavements by it removed shall, before obtaining a permit, deposit with the Board of Public Service an amount sufficient to pay the cost of inspection. The permit issued shall state the exact time when the opening is to be made, the probable length of time required for the making of the repair, character of the pavement including its base, and the chief inspector, hereinafter provided for, shall certify thereon the extent and character of the work necessary for the satisfactory relaying of the pavement. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of streets to immediately relay the pavement either temporarily or permanently according to the plans of the chief inspector.

All permits for opening pavements shall be issued from the office of the superintendent of streets, and to carry out the work herein provided the Board of Public Service shall appoint a permit clerk, who shall receive application for and issue permits, and keep a complete record of such permits, which shall

state the time of opening and relaying the pavement and, if relaid temporarily, the time when it is to be permanently relaid. The Board of Public Service shall also appoint a chief inspector in charge of pavement repairs, who shall be in general charge of such repairs, shall determine the amount and class of work necessary in each case, and shall report to the permit clerk an estimate of the cost.

The chief inspector shall receive a salary of four (\$4.00) dollars per day, and the permit clerk shall receive a salary of seventy-five (\$75) dollars per month. Other inspectors shall be paid at the rate of forty (0.40) cents per hour of actual service. The salaries of such inspectors and clerks shall be paid out of the moneys deposited by the applicants for permits, and shall be certified by the superintendent of streets. Such inspectors and clerks shall be subject to the orders of the superintendent of streets.

All moneys for permits shall be received by the permit clerk, who shall keep an accurate account of the same and shall deposit the same daily with the city treasurer to the credit of a fund to be known as the paving permit fund.

Sec. 1260. All repaving and repairs to pavements made necessary on account of the granting of permits, as provided in the preceding section, shall be done by the Board of Public Service, and shall be paid for from the funds deposited in advance, except in the case of guaranteed pavements, in which case, and during the existence of such guarantee, the contractor for such guaranteed pavement shall relay the pavement at prices not exceeding those mentioned in his contract for making special repairs to said paving, shall be paid from the funds deposited in advance as provided in the preceding section. If the contractor, within three days after being notified to make such repairs, fails to inform the superintendent of streets that he will do the work at the time specified, then the superintendent of streets may

do the work as in other cases provided. In the laying of gas main, not service pipes, the chief inspector may require the gas companies to refill and puddle the trenches subject to city inspection.

Sec. 1261. The Board of Public Service shall, from time to time, prepare a schedule of prices to be charged for the repair of the various kinds of pavements so opened, which prices shall include the cost of puddling, ballasting, making concrete foundations, repairing, and relaying of such pavement, together with cost of new material required and cost of inspection of same. The cost of inspection shall include the entire time from the opening to the closing of such openings. In every case should the applicant understate the number of square feet to be opened or removed, or carelessly perform the work so that a larger surface of pavement is displaced or injured than was so applied for, and for which payment has been made, the Board of Public Service will collect the excess from said applicant, and in default of payment for same upon demand, will refuse further permits to such applicant until such excess is paid. The inspector on the work shall, before the work is commenced, compare the estimated quantities with the actual work proposed, and unless an emergency exists have the correction made before the street is opened, in the event there is a discrepancy; provided, however, that in case the applicant has deposited a larger sum than the final estimate shows for such work done, with fifteen per cent added, then he will refund to such applicant the difference in excess of the actual cost and amount so deposited.

Sec. 1262. Any person who shall make any opening or remove the pavement in any street, alley, avenue or public grounds of said city without having first obtained a permit from the Board of Public Service, and shall have deposited with him the estimated cost of repairing said work, as hereinbefore provided, shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a

penalty of not more than fifty (\$50.00) dollars nor less than twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars for each offense, and each opening made without such permit shall constitute a separate offense.

Sec. 1263. In removing pavement, etc., the material dug up must be deposited in such manner as to guard against inconvenience to the public, by obstructing streets, alleys or sidewalks; nor shall the hole in any street be left open or unguarded during the night time.

Sec. 1264. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to drive upon or do any act that may injure, impair or damage any pavement until the contractor or party constructing the same shall have entirely completed the same and removed the fence or whatever means of notice he may have used that the same was not ready for use, such removal indicating that the pavement is ready for use by the public.

Sec. 1265. No person shall ride or drive any horse or horses, or other animal or animals, in such a manner as to endanger or unreasonably incommode any person, or at a rate of speed exceeding six miles an hour; provided, however, that the Board of Public Service may designate streets or avenues upon which horses may be speeded for amusement or exercise at any rate of speed. The board, upon designating any street upon which driving at a rate of speed exceeding six miles per hour shall be allowed, shall notify the chief of police, naming the street and the length of time for which the permission is granted.

Sec. 1266. No person shall feed or cause to be fed any horse or other quadruped in any street or public ground in the city; provided, however, that nothing in this section shall prohibit the feeding of horses out of canvas bags securely fastened to the head of such horse or other quadruped and so constructed as to prevent the feed from being distributed on the street or public ground.

Sec. 1267. No person shall leave any horse or horses,

whether attached or unattached to any carriage, wagon, cab, or other vehicle, standing on any street, lane, alley, or public ground, unless the same be securely fastened, or the reins be in his hands, or within his reach.

Sec. 1268. No person shall drive any horse or carriage, or vehicle of any kind, through any civic, military or funeral procession.

Sec. 1269. No person shall drive any horse or horses, attached to any sleigh, through or in any part of any street, lane, alley, or highway of the city, to which said horse or horses, or thills or tongue of said sleigh, no bells or strings of bells are attached; provided, this section shall not apply to heavy sleighs used in transporting merchandise or produce, when the same are driven no faster than four miles an hour.

Sec. 1270. No person driving or having charge of a carriage, cab, cart, coach, dray, wagon, street car or other vehicle, or riding or leading a horse or other animal, shall stop or stand on any crosswalk so as to obstruct the free passage of the same.

Sec. 1271. When any street is crowded with pedestrians, teams, wagons, street cars, or other vehicles, through which any civic, military or funeral procession is passing or about to pass, every person having charge of any horse, team, wagon or street car, or other vehicle, shall obey any order for the removal of such horse, team, wagon, street car or other vehicle given by the mayor, superintendent of police or any police officer, and all pedestrians shall upon like order, be required to stand or pass along the space between the curbstone and the street line.

Sec. 1272. No person shall slide or course upon hand-sleds or skates in any street, lane, alley, or public ground of the city.

Sec. 1273. No person shall fly a kite or play any game of ball, or quoits or other game, on any street, lane, alley, or public ground of the city.

Sec. 1274. No person shall suffer any carriage, wagon, cart, sleigh, or sled, without horses or other beasts of burden attached, to remain or stand in any street, lane, alley, or public grounds, for more than ten minutes.

Sec. 1275. No person shall clean, scale, or wash any fish, meat, clothes, carriage, buggy or any other thing tending to create a nuisance, on any of the streets, lanes, alleys, or public grounds of said city.

Sec. 1276. No person shall injure or deface any tree, or the protection thereof, or fasten any horse or other animal to any tree, or the protection thereof, in any street, lane, or alley, of the city.

Sec. 1277. No person shall hereafter place any main gas pipe along any street, lane, alley, or public ground, nearer than fifteen feet to any shade or ornamental trees thereon, unless such person shall first obtain from the Board of Public Service a written permit so to do.

Sec. 1278. The Board of Public Service may give written notice to any gas company, which has or may hereafter lay down any gas pipe, to remove the same forthwith, so as to comply with the provisions of the preceding section, and for every day said company shall neglect or fail to comply with such notice, it shall forfeit and pay a penalty of ten dollars, in addition to the penalty provided for in this subdivision, to be recovered in a suit before any justice of the peace in the city.

Sec. 1279. The owner or agent of any lot or parcel of land fronting on any street, avenue, or public ground in the city, in or in front of which shade trees are planted and growing, shall trim or cause to be trimmed, the branches from the trees in or in front of their respective lots or lands, near which any street gas lamp is placed, so as not to obstruct the passage of light from such lamp to the street or sidewalk adjacent, and shall trim all branches overhanging any sidewalk or roadway, so as to have a clear height of eight feet above the surface of

the sidewalk, and a clear height of ten feet above the surface of the roadway, unobstructed by branches, and shall remove from said trees all dead, decaying and broken limbs or branches that overhang the sidewalk or street, or are liable to fall thereon. And when any of said trees are dead the owner thereof shall take up, or cause to be taken up, said dead trees and remove same from said lot or parcel of land. And if any owner or agent of any lot or land in or in front of which shade trees are planted, as aforesaid, fails or refuses to comply with the requirements of this section, after being duly notified to do so, it shall be the duty of the director of public works to cause the same to be done at the expense of the owner of the property in or in front of which said trees may be located, which expense, together with the cost of suit, may be collected before any justice of the peace in the city.

Sec. 1280. Where any steam railroad and street railroad cross each other at grade, the persons or companies operating the same shall, at their joint expense, put in crossing frogs of the most improved pattern and keep the same in good condition, and in default of so doing after twenty days' notice in writing, on the order of the Board of Public Service, shall be subject to the penalties provided in this subdivision.

Sprinkling Streets.

Sec. 1281. It shall be unlawful for any person to sprinkle or cause to be sprinkled any crosswalk on any street, alley or public ground.

Any and all streets, avenues or public highways or parts thereof, within the limits of the City of Cleveland, that are sprinkled, shall, at the option of the Board of Public Service, be so sprinkled as to leave a continuous dry strip lengthwise thereof of at least three feet in width on the surface thereof, the location of said dry strip in said highway to be designated by said Board of Public Service.

The option of said Board of Public Service, when such dry strip is desired, shall be expressed by a written or printed notice served personally upon either the owner, proprietor, driver or operator of the sprinkling wagon or sprinkling wagons or other device or devices whereby such sprinkling is being done or about to be done, a copy of said notice to be furnished to the chief of police, and a non-compliance within twenty-four hours after the service of such notice, with the requirements therein stipulated, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, the owner or proprietor of such sprinkling wagon or other device shall be fined in any sum not more than five dollars, and each day of such non-compliance shall be deemed a separate offense.

Sec. 1282. No sprinkling wagon, cart or other vehicle used for the sprinkling of streets shall have any device attached to the tubes, tanks, casks or barrels thereon, with orifices larger than three thirty-seconds of an inch in diameter or in case of discs or any other style of device being used their combined openings shall in no manner be capable of discharging to exceed an average rate of three gallons per minute for each foot in width, of sprinkling capacity, when the tank or other receptacle is full, and shall be so constructed as to make a uniform distribution of the water upon and over the portion of the street sprinkled; no street shall be sprinkled oftener than every half hour, and teamsters shall not slacken the ordinary walking pace of teams; and all street sprinkling wagons, carts or other vehicles shall have a device by means of which the water may be independently shut off on either side thereof.

Sec. 1283. All vehicles of whatever description used in the sprinkling of streets shall be registered by the owner thereof at the office of the Board of Public Service and shall bear a number to be furnished by the city, and shall at all times be subject to inspection by the superintendent of street cleaning or those under his authority.

Sec. 1284. The provisions of the two last sections shall not apply to street railroad companies complying with the provisions of the ordinance requiring them to sprinkle between the outer rails of their tracks.

Sidewalks.

Sec. 1285. All sidewalks shall be under the direction of the Board of Public Service, and shall be of the following width: On eight rod streets, twenty feet; on six rod streets, sixteen feet; on five rod streets, sixteen feet; on four rod streets, fourteen feet; on all three rod streets and lanes, nine feet; on Ontario Street, between Huron Road and Bolivar Road twenty feet; and no person shall make any sidewalk contrary to the provisions of this section.

Sec. 1286. All sidewalks hereafter constructed on any public street or highway within the City of Cleveland shall be not less than two and one-half inches in thickness, and shall be so laid that the top surface of the walk shall, at all points, coincide with a line described as follows: Beginning at the curb line with the established curb grade, as determined by the chief engineer, thence extending to the street line, at right angles to the curb line, with a rise of three-eighths of an inch to the foot; provided, that at street intersections where the grade of the intersecting street prevents compliance with the above provisions, the walk shall be laid under the direction and to the acceptance of the chief engineer.

Sec. 1287. Any sidewalk heretofore laid shall not be raised or lowered without the approval of the chief engineer, and all sidewalks hereafter laid shall be in accordance with the provisions of this subdivision and under the supervision of the chief engineer.

Sec. 1288. No curb line or grade for curb shall be changed except by direction of and upon the written consent of the Board of Public Service or chief engineer.

All cement sidewalks laid with hydraulic cement, asphalt, coal tar, or other substances, used in a plastic or semi-plastic state, shall, when laid, have the top or surface coat of all such walks finished with a properly roughened surface by using a wooden float upon all hydraulic cement walks, and by other proper appliances for all other cement walks, and shall be at least four and one-half ($4\frac{1}{2}$) inches in thickness and laid in the following manner:

The lower three inches of said thickness to be one measure Portland cement, three measures clean sharp sand, thoroughly mixed dry and made into a mortar with as little water as practicable, and six measures crushed blast furnace slag or broken stone, free from dirt, then thoroughly mixed with the mortar by being turned over at least three times. If coarse gravel is used instead of broken stone or slag, mixture to be one part Portland cement and six parts of gravel. Stone or slag must be of such size as will pass through a one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inch ring. This admixture to be placed in position and rammed thoroughly until the mortar flushes to the surface.

The top finish or wearing surface one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches thick to be placed on top of the concrete as prepared above, and to be applied within one hour after completion of bottom, and to be one measure Portland cement and two measures clean sharp sand, thoroughly mixed dry and then enough water added to make a paste of proper consistency tamped same as the lower portion of the walk and then floated and trowled to a hard finish. No block to be larger than six by five (6×5). Joints must be cut through the full thickness of walk and otherwise finished to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Service. All walks must bear at least one imprint or name plate of the contractor doing the work.

All sidewalks constructed of stone shall be at least two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) inches in thickness and not less than two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) feet wide, and in length equal to the full

width of the walk to be laid where such walk does not exceed six feet in width. For walks wider than six feet the stone shall not be less than five (5) feet long.

In all other respects such cement and stone sidewalks shall be laid in conformity with the ordinances governing the laying of sidewalks in public streets and grounds of the city.

Sec. 1289. Any sidewalk laid on any public street or highway within the city in a manner inconsistent with the provisions of this subdivision shall, on recommendation of the Board of Public Service, be ordered relaid to the proper grade, and upon the failure of the property owner to make the change so ordered, within the time specified in the notice.

Sec. 1290. All lamp posts, and all shade or ornamental trees, hereafter placed in any of the streets of the city, shall be placed within and not more than one foot from the outer line of the sidewalk of such street; provided, the Board of Public Service may, at its discretion, permit the planting of a second row of shade trees, on sidewalks of not less than twenty feet in width, said second row of trees to be at least twelve feet from the line of the street.

Sec. 1291. Every owner, occupant or person having charge of any tenement, building, lot or land fronting on any avenue, street, alley or other public highway of the city, shall clear the whole sidewalk in front of said tenement, building, lot or land, of snow and ice before 9 o'clock of the forenoon of each day; provided, that if the sidewalk in front of said tenement, building, lot or land is not flagged or paved, a pathway thereon shall be cleared of ice and snow to the width of at least five (5) feet; and if from any cause it shall be impossible to remove all the snow and ice which may adhere to such sidewalk, then every such owner, occupant or person having charge shall cover such snow or ice as shall so remain with such coating of ashes, sand or other substance as may be necessary to render travel safe and convenient. Every owner,

occupant or person having charge of any tenement, building, lot or land fronting upon any avenue, street, alley or other public highway of the city, shall keep the entire width of said sidewalk, from curb to lot line, free and clear of all earth, sand, brick, stone, rubbish, dead trees and dead branches of trees, or other material which from any cause whatever shall have accumulated or may accumulate upon said sidewalk above the established grade of the same, and shall also cut and remove from the sidewalk between the lot and curb line, all weeds, grass, and vegetable growths that are more than four (4) inches in height. If the owner of any building, lot or land fails to comply with the provisions of this ordinance, then the Board of Public Service may remove the snow, ice, earth, sand, brick, stone, rubbish, dead trees or dead branches of trees, or other material, weeds, grass, and vegetable growths, from the sidewalk in front of the premises of such owner, and may charge the expense thereof to such owner, and, if upon being notified, he fails to pay the city the amount of such expense, then said amount may be certified by the proper city officer to the county auditor, and the same shall act as a lien upon the property of such owner, and shall be collected as provided for in the case of special assessments.

Sec. 1292. No person shall cast, throw, place or deposit on any sidewalk or cross walk on any street, avenue or public place within the limits of the city any part or portion of any fruit or vegetable or other substances which when stepped upon by any person is liable to cause such person to slip or fall.

Sec. 1293. It shall be unlawful for any person to sweep, wash or clean any sidewalks within the limits of the corporation after the hour of seven o'clock a. m. and before the hour of nine o'clock p. m. in front of business or manufacturing property, and after the hour of eight o'clock a. m. and before

the hour of nine o'clock p. m. in front of residence property, except for the purpose of cleaning snow or ice therefrom or to sweep water therefrom after a rain storm.

Sec. 1294. It shall be unlawful to drive or cause to be driven or hauled any vehicle of any kind over any sidewalk other than a driveway without first procuring a permit from the Board of Public Service in writing to occupy the same. Any person violating this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$20.00 or less than \$5.00.

Sec. 1295. No person shall pile, deposit or place or cause or permit to be deposited, piled or placed, any rubbish, wood, coal, merchandise, dirt or any impediment or obstruction of any kind upon or over any sidewalk as to interfere with the convenient use of the same by all travelers; nor shall any person, for the benefit of himself or another, stand in any street, lane, alley or park of the city or on the sidewalk thereof and ask or solicit of passers or travelers thereon custom or patronage. But this section, however, shall not be construed to prevent or prohibit storekeepers or proprietors from selling from the sidewalk such goods, wares or merchandise placed there as permitted in the next succeeding section.

Sec. 1296. It shall be unlawful for any owner of real property within the corporate limits of the city or for any agent having control of the same to permit any gate to be or to remain, so constructed as to enable the same to be swung over or across any portion of the sidewalk in front of said premises unless such gate shall be hung on self-closing hinges or shall have attached thereto weights, springs or other device, so that such gate shall swing back from the sidewalk and not obstruct the same.

Sec. 1297. No person shall ride, push, draw, back, or drive any horse, cart, wagon, or other vehicle or ride any velocipede or bicycle over any sidewalk or use, ride or drive a horse, wagon, sled or sleigh thereon unless it be to get into

or out of a yard or lot; and every person using a bicycle or velocipede shall provide the same with a lamp or lantern attached to the front part thereof, and shall cause said lamp or lantern, when said vehicle is in use, to be lighted at dark and to be kept lighted so long as said vehicle shall be ridden at night during the hours of darkness, and said light shall be visible at least two hundred feet distant. Each and every bicycle shall keep to the right side of the street and shall be provided with a bell or gong, and such bell or gong shall be sounded upon the approach to any street crossing or vehicle, and no bicycle shall be ridden within the limits of the city at a speed greater than ten miles per hour.

Sec. 1298. No person shall raise up from any street, sidewalk, wharf or place of public resort within the city, any cask, bale of goods, or other articles of merchandise into the second or higher story of any house, store or other building upon or adjoining the same, and on the outside of said building, and no person shall deliver from the second or any higher story of any house, store or other building, on the outside of the same, which shall adjoin upon any street, sidewalk, wharf or place of public resort within said city, any cask, bale of goods or other article of merchandise, except at such times and places, and under such restrictions and limitations as the Board of Public Service shall authorize and direct; provided, that this shall not be construed to extend to raising any materials or other articles which may be necessary in erecting, repairing or taking down any building, or for removing any merchandise or other article, in case of danger by fire or other inevitable casualty.

Sec. 1299. Any person who shall violate any or either of the preceding sections of this subdivision, or any or either of the provisions thereof, or who shall fail or neglect to comply with any or either of said sections or provisions shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars

for each offense or violation, and the further sum of five dollars for each day said violation is continued, in the discretion of the court.

SUBDIVISION II. DRIVING ANIMALS THROUGH THE
STREETS.

Sec. 1300. No person shall drive, or cause to be driven, any cattle or swine along, upon, or through any street, avenue, lane, alley or other public ground of the city, in droves containing more than ten head of cattle or thirty head of swine if such driving be between the hours of seven o'clock in the forenoon and nine o'clock in the evening; nor in droves containing more than sixty head of cattle or one hundred and fifty head of swine, if such driving be between the hours of nine o'clock in the evening and seven o'clock in the morning.

Sec. 1301. No person shall drive, or assist in driving, or cause to be driven, as aforesaid, any drove of cattle or swine hereinbefore mentioned, unless there be provided and on hand for that purpose such number of competent and suitable persons as may be necessary for the safe driving and complete control thereof, who shall be disposed and arranged in such manner as shall render them most efficient in the management thereof; provided, that the number of persons with each drove shall not in any case be less than four in number.

Sec. 1302. No person shall drive, or cause to be driven, as aforesaid, any such drove of cattle or swine at a less distance than forty rods from any other drove of cattle or swine which may then be driven in the same direction and in or upon the same street, avenue, lane, alley or other public ground in the city.

Sec. 1303. Each and every person who shall drive, or assist in driving, any drove of cattle or swine as aforesaid, shall at all times exercise the highest degree of caution and vigilance in the control and management of such drove, and

shall, by all possible means, guard against injury to persons or property by the animals under their charge, and shall keep themselves, when on horseback, and such animals, within the curb or gutter lines of the streets through which they pass, and shall, as far as possible confine the rate of speed at which such drove of cattle or swine are driven to a walk.

Sec. 1304. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons being the owner of or having in their possession or control, any animal of the horse, cattle, sheep, or swine kind, to allow, suffer, or permit such animal or animals to run at large on any of the open lots, streets, avenues, alleys, lanes, or commons within the city.

Sec. 1305. Any person violating any of the provisions of this subdivision shall, on conviction, be fined for the first offense in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, and for each subsequent offense not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SUBDIVISION III. WIDTH OF TIRES OF WHEELED
VEHICLES.

Sec. 1306. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to transport, haul or convey, or cause the same to be done, any load, weight or burden over or through any of the public streets, avenues or alleys of the City of Cleveland, or any wagon or other wheeled vehicle having a tire less than the full width for the following loads in ton weights of two thousand pounds and under the following conditions:

On four-wheeled vehicles for any load or burden exceeding one ton weight, and not exceeding one and one-half tons weight, not less than one and one-half inches in width. For any load or burden exceeding one and one-half tons weight and not exceeding two tons weight, not less than one and three-quarters inches. For any load or burden exceeding two

tons weight and not exceeding three tons weight, not less two inches. For any load or burden exceeding three tons weight and not exceeding four tons weight, not less than two and one-half inches. For any load or burden exceeding four tons weight and not exceeding five tons weight, not less than three inches. For any load or burden exceeding five tons weight, and not exceeding six tons weight, not less than three and one-half inches. For any load or burden exceeding six tons weight and not exceeding eight tons weight, not less than four inches. For any load or burden exceeding eight tons weight and not exceeding ten tons weight, not less than four and one-half inches. For any load or burden exceeding ten tons weight and not exceeding twelve tons weight, not less than five inches. For any load or burden exceeding twelve tons weight and not exceeding fifteen tons weight, not less than five and one-half inches. For any load or burden exceeding fifteen tons weight and not exceeding twenty-five tons weight, not less than six inches. For any load or burden of twenty-five tons weight or over, the said weight shall be transmitted to the pavement through planks not less than two inches thick and said load shall not be transported, hauled or conveyed until a special permit is issued therefor by the superintendent of streets. On all two-wheeled vehicles used for like purposes, the width of the tire shall be as follows: For any load or burden exceeding one ton weight and not exceeding two tons weight, not less than three inches. For any load or burden of two tons weight not less than four inches, and no load or vehicle of greater weight than two tons shall be drawn over the city streets on two-wheeled vehicles. Provided, that nothing in this ordinance contained shall be construed as applying to the apparatus owned or controlled by the Cleveland Fire Department.

Sec. 1307. It shall be unlawful for any person to destroy or injure any street sign, or remove any street sign from the

post or structure to which it is attached without permission from the Board of Public Service; and any person violating this section or any provision thereof, shall be fined in any sum not to exceed twenty dollars (\$20) for each offense.

SUBDIVISION IV. APPROVAL OF PLATS.

Sec. 1308. Before any plat of land, wherein any new streets or alleys are opened and laid out within the city limits, shall be recommended by the Board of Public Service, or approved by the council; such streets and alleys shall, if there are other streets or alleys already laid out adjacent thereto, be a continuation of such streets or alleys, as near as practicable, and all streets and alleys shall be properly defined by stone monuments set in the ground; the streets, alleys and lots so laid out shall be properly figured and numbered so that they can be located from the stone monuments; all streams, water courses or ditches, if any, shall be accurately laid down on the plat or map, and where the surface of the ground is broken or uneven, the same shall be so indicated by proper topographical delineations.

Sec. 1309. All streets so laid out shall be graded and the gutters cut out to a proper grade, and where any street crosses a stream or water course the same shall be spanned by a proper culvert or bridge, and all streets and alleys shall be so graded and arranged that persons can drive through or over them with safety; all to be done to the acceptance of the Board of Public Service.

Sec. 1310. All plats submitted, wherein new streets and alleys are laid out to be dedicated to public use, shall be accompanied by a certified abstract of title to date, showing the proposed streets and alleys to be clear and free of all incumbrances, which said abstract or a certified copy thereof shall be filed in the office of the Board of Public Service, and shall become the property of the city.

Sec. 1311. It shall be competent for the Board of Public Service to examine and recommend any such plat or allotment, to the person or persons making the same, to the effect that, whenever the streets and alleys are properly graded and the water courses are properly bridged, etc., as provided in section 1309 of this subdivision, said board will pass upon and recommend to the council that said plat or allotment, if otherwise conforming to the provisions of this subdivision, be approved.

SUBDIVISION V. AUCTIONS ON STREETS.

Sec. 1312. No property of any description shall be sold at auction on Superior avenue, or upon the sidewalks thereof.

Sec. 1313. No animal of any kind, nor any carriage or vehicle of any kind, shall be sold at auction on any street, lane, alley, or public ground of the city.

Sec. 1314. No property of any kind shall be sold at auction on any street, lane, alley, or public ground of the city, without a permit from the Board of Public Service, said permit not to affect the prohibitions of the preceding sections of this subdivision.

Sec. 1315. Any person violating any provision of this subdivision shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than five nor more than twenty dollars.

SUBDIVISION VI. AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR VEHICLES.

Sec. 1316. The owner of any vehicle operated by motor power shall before operating such vehicle in the City of Cleveland, register at the office of the city clerk, in a register to be kept by said city clerk, his name, residence and the description of vehicle or vehicles owned or operated by him, and said city clerk shall, after said owner has so registered, furnish to such person a number to correspond to the number appearing in said record; provided, that for the use of motor cycles, a letter shall be substituted for the numerals hereinbefore provided. That no extra charge shall be made for the letters herein pro-

vided for motor cycles in exchange for numbers heretofore issued. Said numbers shall be supplied by the city clerk to the person registering, in aluminum figures, each four (4) inches high and two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) inches wide, and said letters in aluminum three (3) inches high and two (2) inches wide, and for each registration and number or letter issued there shall be paid to the city clerk the sum of one dollar (\$1.00), which shall be deposited in the general fund of the city. Such owner or driver shall place such number or letter on the rear of his vehicle. All numbers and letters must be kept bright, arranged in a horizontal line, with a space of one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches between the nearest adjacent points of the several figures or letters on a dark background, and must not be attached to the axle or hung under the body of the vehicle. Said number or letter must be so placed as to be in view at all times, but may be hung on or directly below the rear end of the body when secured both top and bottom to prevent swinging, and must be placed central between the rear wheels. The registered numbers and letters herein provided for shall be transferable only upon application to the city clerk of said city, and the registration of such transfer upon the record kept by said clerk.

Every visiting non-resident owner of any motor vehicle, operating such vehicle within the city and remaining in the city more than one day, shall secure from the city clerk a registered number or letter mounted, which number or letter shall be displayed in the same manner as is herein provided for resident owners and operators; such visitor shall pay to the city clerk for the use of said number or letter during the time he remains in the city, the sum of five dollars (\$5.00), said sum of \$5.00 to be repaid to such visitor upon the return of such number to the city clerk by such visitor when leaving the city or disposing of his motor vehicle. Every owner registering as aforesaid with the city clerk shall sign an agreement

that whenever requested by an official of the city, he will furnish the name of any person operating his vehicle beside himself. No person shall operate automobiles or motor vehicles upon any of the streets, alleys, boulevards, park driveways, or public grounds of the city without displaying in the manner herein set forth the number, figures or letter furnished to him by the city clerk.

Sec. 1317. It shall be unlawful for any owner, bailee, lessee or custodian of any automobile to permit a minor under the age of sixteen years to operate or run said automobile upon the public highways, streets or alleys of said City of Cleveland.

Sec. 1318. The driver or operator in charge of the automobile or motor vehicle shall, when signalled by the occupant of any vehicle drawn by a horse, stop such automobile or motor vehicle until the other vehicle has passed.

Sec. 1319. Every automobile or motor vehicle shall be provided with a bell or horn which shall be rung or blown by the operator whenever there is danger of collision or accident. Every motor vehicle operated in the city shall be equipped with a device or appliance which shall prevent any oil or other substance injurious to the pavements of the streets of said city from dropping from such vehicle upon the streets of said city; and one lamp on each side of the vehicle to be lighted during the hours of darkness.

Sec. 1320. The driver or operator of every automobile or motor vehicle shall be governed by the commonly accepted rules of road traffic, and shall cause such automobile or motor vehicle to be moved in a careful manner and so as not to endanger or unreasonably inconvenience any person, and the machinery or motive power of no automobile or motor vehicle shall be permitted to run or act when such automobile or motor vehicle is standing in any street, alley, boulevard, park driveway or public place whatsoever, unless there be a competent

person in charge of and in or upon such automobile or motor vehicle.

Sec. 1321. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this subdivision shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred (\$100.00) dollars.

SUBDIVISION VII. CARRIAGES, CABS AND OMNIBUSES.

Sec. 1322. Every person being the owner of a hackney carriage, cab or omnibus kept for hire, shall provide for each and every carriage, cab or omnibus so owned by him, two suitable glass lamps, to be attached one to either side of such vehicle, and every such owner shall cause said lamps, when such vehicle is in use, to be lighted at dark and kept lighted so long as said vehicle shall be run at night, or during hours of darkness, and it shall also be the duty of each and every driver, having in charge any such vehicle, to keep the light thereof lighted as above prescribed.

Sec. 1323. The prices that may be charged by the owners or drivers of hackney carriages, cabs or omnibuses, shall not exceed the following rates, to wit:

From any steamboat landing or railroad depot to any hotel or private residence west of or on E. 9th street, on the east side of the city, or east of or on W. 29th (State) street or W. 28th (York) street, on the west side of the city, or north of the Cuyahoga river, on the south side of the city, for one passenger with ordinary baggage, fifty cents; east of E. 9th street and west of or on E. 30th street, on the east side of the city, or west of W. 29th (State) and W. 28th (York) streets, and east of or on W. 48th street, on the west side of the city, seventy-five cents; for additional passengers, fifty cents each. East of E. 30th street, and west of or on E. 55th street, on the east side of the city, all of the west side of the city west of W. 48th street or south of Walworth run and of the Cuyahoga river, one dollar and fifty cents for one or three

passengers; for each additional passenger, fifty cents. East of E. 55th street to city limits, two dollars for one or three passengers; for each additional passenger, one dollar. To any steamboat landing or railroad depot, the same charges within the same limits. For carrying one passenger from place to place within the city limits, not exceeding one mile and returning without delay, seventy-five cents; if two or more passengers, fifty cents each. For conveying one passenger over one mile and not exceeding two miles, and returning without delay, one dollar and fifty cents; if two or more passengers, seventy-five cents each; if detained by the passenger or passengers, one dollar per hour may be charged for the actual time so detained. For the use of a hackney carriage, cab or omnibus, by the hour, one dollar and fifty cents may be charged per hour, and after eleven o'clock p. m., fifty per cent may be added to the above rates of fare.

Sec. 1324. It shall be the duty of the city clerk to furnish to the owner or owners of carriages, cabs and omnibuses a printed card, with the rates of fare provided in the last section, of convenient size, and the owner of such vehicle shall cause the same to be kept posted up in a conspicuous place inside thereof.

Sec. 1325. Any driver licensed as aforesaid who shall drive a hack, carriage or omnibus without such card showing the said-rates of fare, or violates any of the foregoing provisions of this chapter shall on conviction thereof be fined not less than one or more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 1326. Carriages, cabs and omnibuses, while unemployed, may stand upon the street next south of the Union passenger depot, in the manner hereafter provided, and in the space hereinafter described: All carriages, cabs and omnibuses belonging to or connected with all omnibus lines or companies, and all carriages and cabs belonging to private individuals, who may have special contracts or arrangements with the various railroad companies running into said depot as

to the running of agents on the trains of said companies, may stand in the space beginning at a point twenty-five feet west from the west side of the main entrance of said depot, and extending thence westerly to a point twenty-five feet east of the middle of the west entrance; provided, however, that the rear of such carriage, cabs or omnibuses shall be backed against the curbstone immediately south of said depot, and a space of three feet left between either of any such carriages, cabs and omnibuses, for a passage way; provided, further, that any carriages belonging to or connected with any omnibus line or company, or private individual, who may have contracts with the railroad companies as aforesaid, while unemployed, may stand, to the number of four, with their sides next to the curbstone immediately south of said depot, from a point twenty-five feet west from the middle of the west entrance to the west end of said depot. All carriages, cabs and omnibuses belonging to or connected with omnibus lines or companies, and all carriages and cabs belonging to private individuals, who have not special contracts or arrangements with the various railroad companies running into the Union passenger depot, as to the running of regular agents on the trains of said companies, may stand in the space beginning at a point twenty-five feet east of the east side of the main entrance, and extending thence east to a point twenty-five feet west of the middle of the east entrance; provided, however, that the rear of such carriages, cabs and omnibuses shall be backed against the curbstone immediately south of said depot, and a space of three feet left between either of any such carriages, cabs or omnibuses for a passageway. And provided further, that such carriages, cabs or omnibuses, the owner or owners of which may not have contracts with the railroad companies as aforesaid, may stand with their sides toward the curbstone next south of said depot, beginning at a point twenty-five feet east of the middle of the east entrance, and extending thence to

the east end of the building. And it shall not be lawful for any carriage, cab or omnibus belonging to or connected with any omnibus line or company, or any carriage or cab belonging to any private individual, while employed or unemployed, to stand in any space other than that hereinbefore specially assigned to each class respectively for that purpose. No carriages, cabs, omnibuses, hacks or other conveyances shall be permitted to stand in front of the main entrance, whether employed or unemployed, except private carriages when receiving or discharging passengers. Baggage wagons shall not be permitted to stand in front or east of the baggage entrance to the Union passenger depot, except while actually engaged in delivering or receiving baggage.

Sec. 1327. All carriages, cabs and omnibuses occupying any portion of a street in front of any steamboat landing, shall be backed up against the curbstone in such street, and a space of three feet left between such carriages, cabs and omnibuses, for a passage way.

Sec. 1328. No owner or driver of any carriage, cab or omnibus shall, while waiting for employment at any railroad depot or steamboat landing, be at a distance of over two feet from such carriage, cab or omnibus, or shall, while waiting for employment at any railroad depot, steamboat landing or public stand, flourish his whip, or use indecent or profane language, or be guilty of loud or boisterous talking, or of disorderly conduct; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any owner or driver of any carriage, cab or omnibus, after he shall have been employed, from leaving his carriage, cab or omnibus for the purpose of carrying the baggage of the person employing him to or from his carriage or vehicle.

Sec. 1329. Any person who shall violate any or either of the provisions of the preceding sections of this subdivision or who shall fail or neglect to comply with any or either of

the requirements thereof, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than one nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 1330. It shall be unlawful for any person owning, controlling or driving any hack, cab, carriage, omnibus or other vehicle, for the purpose of carrying persons and baggage within the limits of the City of Cleveland for hire, to solicit trade therefor, by agent or otherwise, in any of the hotels, railway depots or steamboat landings within the city.

Sec. 1331. It shall be unlawful for any person in or about any hotel in the City of Cleveland, directly or indirectly, to solicit any guest or other person in and about such hotel for his patronage in favor of any person, company or corporation owning, operating or driving any omnibus, carriage, coupe, hack or other conveyance, for hire.

Sec. 1332. Any person violating any of the provisions of the two last sections, upon conviction, shall, for the first offense, be fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars, and for the second offense shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned for not less than thirty days nor more than three months, or both fined and imprisoned, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 1333. It shall be the duty of the driver of any vehicle having a horse or other animal attached thereto, to cause such vehicle to come to a standstill, whenever requested so to do by any officer of the police force, either by word of mouth, signal, raising of the hand or otherwise.

Sec. 1334. Any person violating any of the provisions of the last section shall be fined in any sum not to exceed twenty-five dollars.

SUBDIVISION VIII. CARTS, DRAYS, TRUCKS AND WAGONS.

Sec. 1335. All drays, trucks, moving vans, carts and wagons shall, while waiting for employment, occupy the fol-

lowing stands within the City of Cleveland, and no others, to-wit:—

In the center of Detroit avenue N. W., from West 25th street easterly three hundred feet; from the intersection of West 25th street and Columbus road N. W., northerly two hundred feet; in the center of Leonard street N. W., from Center street N. W. to Columbus road N. W.; on the easterly side of West 10th street, from Superior avenue N. W. to St. Clair avenue N. W.; in the old St. Clair street market grounds, at the southwest corner of St. Clair avenue N. E. and East 24th street; and beginning at a point three hundred feet north of the intersection of the north line of Euclid avenue with East 55th street, along the easterly side of said East 55th street to a point four hundred feet north from said point of beginning.

The dray, truck, moving van, cart or wagon first coming to any of said stands shall stand as follows: On Detroit avenue N. W., heading toward West 25th street; on Columbus road N. W., toward the north; on Leonard street N. W., toward Center street N. W.; on West 10th street, toward Superior avenue N. E.; on East 55th street, toward Euclid avenue; and all others occupying any of said stands shall take a position behind the same in the order of their arrival thereon in such manner that no two drays, trucks, moving vans, carts or wagons shall at any time stand abreast or within twenty feet of each other while on any of said stands, except at the old St. Clair street market grounds.

Provided that open express wagons, while waiting for employment may occupy Rockwell avenue N. E., from East 9th street to East 6th street, along the south curb thereof, except that no wagon shall stand in front of any entrance or passageway to premises on the south side of said Rockwell avenue N. E., between the aforesaid points, and the express wagon first coming on said Rockwell avenue N. E. shall stand heading towards East 6th street, and all others occupying said

stand shall take a position behind the same in the order of their arrival thereon, and no two wagons shall at any time stand abreast or within ten feet of each other.

Provided, that the occupants respectively of such stands shall clean the same or procure the same to be cleaned under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Board of Public Service and to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Service, and provided further, that upon the failure of such persons occupying such stands so to keep them clean, and upon the superintendent of streets so certifying to the Board of Public Service, the said Board shall wholly discontinue and prohibit the use of such stands for the purposes herein provided.

No owner, driver or person having charge of any dray, truck, moving van, cart or wagon, or other vehicle kept for hire for the transportation of property within the City of Cleveland shall cause or permit the same to stand in or upon any street, alley, or public grounds within the city, while waiting for employment, other than on the stands designated in this section.

Sec. 1336. It shall be unlawful for the owner, driver, or other person having charge or control of any express wagon, cab, hackney coach, moving wagon, moving van, furniture car, or other vehicle used or let for hire, to stop and stand with such vehicle on Monumental Square or any portion of the streets or highways running through, across, around, or adjoining the same, for a longer period than five minutes at a time; or to drive such vehicle continuously around said Square or any section or sections thereof or any portion of the streets or highways surrounding or adjoining the same, more than twice; or to drive such vehicle continuously to and from along and upon any of the streets or highways running through, across, around, or adjoining such Square more than twice.

In addition to the usual and ordinary meaning of the

words continuous driving, the act of driving any such vehicle upon said Square or upon any of the streets or highways for short distances, and stopping at regular or irregular intervals for periods of five minutes or less, shall be deemed and held and is hereby declared to be continuous driving within the meaning of this ordinance.

Sec. 1337. Whoever violates any of the provisions of the preceding section shall upon conviction thereof be fined in any sum not less than five (\$5) dollars and not more than twenty-five (\$25) dollars.

Sec. 1338. No owner, driver, or person having charge of any dray, truck, cart, wagon, or other vehicle, except cabs, omnibuses, and private carriages, shall place his vehicle within forty feet of a steamboat while discharging passengers, or within the same distance of a railroad depot, for the space of fifteen minutes after the arrival of a passenger train.

Sec. 1339. The drivers at all times, while waiting for employment, shall keep within a space of five feet from their wagons; nor shall they at any time be permitted to congregate together or with other persons, or use any loud, boisterous, or obscene language.

Sec. 1340. Any person who shall violate any of the preceding provisions of this subdivision shall, upon conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty-five (\$25) dollars, and upon conviction his license shall be revoked by the mayor.

SUBDIVISION IX. TRAFFIC REGULATIONS ON THE STREETS.

Sec. 1341. The owner, operator, driver, or person in charge of any cart, dray, wagon, hackney coach, omnibus, automobile, carriage, buggy or other vehicle used, propelled or driven upon the streets of the City of Cleveland shall conform to and observe the following rules of the road upon all such streets, alleys, avenues and public places in said city:

1. Vehicles shall be driven in a careful manner and with

due regard for the safety and convenience of pedestrians and all other vehicles.

2. Vehicles shall keep to the right side of the street except when necessary to turn to the left in crossing or in overtaking another vehicle.

3. Vehicles shall pass each other on the right.

4. Vehicles overtaking shall keep to the left of the overtaken vehicle in passing.

5. Vehicles in the congested districts moving slowly shall keep as close as possible to the curb on the right, allowing more swiftly moving vehicles free passage on their left.

6. Drivers of vehicles in the built-up portion of the city, before turning, stopping or changing their course, shall make sure that such movement can be made in safety, and shall extend and wave the right hand outside of the carriage as a signal to persons driving vehicles behind them of their intention to make such turning movement.

7. Vehicles turning to the right into another street shall turn the corner as near to the right hand as possible.

8. Vehicles turning to the left into another street shall pass to the right of and beyond the center of the street intersection before turning.

9. Vehicles crossing from one side of the street to the other in the congested districts of the city shall do so by turning to the left so as to head in the same direction as the traffic on that side of the street toward which the crossing is made.

10. No vehicle shall stop in the congested districts with its left side to the curb between the hours of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m.

11. No vehicle shall be driven through a procession except with the permission of a police officer.

12. Vehicles going on main thoroughfares shall have right of way over others going on intersecting streets.

13. Vehicles going on main thoroughfares running in a

general east and west direction shall have right of way over those going on intersecting main thoroughfares.

14. No vehicle shall cross any main thoroughfare or make any turn thereon at a greater speed than one-half the legal speed limit upon such thoroughfare.

15. The driver of every vehicle shall give some plainly visible or audible signal and shall keep his vehicle at least four (4) feet from the running board or lower step of any street car which is stopping for the purpose of taking on or discharging passengers, and if by reason of the presence of either the vehicles at the place where such car is stopping, or by reason of the narrowness of the street, it is not possible to preserve the distance of four feet from such running board herein prescribed, then the driver of said vehicle shall stop the same until such car shall have taken on or discharged its passengers and again started.

16. No vehicle shall remain backed up to the curb in the congested district except in the market district, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., except it be actually loading or unloading, and in such case no longer than sixty minutes.

17. The horse or horses attached to a vehicle backed up to the curb in the congested district (this shall not apply to the market district) shall be turned at right angles to the vehicle, and in the direction in which the traffic upon that side of the street is moving.

18. No vehicle shall remain standing at the curb in the congested district between the hours of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. for a longer period than thirty (30) minutes.

19. Any vehicle standing at the curb in the congested district between the hours of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. shall move away from such curb at the request of a police officer, the driver of another vehicle, or the owner of the abutting property.

20. No vehicle shall stand within any street intersection.

21. No vehicle shall stop at any crosswalk or sidewalk for

a longer period than is necessary to permit occupants to alight, or persons to enter said vehicle, or in such manner as to obstruct free passage upon such crosswalk.

22. No vehicle shall stop on any street except within two (2) feet of the curb or in any such way as to obstruct the free passage on the street, provided, that nothing in this section shall be held to apply whenever a driver of a vehicle is compelled to stop by reason of the regulation contained in subdivision 15 of this section.

23. The driver of any vehicle shall stop upon a signal from a police officer.

Sec. 1342. For the purpose of enforcing the road regulations made in the preceding section, the main thoroughfares shall be understood to mean all streets or parts of streets upon which cars run, also the parts of the following streets which are without car lines:

Carnegie Avenue S. E., Euclid Avenue, Orange Avenue S. E., Woodhill Avenue S. E., E. 105th Street, Franklin Avenue N. W., Clark Avenue S. W., and Scranton Road N. W. and S. W.

Sec. 1343. The words "congested districts" shall be held to mean Ontario Street; the south side of the Public Square; the west side of the Public Square south of Superior Avenue; the Public Square from Superior Avenue to Euclid Avenue; Euclid Avenue from the Public Square to E. 9th Street; Prospect Avenue N. E. from Ontario Street to E. 9th Street; Superior Avenue N. W. from W. 9th Street to E. 9th Street; Euclid Avenue from E. 46th Street to E. 59th Street; W. 25th Street from Detroit Avenue N. W. to Lorain Avenue. The words "built-up portion of the city" shall be held to mean: St. Clair Avenue from W. 9th Street to E. 65th Street; E. 100th Street to E. 10th Street; Superior Avenue from Viaduct to W. 9th Street; Superior Avenue from W. 9th Street to E. 12th Street; E. 53rd Street to E. 59th Street; E. 71st Street;

E. 99th Street to E. 107th Street; Payne Avenue N. E. from E. 30th Street to E. 55th Street; Lexington Avenue N. E. from E. 65th Street to E. 71st Street; E. 66th Street from Quinby Avenue N. E. to Linwood Avenue N. E.; Wade Park Avenue N. E. from E. 66th Street to E. 71st Street; E. 81st Street to E. 84th Street; E. 88th Street to E. 93rd Street; Hough Avenue N. E. from E. 85th Street to E. 89th Street; E. 9th Street from Summit Avenue S. E. to Woodland Avenue S. E.; Euclid Avenue from the Public Square to E. 22nd Street, E. 46th Street to E. 63rd Street, E. 102nd Street to E. 107th Street, E. 115th Street to E. 123rd Street; Prospect Avenue S. E. from Ontario Street to E. 22nd Street; Carnegie Avenue S. E. from E. 77th Street to E. 79th Street; Huron Road S. E. from Ontario Street to Euclid Avenue; Cedar Avenue S. E. from E. 95th Street to E. 105th Street; Quincy Avenue S. E. from E. 82nd Street to E. 89th Street; Woodland Avenue S. E. from Market Avenue N. W. to E. 84th Street; Buckeye Road S. E. from Woodland Avenue S. E. to Steinway Avenue S. E.; Central Avenue S. E. from the Viaduct to E. 55th Street.; E. 67th Street to E. 71st Street.; E. 76th Street to E. 79th Street; Kinsman Road S. E., from E. 72nd Street to E. 79th Street; E. 55th Street two hundred feet each side of the intersections of St. Clair Avenue N. E., Superior Avenue N. E., Payne Avenue N. E., Lexington Avenue N. E., Euclid Avenue, Central Avenue S. E., Woodland Avenue S. E., Broadway S. E. and between Payne Avenue N. E. and Lexington Avenue N. E.; Ontario Street from Lakeside Avenue to Central Avenue S. E.; E. 4th Street, from Euclid Avenue to Woodland Avenue S. E.; Orange Avenue S. E. from E. 9th Street to E. 34th Street; Broadway S. E. from Market House to E. 23rd Street; Broadway S. E. from E. 34th Street to Miles Avenue S. E.; E. 6th Street from Broadway S. E. to Fremont Avenue S. E.; Harvard Avenue S. E. from E. 88th Street to E. 79th Street; Fleet Avenue S.

E. from E. 49th Street to E. 65th Street; Central Viaduct from Abbey Street Bridge and Abbey Avenue S. W. to Lorain Avenue; Clark Avenue S. W. from Scranton Road S. W. to Big Four Railway Crossing; W. 25th Street from Viaduct to City Limits; Lorain Avenue S. W. from Columbus Road S. W. to W. 65th Street; Detroit Avenue N. W. from W. 25th Street to W. 65th Street; Superior Viaduct; W. 10th Street from Superior Avenue N. W. to Front Avenue N. W.; W. 9th Street from Superior Avenue N. W. to Lakeside Avenue N. W.; W. 6th Street from Superior Avenue N. W. to Lakeside Avenue N. W.; W. 3rd Street from Canal Street to Lakeside Avenue N. W.; West Side Public Square; Public Square from Superior Avenue to Euclid Avenue; South side of Public Square; E. 6th Street from Euclid Avenue to Hamilton Avenue N. E.; Vincent Avenue N. E.; E. 3rd Street from Superior Avenue N. E. to St. Clair Avenue N. E.; E. 22nd Street from Euclid Avenue to Broadway S. E.; Scovill Avenue S. E. from E. 9th Street to E. 55th Street.

Sec. 1344. Any person violating any of the provisions of the next preceding three sections shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) and not more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00), or imprisonment not more than thirty (30) days or both.

SUBDIVISION X. BRIDGES AND VIADUCTS.

Sec. 1345. The term bridge, as used in this chapter shall include the Superior Street Viaduct and the Central Viaduct.

Sec. 1346. No vessel, float, boat, or other water craft navigating the Cuyahoga River, or other water course or channel shall be so moved as to run against or injure any bridge, draw, or abutment of any bridge within the City of Cleveland.

Sec. 1347. All vessels, when passing through any bridge across the harbor, shall take the right-hand side of the bridge

unless otherwise permitted by the bridge tender or other competent authority, and shall be moved as expeditiously as possible, but in no case shall any vessel occupy the draw of any bridge across the harbor, so as to prevent such draw from being either closed or opened, for a period longer than ten minutes; and every person in charge of any vessel desiring to pass with such vessel through any bridge, shall give notice to the bridge tender of his intention, allowing a reasonable time for the opening of such bridge; and no vessel shall be laid, anchored, moored or made fast, so as to prevent any bridge from being opened or closed speedily; nor shall any line or fastening be run or made fast to any bridge, or to any pile or other timber appertaining to or connected with any bridge. Every person or master in charge of any vessel violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

The word vessel wherever used in this section shall be defined by Section 3 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Sec. 1348. It shall be unlawful for any person owning or having charge of any vessel, float, boat, or other craft, to suffer or permit his vessel, float, boat, or other water craft, to be used or moved so as to violate any of the provisions of this subdivision; and the said vessel, float, boat, or other water craft, and the owners or persons having charge of the same, shall be further liable to the City of Cleveland for all damages sustained.

Sec. 1349. All persons crossing with horse, or horses and carriage, or other team, any bridge over the Cuyahoga river or other channel or water course in said city, shall take the right hand track, unless otherwise directed by the bridge tender, or other competent authority.

Sec. 1350. It shall be unlawful for any person to drive or ride any horse, team, or cattle onto or across any bridge within said city, except the drawbridges of the viaducts, faster

than a walk, or to drive over any such bridge more than twenty head of horses, cattle or mules at any one time, or to drive over any such bridge at any one time a greater number of sheep or hogs than may be permitted by the bridge tender, or in any manner to injure any such bridge while crossing it.

Sec. 1351. It shall be unlawful for any person to ride, drive, or walk onto any bridge across the Cuyahoga river or any other water course or channel in said city when such bridge is being swung round, or is about to be swung round by the bridge tender.

Sec. 1352. Any person who shall open any draw, or move any swing in any bridge within the city, shall immediately replace such swing or draw, so as to occasion the slightest practicable interruption to travel across such bridge.

Sec. 1353. It shall be unlawful for any person to ride or drive any horse, team, mule, cattle, or other animal or animals onto any bridge in the City of Cleveland after the keeper or tender of such bridge has commenced to give the signal for swinging or opening the same.

Sec. 1354. It shall be unlawful for any person who may be on any bridge in the City of Cleveland, with any horse, team, mule, cattle, or other animal or animals, when the signal is given for opening or swinging such bridge, to neglect or refuse to cross the same with such diligence as the bridge tender or his assistants may deem reasonable or necessary.

Sec. 1355. All the city swing bridges crossing the Cuyahoga river and the Old River Bed shall be kept closed between the hours of 6:15 a. m. and 7:15 a. m. and 5 p. m. and 6 p. m., standard time, each and every day in the week, Sunday and legal holidays excepted; it shall be unlawful to open or keep open any of said swing bridges during such times unless it be necessary for the purpose of making repairs or improvements, or preventing injury to either of said bridges, and provided further, that the Harbor Master may in his discretion allow any

such bridge to be opened for the passage of any passenger boat with passengers aboard, or vessels in distress, or vessels loaded with explosives going out of the harbor, and provided further, that any such bridges shall be opened at any time for the passage of the fire boats when responding to or returning from an alarm of fire.

Sec. 1356. It shall be unlawful for any person in charge of any boat, vessel, or other water craft to cause either of said drawbridges to be open during any portion of said time, or to cause any injury or damage to either of said drawbridges by reason of the same being closed during said time.

Sec. 1357. No person shall hitch or tie any horse or other animal to any post or ring on either of the viaducts, or permit any animal or vehicle to remain standing on the same, for a period exceeding fifteen minutes, at any one time, excepting vehicles being loaded or unloaded thereon.

Sec. 1358. No person shall deface or injure any part of any bridge or viaduct, or commit a nuisance upon or underneath any part of the same, or upon or underneath any part of the stairways connected therewith; nor shall any person or persons be permitted to climb among the iron trusses of the fixed spans or drawbridge thereof, except the employes on such bridge or viaduct.

Sec. 1359. All boats, vessels, floats, or other crafts navigating the Cuyahoga river that have to pass the Superior street viaduct draw, whose masts, smoke stacks, or other parts extend upward above the surface of the water in the river at its ordinary stage or level more than thirty-eight feet, shall, when passing through the drawbridge at Center or Main streets, or the tugs towing the same, if they intend to immediately pass through the draw of such viaduct, give three sharp, distinct reports of their steam whistles as warning to the captain and engineer on the viaduct that the same shall be opened for them to pass through. The captain upon receiving such signal to

open the draw, shall sound his signal bell rapidly three times in succession to notify the engineer of the draw and the guard at the westerly end of the same, and the people who may be crossing the viaduct, that the draw is to be opened. All boats or crafts going down the river for which the Superior street viaduct draw has to be opened, shall be at least two and one-half minutes running from Center street bridge to said viaduct, and all boats or crafts going up the river for which said viaduct draw has to be opened, shall be at least three minutes running from the Main street bridge up to said viaduct.

Sec. 1360. No more than one boat or craft for which the draw of any bridge or viaduct has to be opened or swung shall pass through said draw at the same time.

Sec. 1361. If at any time two signals shall be given at or about the same time by boats or crafts passing through Main or Center street bridges to open the draw of the Superior street viaduct, or when it is apparent to the captain and engineer on said viaduct that two boats or crafts are approaching, one from above and one from below, in such manner as to meet at the viaduct draw, in such cases the boat or craft bound down the river shall have the right to pass the viaduct draw first; whenever this does occur the engineer on the viaduct draw shall give two sharp, distinct reports from his steam whistle, and the captain on guard on the easterly end or approach of the draw shall wave his red flag by day, or swing his red light at night, or toll the signal or alarm bell, to warn the boat or craft passing up the river to stop until the boat or craft passing down the river has passed the viaduct draw, and all such boats or crafts so delayed shall then pass through said draw upon receiving the proper signal of a white flag during the day, or a white light during the night, that the draw is open and the channel clear.

Sec. 1362. All bridge tenders employed on the draw of either of the viaducts shall at all times while on duty be pro-

vided with a red flag during the day and a red lantern during the night; and whenever a signal is given by any boat or craft going up or down the river to open the draw, and from any cause it cannot be opened in time to let such boat or craft pass, the engineer shall immediately sound his steam whistle for a period of time not less than one-fourth of a minute; and the captain or guard at the easterly end of the draw shall wave his red flag during the day, or his red light during the night, or rapidly ring or sound the signal or alarm bell as an additional warning that the draw is not open or ready; and said boats or crafts, whether propelled by steam or towed by tugs, sailing or drifting, shall stop at a proper and safe distance from the draw and remain there until the proper signals are given for them to pass through.

Sec. 1363. No vessel, float, boat, or other craft navigating the Cuyahoga river shall be so moved as to run against the river piers of any bridge or viaduct or the iron draw or fixed spans of the same.

Sec. 1364. All boats or crafts navigating the Cuyahoga river shall, when passing the Superior street viaduct draw, keep as near as possible to the center of the curved channel between the east pier and the ends of the drawbridge when open, and shall move through as expeditiously as possible, and in all cases shall give proper notice or signal to the captain and engineer of said viaduct draw, allowing two and one-half minutes for opening the same.

Sec. 1365. No boat or other craft shall be anchored or moored, or made fast so as to prevent the draw of either viaduct from being speedily opened or closed, or in any manner obstruct the passage of boats through the draw of such viaduct, or be made fast to any part of the iron work of the same.

Sec. 1366. All bands of music, military or civic processions, while crossing the fixed spans or the draw-bridge of either of the viaducts, shall break step.

Sec. 1367. The Board of Public Service may make such rules and regulations for the management of the bridges and viaducts, and for the government of the employes thereon, as it may deem just and reasonable, not inconsistent with the ordinances of the city.

Sec. 1368. A copy of the ordinances relating to the management of bridges and viaducts and the signals for opening and closing the same shall be posted up in the pilot house of every tug employed in navigating the Cuyahoga river or Old River Bed, and the city clerk is hereby instructed to furnish, upon application, a printed copy of the same to the master of any such tug.

Sec. 1369. No material of any kind shall be deposited under either of the viaducts, without a permit from the Board of Public Service; no material shall be deposited adjacent to either viaduct that would injure the structure in case of fire; and no bills, posters, or advertisements of any kind shall be posted on any part of either viaduct.

Sec. 1370. Any person violating any of the provisions of this subdivision shall, on conviction thereof, be fined for each and every offense not exceeding fifty dollars.

CHAPTER VII.

CITY WATER SUPPLY.

Sec. 1371. It shall be unlawful for any person to deposit or cause to be deposited from any scow or flat boat, ashes, wood, stone or other waste matter into the waters of Lake Erie at any point west of the easterly line of E. 55th Street produced, and east of a meridian line through the mouth of Rocky River, or anywhere between said lines nearer than ten miles from shore. The same shall not apply to the depositing of earth or other waste matter along the shore of the lake, and back of properly constructed piers, cribs or revetment work, when done under the supervision and control of the city, nor shall the same apply to work done or authorized to be done by the United States government under its own regulations.

Sec. 1372. No person shall deposit or throw any night soil, filth, dead animals or carcass into, or in any manner pollute the water in Cuyahoga river, or in Lake Erie.

Sec. 1373. No person shall put filth, animal matter, chips, shavings, or any substance, into any city reservoir; or bathe therein, or do any injury thereto; or walk or ride on the turf thereof.

Sec. 1374. No person, unless authorized by the Board of Public Service through its superintendent of the Water Department shall, except in time of fire, displace or remove the cover from any public cistern or fire hydrant or turn any public or private valve or stop cock, or remove the cover from any valve or stop cock.

Sec. 1375. No person shall place or deposit any dirt or material in any fire hydrant or in any valve box or stop cock box, or commit any act tending to obstruct the use thereof, or injure in any manner any fixture connected with the system of the City Water Department.

Sec. 1376. No person shall commit any act tending to obstruct the use thereof in any manner, any building, machinery, pipe, apparatus or other fixture of the City Water Department.

Sec. 1377. No person shall take water or in any way use water for private use which is furnished by the City Water Department, unless such person shall first pay for the same, and receive the usual permit from the Superintendent of the Water Department so to do, except for the extinguishment of fires.

Sec. 1378. For all water supplied to premises outside of the city, double the rates charged within the city limits shall be charged for water supplied from the low and first high service systems, and two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) times the city rates shall be charged for water supplied from the second high service system, unless special rates are made by contract.

Sec. 1379. No person shall permit water to run when not in actual use and the owner or occupant of the premises must prevent all waste of water.

Sec. 1380. No person, when the service is not metered, shall sprinkle any lot, street or sidewalk, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., nor more than five hours in any day.

Sec. 1381. Yard fountains, when the service is not metered, shall not be used longer than three hours per day during the summer season, unless especially permitted and on additional payment; and the right is reserved to suspend their use whenever the public exigency may require it.

Sec. 1382. The superintendent and other employes of

the Water Department of the Board of Public Service shall have free access at all reasonable hours of the day, to all parts of any premises to which water is supplied.

Sec. 1383. All licensed plumbers, before performing any work under such license shall file a bond with the Secretary of the Board of Public Service in the sum of five thousand (\$5,000.00) dollars with two or more good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by said board conditioned that they indemnify and save harmless the City from all loss and damage that may be occasioned in any wise by accident caused by the want of care, skill, attention or the use of defective material on the part of the licensee or of any one in his employ, in the prosecution or completion of such work, or that may be occasioned by reason of any opening by him made, or caused to be made, or of the placing of any material in any street or public highway, in the making of any connection with any water pipe, as aforesaid; and conditioned also that he will promptly, at the proper time, replace and restore or cause to be replaced and restored, the street and pavement over such opening to as good a state and condition as he found it previous to opening the same, or pay the city for having the same replaced or restored as the case may be, and that he will conform in all respects to the rules and regulations which may from time to time be established by the Board of Public Service.

Sec. 1384. No plumber shall make any attachments, additions to or alterations in any service pipe, cock or other fixture connected with the service water pipes, unless he shall first procure a permit from the Superintendent of the Water Department for such work, and shall make a written return of same as prescribed in these rules and regulations.

Sec. 1385. Before permits for extending connections are issued, the plumber must present a permit from the Board of Public Service authorizing him to open the street, lane or alley in which connection is to be made. No licensed plumber

will be granted a permit for work to be done by a person not in the employ of such plumber.

Sec. 1386. No plumber after making any connection with the service pipes, or after making repairs or putting in any new attachment, shall leave the stop-cock open, or let the water on the premises without permission from the Board of Public Service.

Sec. 1387. Not later than the 5th of each month, all licensed plumbers shall make a true return in writing on blanks furnished at the office of the Water Department, of all work, authorized by permit of the Superintendent, completed during the previous calendar month, or if no such work has been completed, the return shall be made bearing a statement to that effect.

Sec. 1388. No person other than the properly authorized employes of the Water Department acting under the direction of the Board of Public Service shall be permitted to tap or make any connection with the main or distributing pipes of said department.

Sec. 1389. Service pipes between the main and the street line shall be laid not less than six (6) feet below the surface of the street; and between the street line and the building shall not be less than five and one-half ($5\frac{1}{2}$) feet below the surface of the ground.

Sec. 1390. In cases where stop-cock boxes and street washers are set into the flagging or pavement of the sidewalk, the stones shall be neatly and accurately cut, and the top of the boxes set even with the surface of the pavement or flagging. In all other cases they shall be set flush with the surface of the sidewalk or lawn. If from any cause the stop-cock box or other fixture, is above or below the surface of the sidewalk or lawn, it must be brought to the surface of the same.

Sec. 1391. The service pipe between the main and the stop-cock at the curb including stop-cock and box

shall be kept in repair and protected from the frost by the Board of Public Service, except that in case any service pipe, corporation cock, stop-cock, valve or box is damaged or broken or removed or covered with pavement, flagging, cement sidewalk or any other way, by or on account of the neglect or carelessness of any plumber, sewer builder, contractor or any other person or an occupant or owner of premises, all necessary repairs shall be made by the Water Department at the expense of the party who caused the same. The service pipe from the stop-cock at the curb into the building, and all fixtures connected therewith, must be kept in good repair and protected from frost by and at the expense of the occupant or owner of the premises.

Sec. 1392. Two or more service pipes shall not be connected together except upon special permit of the Board of Public Service, and in this case a suitable check valve must be placed on each pipe as close as possible to the main valve. Such check valve if placed underground, must be located in a vault or pit easily accessible through a manhole.

Sec. 1393. All service pipes for supplying hydraulic elevators or other large motors, must have suitable air chambers attached thereto for the purpose of preventing water-ram in the pipes, and the owners or users of such elevators or motors must keep the same in good repair so as to prevent all leakage or waste of water.

Sec. 1394. All stop-cocks or valves and all other fixtures used on any service pipe shall be subject to the inspection and approval of the Board of Public Service, and must be repaired or changed promptly when so ordered by said Board.

Sec. 1395. No fire pipe connection with the city's mains shall be made larger than six inches.

Sec. 1396. Pipes used for hose service or sprinkler system shall be furnished with gate and check valves at entrance to premises, and a test valve shall be placed between gate valve and check valve.

Sec. 1397. Overflow pipes from fire service tanks shall not connect with drains, and shall be open to inspection at all times.

Sec. 1398. The outlet end of the supply pipe to a gravity tank shall be at least four inches above the maximum water line of the tank, and the supply pipe to a pressure tank shall be so arranged as to prevent the water in the tank from flowing back into the city's mains. Each tank shall have a suitable check valve in the pipe leading from it to the distribution pipes of the fire system for the purpose of preventing the flowing of the water from the fire system pipes into the tank.

Sec. 1399. Pumps intended for fire protection and taking water from a tank or cistern supplied wholly or in part from a fire service pipe connected with the city's mains, shall not under any circumstances be used for any boiler or general supply of the premises, and shall not be connected with the general supply pipe.

Sec. 1400. No arrangement of pipes whereby the high and low service systems may be connected shall be allowed.

No arrangement shall be allowed whereby there may be the slightest possibility of river, rain or other polluted water flowing back into the city's mains.

Sec. 1401. Fire pipes and valves shall be so installed as to be accessible for purposes of inspection at all times.

Sec. 1402. No changes, alterations or extensions of any fire pipe system shall be made without first securing a permit from the Board of Public Service. Application for the same shall be made in the same manner and under the same conditions as for a new connection.

Sec. 1403. Fire pipes shall not be supplied with water until they and their fixtures have been duly inspected by the Board of Public Service.

Sec. 1404. Water shall not be used from any fire pipe, nor seals broken or removed except in case of fire.

In all cases where seals are broken or removed, written notice of same must be given to the Board of Public Service within twenty-four hours after its occurrence.

Sec. 1405. In case of fire the fire department shall have the right to use any hydrant, cistern, hose, pipe or other fixture supplied wholly or in part from any pipe used for fire protection.

Sec. 1406. Any and all service pipes for supplying hydraulic elevators or other large motors requiring service pipes larger than those allowable for the general supply of the premises, shall be metered at the expense of the owner or parties using the same.

Sec. 1407. Whenever a meter is set, whether in the sidewalk or area vault, or any part of the basement of any building, the space occupied by the meter and the box for the same must at all times be kept free from rubbish or obstructions of any kind.

Sec. 1408. Owners shall protect all private meters from frost or injury of any kind, but such meters shall not under any circumstances be removed for repairs or otherwise by any person except an employe of the Water Department, working under the direction of the Board of Public Service. The owner of the premises will be held responsible for all damage to meters from frost when meters are set in basements.

Sec. 1409. Upon the written application of any consumer of water within the city, made to the Board of Public Service, and accompanied by an inspection fee of \$1.00, in the case of any meter one inch in size or less, or of \$3.00, in the case of a meter over one inch and less than six inches in size, or of \$10.00, in the case of a six-inch meter, the Water Department shall bring the meter to its office and there test the same. If upon such inspection the meter is found to be fast, that is, to register a greater amount of water than actually passes through it, the Water Department shall return to the con-

sumer the above inspection fee and shall make such reduction in the current bill as the facts warrant. If, however, the meter does not over-register the amount of water that actually passes through it, the department shall retain the above inspection fee as its expense for the testing.

Sec. 1410. At the discretion of the Board of Public Service, a special permit may be issued for the use of a fire hydrant for building or construction purposes upon payment of such charges as may be fixed by said board, and subject to such conditions as the said Board of Public Service shall impose and stipulate in said special permit.

Sec. 1411. In all cases where any servant, employe, apprentice or minor shall be guilty of any violation of the provisions of this chapter, or any other ordinance for the management and protection of the City Water Department, the master, mistress, employer, parent or guardian of such person shall be held responsible for such violation, as well as the person committing the offense.

Sec. 1412. In case any person guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter or any other ordinance for the management and protection of the City Water Department cannot be reached or compelled to comply with said provisions, by a stoppage of the supply of water, such person shall be prosecuted for the offense, and upon conviction shall be fined not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00), with the costs of prosecution, and all damages that may accrue to the Water Department by reason of such violation.

Sec. 1413. In case any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter or any other ordinance for the management and protection of the City Water Department, shall have a license as a sewer builder or plumber, or shall be an employe of such licensee, the license shall be revoked by the board or officer issuing such license. Such person or licensee, or both, shall, in addition thereto, be prosecuted and fined as provided in Section 1414.

Sec. 1414. Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter or any other ordinance for the management and protection of the City Water Department, when such violation is designed or tends to interfere with, diminish or prevent the supply of water for extinguishing fires, such person shall be prosecuted for such offense, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00), or by imprisonment not longer than six months, or both, by such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER VIII.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Sec. 1415. There shall be a regulation of weights and measures within the city, and the standards adopted by the State of Ohio shall be the test by which they shall be compared and determined. The peck, half-peck, quarter-peck, quart and pint measures for measuring commodities which are not liquids, shall be derived from the standard half bushel by dividing the capacity of that and each successive measure by two. The interior depth of the half-bushel shall not exceed $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches nor less than 7 inches; of the peck, shall not exceed 6 inches nor be less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; of the half-peck, shall not exceed 5 inches nor be less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; of the quarter-peck, shall not exceed 4 inches nor be less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and of the quart, shall not exceed 3 inches nor be less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The council, at the expense of the city, shall provide and maintain the necessary and approved standards, with their several necessary subdivisions, for the purpose of testing and proving the weights and measures to be used in the city.

Sec. 1416. Articles to be sold by heaped measure shall be heaped up in a conical form as high as the articles to be measured will admit; and all commodities not liquids, when sold by the gallon or less, shall be sold by dry measure; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the sale of fruits and berries in packages containing a half-bushel, or any multiple or aliquot part thereof, measured according to

the table of dry measure, and distinctly labeled or marked so, as to show the exact quantity therein contained; nor to prevent the sale of fruits at a fixed price per piece or number. Any person violating any provision of this section shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than five nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 1417. It shall be the duty of the city sealer, and he is hereby authorized and required to test all weights, measures, scales, beams, steelyards, platform scales, and other machinery used for weighing or measuring within the city, at least once in every six months; and after he shall have found the same correct, according to the standards as aforesaid, he shall seal and mark the same with a stamp, or by pasting a card thereon, as he may deem most proper; and should any person or persons neglect or refuse to exhibit to said sealer, when called upon, any and all of such weights, measures, scales, beams, steelyards, platform scales, or other machinery by them used for weighing or measuring any articles or commodity bought or sold, as aforesaid, such person or persons shall, on conviction thereof be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 1418. The city sealer shall test all weights, measures, beams, scale, steelyards, platform scales, or other machinery used for weighing or measuring, at the several places where used, when practicable to do so, otherwise at his office or place of business. After he shall have found the same to be correct, he shall seal and mark the same as aforesaid, with the letters "C. C. S.," meaning the initials for "Cleveland City Sealer." All weights, measures, scales, beams, steelyards, platform scales, or other machinery used for weighing or measuring, when out of order, may be repaired and adjusted by the city sealer or other competent person, as may be preferred by the owners or users thereof; and it is hereby made the duty of the city sealer to enter complaint against all persons who shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 1419. It shall be the duty of the city sealer to keep a record of all scales, beams, steelyards, platform scales, and other machinery used for weighing or measuring, by him tested, sealed, adjusted, repaired or made to conform to the established standards, as provided by this chapter, together with the name of the owner or owners thereof, the time when so tested, sealed, adjusted, repaired, or made to conform to the established standards, and the amount of money charged and collected by him for such testing, sealing, adjusting, repairing, or making to conform to the established standards as aforesaid, which record shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the members of the council. He shall also keep a record of all persons whose weights, measures, scales, beams, steelyards, platform scales, or other machinery used for weighing or measuring, are frequently out of order, which record shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the members of the council. Any person who shall obstruct or hinder said sealer in the performance of any of the duties imposed upon him by this chapter shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 1420. All persons using weights, measures, scales, beams, steelyards, platform scales or other machinery, utensils or receptacles for weighing or measuring any article or commodity intended to be purchased or sold in this city, or in the weight or measurement of which other persons or the public are interested, shall cause such weights, measures, scales, beams, steelyards, platform scales or other machinery, utensils or receptacles used for weighing or measuring as aforesaid to be tested, marked, and sealed by the city sealer; and it shall be unlawful for any person to sell any article or commodity which is commonly sold by weight or measure unless such article or commodity first and at the time of such sale or purchase be weighed or measured by weights, measures, scales, beams, steelyards, platform scales or other machinery, uten-

sils or receptacles tested, marked and sealed by the city sealer as aforesaid. It shall be unlawful for any person to expose for sale any commodity, article or articles, which are commonly sold by measure, in any measure, utensil or receptacle which is not tested, marked and sealed as aforesaid. Every person who shall, with intent to use the same for weighing or measuring, as aforesaid, alter or permit to be altered, or shall knowingly use or permit to be used after the same shall have been altered, any such weight, measure, scales, beam, steelyard or other instrument or utensil for weighing or measuring after the same shall have been tested, marked and sealed as aforesaid, which by reason of such alteration shall not conform to the standard herein established; and every person who shall so mark or seal any weight, measure, scales, beam, steelyards, platform scales or other machinery, implement, utensil or receptacle which is used or intended to be used for weighing or measuring any articles or commodities to be sold, unless previously authorized by the city sealer of weights and measures so to do, shall be deemed guilty of violating the provisions of this section. Any person violating any provision of this section shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00).

Sec. 1421. It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to use, or keep to be used, for weighing or measuring any article to be bought or sold, or offered or exposed for sale, any weights, measures, implements or appliances for weighing or measuring, which are liable to indicate false or inaccurate weight or measure, or which do not conform to the standard established by law; and the city sealer is hereby authorized and required to seize and remove all such weights and measures, and on conviction of any person for using, or keeping to be used, as aforesaid, any such weights, measure, implement or appliance for weighing or measuring, he shall be fined in

any sum not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, and the court may adjudge and declare such weight, measure, implement or appliance for weighing or measuring forfeited, and direct the city sealer to destroy the same, which he shall forthwith do.

CHAPTER IX.

HAY.

Sec. 1422. The market grounds for the marketing of hay shall include the territory bounded as follows: All that portion of Ohio avenue, from the westerly line of Atlas place S. E. to the "bluff" (so-called), being about three hundred feet westerly from said Atlas place S. E.

Sec. 1423. No person shall sell, or offer for sale, or deliver any hay within the limits of the city prior to the same being weighed and its weight being ascertained by one of the city weighers of hay; nor shall he change or alter any certificate given by the weigher under the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 1424. The weighers of hay shall weigh the several loads of hay or other articles presented in the order in which they shall be presented, without unreasonable delay.

Sec. 1425. The weighers of hay shall not refuse to weigh any hay for any unreasonable length of time, nor in the order in which it is presented, nor shall they falsify the weight thereof, neither in the weighing of hay or other articles, nor in the certificate of the weight given by them.

Sec. 1426. Every person presenting hay to the weigher for weighing shall, when required by him, return the vehicle with which the hay was weighed to the place of weighing, and permit it to be reweighed. The weigher shall thereupon deduct the weight thereof from the gross weight specified in the certificate of weighing.

Sec. 1427. No person having charge of a wagon or other vehicle loaded with hay for sale shall suffer the same to stand on any street, lane, alley or public ground of the city, unless expressly permitted by the council.

Sec. 1428. It shall be unlawful for any person not duly authorized by the city to weigh any load of hay brought to the city for sale, or actually sold in the city, and issue a certificate stating the weight thereof.

Sec. 1429. Any person violating any provision of this chapter shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

CHAPTER X.

INSPECTION OF WEIGHTS OF COAL AND FLOUR.

Sec. 1430. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of markets whenever complaint is made, or he has reason to suspect that any person within the city is selling coal short of the proper weight, to require such person to weigh his said coal in his presence, either upon the scales of the person so selling, or upon the scales of the city. And he is hereby authorized to enter, at all reasonable times, the yard or place where coal is sold or weighed, for the purpose of the inspection of weights as aforesaid. And if at any time he shall detect any person selling, or offering for sale, coal at short weight, he shall enter complaint before the police court against such person.

Sec. 1431. Every wagon, cart or vehicle used for the transportation of coal in the City of Cleveland shall be weighed by the superintendent of markets, who shall, on application, cause every wagon, cart or vehicle used for the transportation of coal to be weighed and numbered, and he shall keep a record of the weight and number of said wagon, cart or vehicle, as well as of the name and residence of the owner of the same, at his office at the Central market, and every such wagon, cart or vehicle shall be marked by the owner with white paint, in plain figures, not less than one and one-half inches long, on its left side, indicating the weight and number of the same. Every person transporting and delivering coal shall be in

possession of a certificate signed by the dealer or his or her agent, stating weight of coal with name and residence of the person to whom said coal is to be delivered.

Sec. 1432. It shall be the duty of said superintendent to examine and carefully weigh all flour hereafter sold or offered for sale, where the same shall be previously done up in sacks or packages containing any fractional part of a barrel, whenever he shall have reason to suspect that the quantity thus sold is not as great as is represented to be contained in such sack or package. And he is hereby authorized, at all reasonable hours, to enter any building, room or place where flour is kept as merchandise, for the purpose aforesaid. And if, on such examination, he shall find any person selling, or offering for sale, or who has on hand for the purpose of sale, such sacks or packages, containing a less quantity of flour than the amount represented to be contained therein, he shall enter complaint before the police court against such person.

Sec. 1433. No person shall resist or obstruct the superintendent of markets, or his assistants, in the discharge of any duty imposed upon him or them by the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 1434. Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars for each offense.

CHAPTER XI.

WHARVES AND DOCKS.

Sec. 1435. All wharves, docks or piers constructed upon or along the Cuyahoga river, Old River Bed, or on or along the shores of Lake Erie, within the limits of the city, except such as are now or may hereafter be under the care and control of the United States government, shall be under the control of the council, and shall be constructed, repaired or renewed under the direction and to the acceptance of the Board of Public Service, whenever the council shall so order.

Sec. 1436. Whenever, in the opinion of the council any such wharf, dock or pier, or any one or more sections or portions of the same, should be constructed, repaired or renewed, the council may, at its option, declare by ordinance the necessity of such improvement, and its purpose or intent to cause the same to be done, and if it shall have decided to exercise such control by the passage of such ordinance, then a written notice shall be served upon the owners or lessees of the property abutting upon such wharves or docks, to construct, repair or renew the same, as shall be specified or set forth in the notice, within sixty days after the date of such notice, and if not done within the time specified, then the city may proceed to assess and collect a tax therefor, and do the work, charging the cost and expense of the same upon the property so abutting.

Sec. 1437. Hereafter all wharves, docks or piers ordered

to be constructed, repaired or renewed, under and by virtue of this chapter, shall be understood to mean wharf, dock or pier, the same as though in each case recited. All docks so constructed, renewed or repaired, shall be built to the dock lines, as established by the city. All docks upon the river or old river bed shall be not less than five and one-half feet, nor more than six and one-half feet above the surface of the water at ordinary stage, when standing two and one-half feet below the city base of levels, and shall be not less than sixteen feet wide, and shall be constructed with not less than three rows of piles, placed parallel to the line of the dock, and not more than seven and one-half feet from center to center of rows; and in all rows except the last, the piles to be not more than six feet from center to center in each row, and in the last, or row next the bank, not more than two and one-half feet from center to center. In all cases a tight row of four inches sound white oak or white pine sheet piling shall be placed behind the last row and next the shore, and shall be driven into the ground for a depth of not less than ten feet below the surface of the water at ordinary stage, or such other depth as shall effectually retain the earth, or bank, from washing or sliding into the river by reason of dredging, action of the current, or other cause; all sheet piling to be securely spiked to cross timbers and to ribbing timbers below. All piles to be sound white oak, not less than twelve inches in diameter at the butt, and in the front row to be not less than forty feet long, and in the second not less than thirty-five feet long, and in back rows not less than thirty feet long, all after being driven and cut off; cap timbers of sound 12x12-inch oak or white pine shall be placed on top of each row, and secured by tenons or heavy drift bolts to the pile heads.

The flooring and the cross timbers of the docks to be constructed in such manner and of such strength as may be required for the specific uses to which any such dock may be put, and as shall be approved by the Board of Public Service.

The dock, when completed, to be secured to anchor piles, not less than fifteen feet long, fifteen feet apart, and where practicable, not less than twenty feet back of back edge of dock, with one and one-half-inch iron screw bolts passing through anchor piles, and through a not less than 10x10-inch timber placed in front of back row of piles, and at or below surface of water.

All orders or notices for the construction, renewal, or repair of any dock or wharf given under the provisions of this chapter, shall be understood to include the cost of all inspection which the Board of Public Service shall deem necessary in such case.

All variations in the height of adjoining sections of any dock, or series of docks, to the extent allowed in this section shall be provided for by proper slopes or inclines, and no abrupt changes of elevation shall be made.

No deviation from the elevations or height of docks prescribed in this section shall be made, except upon a written permit from the Board of Public Service, with the consent of the council. All lake docks to be constructed of such width, height, and in such manner as the Board of Public Service and council may hereafter prescribe.

CHAPTER XII.

HARBOR.

Sec. 1438. The harbor shall consist of such portion of the Cuyahoga river and Ohio canal as are within the city limits, and such portion of Lake Erie (including the waters of the "government breakwater") as lies adjoining to, and extending one mile into the lake, between the east and west lines of the city; also the ship canal and old river bed improvements, as defined in the original map and survey of Ahaz Merchant, originally designed and prescribed by ordinance, shall be a portion of the harbor of the City of Cleveland, and all the territory embraced within the limits of said survey as aforesaid, shall be a portion of the harbor of the City of Cleveland, and shall be subject to the control of the Harbor Master, and to all the rules and regulations of this chapter, or which shall hereafter be provided by the council.

Sec. 1439. It shall be the duty of the Harbor Master to report to the Board of Public Service any and all encroachments upon the harbor lines, as established by ordinance of the council, or which may hereafter be made, and thereupon said board shall take such action as may be necessary to enforce the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 1440. The Harbor Master is hereby authorized and required to give such orders and directions relative to the location, change of place or station, the manner of moving in the harbor of every vessel, craft or float, lying, moving or laid up

in the harbor, as may be necessary to promote order therein, and the safety and equal convenience of such vessels, crafts or floats. The authority and jurisdiction of the Harbor Master is hereby extended to all steamboats, vessels, crafts or floats entering, navigating or lying in any slip within the City of Cleveland, and all penalties prescribed in this chapter for a violation of regulations, or disobedience of the orders or directions of the Harbor Master, are hereby made applicable to the owners, masters or other persons having charge of such steamboats, vessels or other crafts or floats, and may be imposed in the same manner and to the same extent as is prescribed against owners, masters or other persons in charge of steamboats, vessels and other crafts or floats within the limits of the harbor. And any owner, master, or other person, having in charge the same, who shall refuse or neglect to obey any such order or direction shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars, nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offense.

Sec. 1441. No person shall unload any boat or vessel at, on, or in, any of the public wharves, docks, bridges or public grounds of the city or otherwise place or deposit on any such wharf, dock, bridge or public ground, any stone, lumber, timber, firewood or other material, without permission from the Harbor Master; nor shall any owner, master or other person having in charge any steamboat or other vessel, craft or float, fasten or lay or cause to be fastened or laid any steamboat, vessel, or other craft or float to any private or public dock, wharf, bridge or public grounds of said harbor after having been forbidden to do so by the Harbor Master.

Sec. 1442. If any steamboat, vessel or other craft in making or leaving the harbor be in distress or danger and obliged to anchor outside the harbor, or if any steamboat, vessel or other craft by anchoring inside the piers or other part of the harbor, or by winding or other cause shall get foul and obstruct

the navigation or passage of other boats or crafts, the Harbor Master shall have power and is hereby authorized to order to its assistance men, boats and tackle from any other boat or craft in port, unless such vessel or craft contemplates immediate departure from port or shall depart within thirty minutes after having been called upon for such assistance, or any tug lying in the harbor. Every master or officer of such boat, craft or tug shall render the assistance so ordered; and every master or officer shall receive such assistance when his vessel obstructs the passage of any other vessel. Any steamboat, vessel or other craft or float receiving such assistance shall pay to the person or persons rendering the same any sum fixed by the Harbor Master not exceeding fifty dollars.

Sec. 1443. No owner, master or other person having in charge any steamboat, vessel or other water craft or float shall anchor or otherwise fasten or permit to be anchored or fastened any such steamboat, vessel or other water craft or float in the harbor so as to obstruct the passage of any other steamboat, vessel or other craft or float in coming into or going out of said harbor. No such steamboat, vessel or other craft or float shall make fast to any pile driven as a fender to either the east or west pier.

Sec. 1444. No steamboat, vessel or other craft shall make fast to or lay alongside of another or lap one another in that portion of the harbor between Center street bridge and the north end of the government piers, or from four hundred feet west of the Willow street bridge to the Cuyahoga river contrary to the orders of the Harbor Master. It shall also be unlawful for any mudscow, flatboat, dredge or any such crafts to be placed or laid alongside of another while lying at any of the docks or wharves of the harbor during the navigable season of the year, except at the head of the river or Old River Bed, without first having obtained permission from the Harbor Master.

Sec. 1445. No person shall throw or deposit, or suffer to be thrown or deposited in the harbor, or any part thereof, any earth, ashes or other heavy substances, filth, logs or floating matter of any description, or any obstructions; nor place any such material on the bank, wharves, docks or piers of said harbor, in such position as to be liable to be washed off or otherwise conveyed into said harbor; nor make or direct any channel for the passage of water so as to carry any such material into the harbor; nor shall any person or persons place or deposit, or cause to be placed or deposited, any such materials upon any dock, wharf, pier, bank, vessel, boat or float, without a good and sufficient preventive against such materials falling into the harbor.

Sec. 1446. No person shall drive or place, or cause to be driven or placed, any pile or piles, stone, timber, earth, or other obstruction in the harbor, without permission from the council, or by direction of the Board of Public Service for public purposes; nor shall any person or company use the piers of the harbor erected by the government of the United States without the permission of the agent of the United States for said piers, or the Board of Public Service.

Sec. 1447. Any person violating any provision of either of the six last sections shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars for the first offense, and seventy-five dollars for each and every subsequent offense.

Sec. 1448. Every owner or occupant of premises abutting on the harbor, shall at all times keep the wharves and docks on said premises in good repair and safe condition; and every person violating any provision of this section shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than twenty dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, for every day said violation shall continue; and shall also be held

liable for all damages to persons or property by reason of such unsafe conditions of said wharves and docks.

Sec. 1449. All steamboats and vessels, while in the harbor, shall keep their anchors inboard and their lower yards cockbilled, and their upper yards braced up sharp; and in entering or leaving the harbor shall be moved slowly and under a low head of steam, or short sail, so as not to endanger any other vessel. All steamboats, vessels, canal boats, or other water crafts, shall keep outboard, during the night, a conspicuous light; and shall have extinguished, or secured safely at dark, all fires that may be kept on board. Any owner, master, officer, or person having any of said water craft in charge, violating any provision of this section, shall be liable to a penalty, on conviction thereof, not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, for each and every violation.

Sec. 1450. All steamboats, vessels, crafts or floats, while navigating the Cuyahoga river or Old River Bed, shall in no case be moved at a greater rate of speed than four miles per hour, except in case of fire or distress; and in case of a fog the rate of speed of such steamboats, vessels, crafts or floats shall not exceed two miles per hour in any part of the harbor. Any owner, master or other person in charge of any steambaat, vessel, craft or float, violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined in any sum not less than thirty dollars nor more than fifty dollars, for each and every violation thereof.

Sec. 1451. All sail vessels, canal boats, dredges or water crafts or floats not propelled by steam, shall be drawn or towed by a tug or other steam power when moving through any of the bridges over the river; and all docks, wharves, bridges, piers or protections or other place where person or property is in danger by the fast moving of steamboats or tugs, shall have a blue flag flying in the most conspicuous

place thereon, and as near the point of danger as possible, so as to be seen from up or down the river, and at dark a blue light shall take the place of such flag; and any owner, master or other person in charge of any steamboat or tug running or causing to be run any such steamboat or tug past such blue signal faster than at the rate of two miles per hour, or violating any other provision of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offense, and shall be held liable for any damage to person or property sustained by reason of such violation.

Sec. 1452. All vessels of any description navigating the harbor are hereby prohibited from dragging their anchors at any point in the Cuyahoga river or Old River Bed. Any owner, master, officer or other person in charge of any such vessels, violating any provisions of this section, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars; and shall also be liable to the person or persons injured for all damages sustained by reason of such violation to the water pipes of the City of Cleveland, or to the gas pipes of any gaslight and coke company or gaslight company, or the wires or cables of the city, or of any person or company having proper authority for laying such wires or cables located within the limits of said harbor. It is also hereby made the duty of the Board of Public Service to cause suitable sign boards to be erected on each side of said river, indicating the location of said water and gas pipes, or wires and cables.

Sec. 1453. It shall be unlawful for any person having in charge any raft of timber, logs or timber, to have more than eight cribs of pine timber, logs or timber, or not to exceed four hundred and fifty of hardwood lumber, logs or timber, towed in any raft in the harbor. All such rafts shall be drawn or towed at least fifteen minutes apart while navi-

gating the Cuyahoga river or old river bed; and all lumber, logs or timber, making up or constituting such cribs shall be properly secured, so that the same shall not break adrift. Any person having in charge any raft or rafts, or any owner, master or other person, having in charge any steamboat or tug used in drawing or towing any such raft or rafts, who shall violate any provision of this section, shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars for each and every offense.

Sec. 1454. Any person having in charge any raft of lumber, logs or timber, who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the orders of the Harbor Master relative to the change of location or removal of the same, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined fifty dollars. And any owner, master or officer of any tug, propeller or steamboat leaving any such raft of lumber, logs or timber within the harbor, where the same shall be or become an obstruction to commerce, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined one hundred dollars for each and every offense.

Sec. 1455. Any tug, propeller or steamboat having in tow any raft of lumber, logs or timber, and making or entering the government breakwater, shall tow such rafts to such place in said water, so as not to obstruct or interfere with any vessel, craft or float desiring to enter and anchor in said breakwater. And it is hereby made the duty of the Harbor Master to cause the removal of any such rafts when the same so obstructs any vessel or craft, and the cost of such removal shall be chargeable upon the property so removed, and may be collected of the owner thereof. Any owner, master or other person, having in charge any such tug, propeller or steamboat, letting go of such raft or rafts in said breakwater and causing such destruction, shall be fined, on conviction thereof, any sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 1456. It shall be unlawful for any owner, master or any other person in charge of any vessel, craft or float entering the government breakwater to anchor any such vessel, craft or float within two thousand feet west of the entrance thereof, said two thousand feet being designated by a beacon or pole erected on the northerly line of said breakwater. Any owner, master or other person having in charge any such vessel or other craft or float anchoring the same within the limits of the breakwater as above described, shall immediately cause such vessel, craft or float to be moved above said limits, and in case of refusal or neglect on the part of the owner, master or other person having in charge any such vessel, craft or float to comply with the removal of such vessel, craft or float, as aforesaid, it is hereby made the duty of the Harbor Master to cause the same to be so removed at the expense of such owner, master or other person in charge. Any owner, master or other person having in charge any vessel, craft or float violating any provision of this section, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offense.

Sec. 1457. No person in charge of any propeller, tug or steamboat shall blow her whistle or cause the same to be blown, while occupying the draw of any bridge in the city, or within one hundred and fifty feet thereof, unless the same shall be blown by a steamer, propeller or tug lying at a dock as a signal for the opening of the next nearest bridge, or when required by the laws or regulations of the United States. For each violation of this section a penalty of not less than fifteen dollars nor more than fifty dollars is hereby imposed, which penalty may be collected of the person blowing such whistle or causing the same to be blown, or of the master, owner or owners of such steamboat, propeller or tug; provided, that this section shall not apply to cases of fire or distress.

Sec. 1458. No steam vessel, while lying in the harbor or along the wharves or docks of the same, shall work its engine to exceed ten minutes previous to leaving the harbor, or moving from one dock to another, without the permission of the Harbor Master; provided, that owners, masters or other persons in charge of new boats just launched, or boats fitting out and desirous of working and testing their engine, shall, before working or testing such engine, station some person in such a place or position so as to signal the engineer to stop such engines at least two hundred feet from an approaching vessel, craft or float, and said engine shall be kept from working until approaching vessel, craft or float shall have passed the wheel of said new boat, or boat fitting out, a distance of two hundred feet. This section shall not apply to cases of fire. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section, or order of the Harbor Master relative to the same, shall be fined, on conviction thereof, any sum not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars; and shall also be liable for any damage to persons or property sustained by reason of such violation.

Sec. 1459. Whenever it shall become necessary, in the judgment of the council, to cause the removal of any obstruction which was heretofore, or shall hereafter be placed within the limits of the harbor, as defined in the map of survey and ordinance establishing the same, the council shall cause an order to be made requiring the removal of such obstruction, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the Board of Public Service to cause written notice to be served upon the owner of any lot of land bounding or abutting upon the said harbor line who may have caused such obstructions therein or who may have permitted any such obstruction to remain in front of his said premises, requiring him to remove the same without delay; and if such per-

son shall neglect to or refuse to remove or cause the same to be removed within a reasonable time after receiving notice of the same, it shall be the duty of the Board of Public Service upon the order of the council, to cause the said obstruction to be removed, and the expense thereof may be recovered from the said owner in a civil action before any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 1460. All public landings and all streets bounding and abutting (or the termination thereof), upon the harbor line, as before specified, or upon the line of survey of the ship channel and Old River Bed, or upon such portion of the Ohio canal, or Lake Erie, as lies within the limits of the **City of Cleveland**, at or upon which no bridges exist or shall be constructed by the authority of the council, are hereby designated and set apart as public landings, and as such are to be under the control of the Harbor Master or such other officers as the council shall provide, under such **rules and regulations** as the council shall prescribe.

Sec. 1461. All goods or other property hereafter landed from any steamboat, canal boat, vessel or other water craft, or **unloaded** or deposited from any dray, cart or wagon, or other vehicle, upon the public landings, docks or wharves of the city at the foot of the streets, or elsewhere, shall be **subject and liable** to charges as follows:

On dry goods in boxes or bales, three cents per one hundred pounds; on groceries, hardware, drugs, medicines, crockery and glassware, two cents per one hundred pounds; on furniture, three cents per barrel bulk; on iron, steel, nails and spikes, one cent per one hundred pounds; on **grindstones and pig iron**, twelve and one-half cents per one thousand pounds; on staves and headings thirty-seven and one-half cents per one thousand pieces; on wood, six and one-quarter cents per cord; on cedar posts, twenty-five cents per cord; on lumber, twelve and one-half cents per

one thousand feet; on lime or sandstone, twenty-five cents per cord; on plaster, twelve and one-half cents per ton; on sand or brick, twelve and one-half cents per wagon load; on pork, beef and fish, three cents per barrel; on salt, two cents per barrel; and on all other articles not enumerated, rates or charges proportionate to the foregoing for the first thirty-six hours, and fifty per cent on the aforesaid charges for every twenty-four hours thereafter. No person shall remove any property landed or deposited without permission of the Harbor Master, before paying the aforesaid dock charges. No vessel shall be permitted to lay at any of the public landings, docks or wharves of the city for a longer period than three hours, unless by permission of the Harbor Master; and at the option of the Harbor Master the payment of one dollar per hour after the period heretofore mentioned may be collected from the owner or person in charge of such vessel.

Sec. 1462. Every person depositing property on the docks and wharves of the city shall pay the dock charges on demand to the Harbor Master, and in depositing or removing property shall obey his orders both as to the manner and time; and it is hereby made the duty of the Harbor Master to collect such charges and pay the same into the city treasury, and also to make complaint of any violations of this chapter to the police court.

Sec. 1463. Any person violating any provision of either of the three last sections shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 1464. The Board of Public Service shall annually, on or before the first Monday in March of each year, advertise for two weeks in two daily papers of the city for bids of cash, to be paid in advance for the right to collect wharfage upon any or all of the public landings of the city,

which bids shall be reported to the city council without unnecessary delay. It shall be the duty of the City Clerk, upon payment to him of the amount bid, to issue to any person to whom award has been made, a license to collect wharfage upon such public landing or landings as may have been awarded to such person, said license to expire on the first Monday in April next following. Any person so licensed shall give a bond with sufficient security, to keep such landings in as good repair as when he took control of them, the natural wear and decay of the landings excepted.

CHAPTER XIII.

BOATS.

Sec. 1465. It shall be unlawful for any person to let, loan or rent, with or without hire, any boat, raft or vessel to any person or persons under sixteen years of age; provided, however, that any person may let, loan or rent any boat, raft or vessel to persons under sixteen years of age, when accompanied in the use of such raft, boat or vessel by a competent person to take charge of and manage same.

Sec. 1466. It shall be unlawful for any person to let, loan or rent, with or without hire, any boat, raft or vessel to any person who is under the influence of liquor, or who, by reason of having been drinking liquor, may be incompetent to take charge of the management of a boat, raft or vessel.

Sec. 1467. It shall be unlawful for any boat, raft, or vessel to lay or anchor in the range of the east or west pier, or at the mouth of the harbor, so as to obstruct navigation; provided, however, that this section shall not prevent vessels from anchoring at any point in case of accident or stress of weather.

Sec. 1468. Any person violating any provision of the above sections of this chapter shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars; or be imprisoned not less than ten nor more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 1469. All steam tugs and all other steam crafts plying in the waters of the Cuyhoga river, of such dimensions and size as to admit of their passage under any of the swing bridges of the city, over said river, when the water in said river is at its ordinary stage or level, except as to the height of their smokestacks, steam pipes, flag staffs or central range light poles, shall have their smokestacks, steam pipes, flag staffs, and central range light poles so constructed and arranged that the same may be lowered at any time, and when necessary to pass under any such bridge the same shall be lowered without causing such bridge to be opened therefor; and none of the swing bridges shall open at any time for the passage of any steam tug, or other steam craft of the size designated, except in the night season for such as have their central range lights up, and it shall not be necessary to lower the central range light poles except from sunrise to sunset.

Sec. 1470. Bridge tenders, or others, having at any time charge of the operation of the said bridges, or the master or other officers having charge of any such steam tug or other steam craft of the sizes designated in the last section, violating any of its provisions or requirements, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than five or more than twenty-five dollars.

CHAPTER XIV.

FERRIES.

Sec. 1471. Whoever shall desire to keep a ferry within the limits of this city shall petition the council for a license therefor, setting forth the number and kind of boats intended to be employed, the length of time for which the license is wanted, and the place where such ferry is designed to be kept; thereupon the council may, by resolution, direct a license to issue, and prescribe the sum of money to be paid therefor, for one year from the date thereof. The City Clerk shall, upon the passage of such resolution, and the applicant for license giving bond to the city in the sum of one hundred dollars, with sufficient security, conditioned for the faithful performance of all duties enjoined by any ordinance of the city, issue a license to the applicant for the period of one year, charging therefor the sum directed in said resolution; the said license to specify the place where said ferry is authorized to be established, and also what is intended to be granted by the same.

Sec. 1472. Any person who shall establish and keep any ferry upon the Cuyahoga river, within the city, for the conveyance of persons or property, without a license from the city, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined twenty dollars for every day he shall so keep the same.

Sec. 1473. Any person having obtained a license as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive from each person crossing

on said ferry the sum of two cents, and five cents per hundred pounds for property, in advance, and no more.

Sec. 1474. Every keeper of a ferry shall keep a good and sufficient boat or boats, in good repair and well manned, and give ready and due attendance at all times between sunrise and dark, and promptly transport persons and property across the river when the river can be passed.

Sec. 1475. No person shall injure any boat, oar or tackling used for the conveyance of persons and property under a license from the city. It shall be the duty of the Harbor Master to enforce the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 1476. Any person violating any of the provisions of the three last sections shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars.

CHAPTER XV.

TOWING.

Sec. 1477. In pursuance of the requirements of an act of the general assembly of the State of Ohio, entitled, "An act to authorize the City of Cleveland to enter upon and occupy a part of the Ohio canal," passed April 29th, 1872, no owner, manager, captain or agent of any tug boat shall charge for towing any canal boat or float navigating the Ohio canal, on the Cuyahoga river, between the new transfer lock connecting the Ohio canal with said river and Lake Erie, any rates exceeding the following sums:

For towing from said transfer lock to any point on said river between said lock and upper Seneca street bridge, or from any point on said river between said lock and upper Seneca street bridge to said lock, one dollar and twenty-five cents.

For towing from said transfer lock to any point on said river between upper Seneca street bridge and Columbus street bridge or from any point on said river between upper Seneca street bridge and Columbus street bridge to said lock, two dollars.

For towing from said transfer lock to any point on said river between Columbus street bridge and Lake Erie, or from any point on said river between Columbus street bridge and Lake Erie to said lock, two dollars and fifty cents.

Sec. 1478. Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall, on conviction thereof, be fined the sum of ten dollars for each and every offense.

CHAPTER XVI.

GAS, ELECTRICITY, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

GAS AND GAS COMPANIES.

Sec. 1479. All companies and persons engaged in the manufacture and sale of gas in the city of Cleveland to said city or the inhabitants thereof, and occupying the public streets, lanes, alleys, avenues and grounds of said city, with mains, pipes and apparatus for the distribution of such gas, shall, when requested by the Board of Public Service, either file in the office of the Board of Public Service accurate maps and plans for all such public streets, lanes, alleys, avenues and grounds, showing the location, depth and size of such mains and pipes, together with all street boxes, safety valves, gauges and apparatus of every kind in said streets and public grounds, or shall allow such access to their own records, and shall furnish such data as shall enable the Board of Public Service to make or cause to be made such maps and plans as are hereinbefore described, and no permits shall be issued to any such company or person to lay any pipes, mains or apparatus in any of the public streets or grounds of said city until such company or person shall have first filed with the Board of Public Service an accurate plan of the streets and public grounds in which such mains, pipes and apparatus are to be laid, showing the location, size and depth of the same.

Sec. 1480. No gas meter used for measuring gas furnished by any gas company to any individual, company or corporation, within the City of Cleveland, shall be disconnected or removed by any person not an officer or employe of the gas company owning the same, without permission in writing from the Board of Public Service. Whoever shall violate any provision of this section shall be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

Sec. 1481. Upon the written application of any consumer of gas within the city, made to the Board of Public Service and accompanied by an inspection fee of one dollar, the inspector of gas shall inspect and determine the correctness of any gas meter designated in such application. Upon the receipt of such consumer's application and fee the Board of Public Service shall require the gas company owning such meter to forthwith disconnect and remove the same under the supervision of the inspector of gas to the laboratory of said inspector, and, if necessary, supply such consumer with another meter for use during the time required for such inspection; and if upon such inspection the said inspector shall find such meter "fast" or that the same registers a greater volume of gas than actually passes it, the said inspection fee shall be returned to the person making the application, and in such event the gas company furnishing the gas to such meter shall pay into the city treasury, upon demand of the Board of Public Service, the sum of fifty cents; provided that if upon such inspection the meter so inspected shall be found to register no greater volume of gas than actually passes it, the said inspection fee of one dollar shall be paid by the said board into the city treasury, and to the credit of the lighting fund; provided, further, that for the expense of disconnecting and re-setting each meter so as aforesaid inspected and found to register no greater volume of gas than actually passes it, such gas company shall receive and be paid from said fund the sum of fifty cents.

ELECTRICITY AND ELECTRIC WIRES.

Sec. 1482. No electric light lamp shall be used for lighting any building or portion thereof in the city by electricity unless a certificate of inspection shall be first procured from the Superintendent of the City Telegraph.

Sec. 1483. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of City Telegraph to inspect all wires, for whatever purpose they are used or designed to be used, placed on the outside of buildings or in or over the public highways, streets, avenues, alleys, sidewalks, public grounds and bridges of the city, and to inspect all wires, dynamos, motors and appliances in the city used, or designed to be used for the generation, transmission or application of electricity for the purpose of electric lighting, power or other purposes requiring a current of like properties, and to report to the Director of Fire Service the construction, condition or operation of the same not in accordance with the requirements of this chapter, and any defective or improper construction or condition which, in the opinion of said Superintendent of City Telegraph may be dangerous to life or property; no wire, dynamo, motor or appliance used or designed to be used, for the generation, transmission or application of electricity for the purpose of electric lighting, power or other purpose, requiring a current of like properties, shall be placed, constructed or maintained within the city, and no wire, for whatever purpose the same may be designed, shall be placed or maintained on the outside of any building or in or over any public highway, street, avenue, alley, sidewalk, public ground or bridge of said city unless the same shall be so placed, constructed, maintained and operated in accordance with the requirements of the following rules:

All wires for electric lighting, power or other purposes, requiring a current of like properties, shall be of copper and have a conductivity of at least 95 per cent of that of pure copper.

No wire of a less diameter than No. 12, American wire gauge, shall be used for aerial lines, and no wire of less diameter than No. 16, American wire gauge, shall be used for interior wire.

No wire shall be loaded to carry more than three thousand amperes per square inch.

All joints on wires shall be so made as to secure perfect and durable contacts, which shall maintain a degree of conductivity and insulation at the joint at least equal to the wire generally, and be mechanically as strong.

All wires used to convey electric lighting, power or other currents of like properties, exterior to buildings, except trolley wires, shall be covered with a waterproof insulating compound, protected from mechanical injury by a substantial outside covering, and shall be firmly secured to approved insulators substantially supported.

All tie wires shall be as well insulated as the conductors they support.

All aerial wires shall have a tensile strength of at least four times the strain they are to sustain, and all trolley wires shall have a tensile strength of at least six times the strain they are to sustain.

All overhead wires shall be supported on poles and placed on good insulators on cross-arms, not less than ten inches from each other, unless a special permit for a different construction shall have been obtained from the Superintendent of City Telegraph, and where such special permit is procured to run or maintain such wires over buildings, they shall at all times be at least seven feet above the roof of such buildings.

All wires entering any building shall be so located and insulated as to prevent any person from coming in contact with the same.

No wire shall be within three inches of any pole, building or other object without being attached to it and insulated

from it by some substantial insulating material like glass, porcelain or hard rubber.

No wire shall cross any sidewalk in such manner as to prevent the convenient erection of fire ladders.

No wire having a potential of three hundred volts or more shall be attached to any outdoor support at a less distance than ten inches from any other wire, and no wire of a less potential than three hundred volts shall be attached to any such support at a less distance than six inches.

Insulated guards shall be so placed as to prevent crosses or grounds occurring from broken supports or wires.

All wires entering any building shall be encased in substantial insulating tubes, so placed as to prevent water passing along such wires into such building.

Interior wires on circuits of three hundred volts or more shall be well insulated and supported on insulators in such manner as to prevent their contact with each other or with any other substance, and where such wires run along walls or partitions the same shall be cased to the height of at least eight feet from the floor, and there shall be an air space of at least one-half inch between said casing and said wire.

All lamps, motors and appliances of every kind connected with circuits of three hundred volts or more shall be so located and insulated as to prevent accidental contact with the same.

The arcs of all arc lamps shall be enclosed in glass globes and if in proximity to inflammable material, such globes shall be protected by wire nets and supplied with spark arresters.

No arc lamp outside of buildings, which is supplied with a current from a circuit of over three hundred volts, shall be less than nine feet from the ground at its lowest part.

All conductors connected with generators of three hundred volts electro-motive force or over shall, except in the case of railroad work, have an insulation resistance from the ground of not less than one hundred thousand ohms when all lamps,

motors or appliances which they are designed to supply with current are connected with such conductors. All conductors having currents of less than three hundred volts electromotive force shall have an insulation resistance of not less than five thousand ohms, when all lamps, motors and appliances which they are designed to supply with current are connected with such conductors.

Underground conductors used for conveying currents for electric lighting, power and other purpose, requiring a current of like properties, shall have an insulation resistance of not less than five megohms per mile per one hundred volts electromotive force of current in the circuit, and shall be submitted to a test as often as the Superintendent of City Telegraph shall require.

All constant potential systems shall be fitted with approved automatic safety devices, which shall interrupt the current before it shall exceed the safe carrying capacity of the wires.

A test for grounds shall be made at least once each day on all circuits by the person, company or corporation generating the current, and such person, company or corporation shall keep a record of every such test, which record shall be accessible at all times for the inspection of the Superintendent of City Telegraph, who may, at his discretion, verify or repeat the same.

All "dead" poles and wires (viz: those not actually in use), shall be removed from the outside of buildings and from the public highways, streets, avenues, alleys, sidewalks, public grounds and bridges of the city by the owners of such poles and wires, upon notice from the Director of Fire Service; should such owners refuse to remove such "dead" poles and wires upon receipt of such notice, it shall be the duty of the Director of Fire Service to cause such poles and wires to be removed at the expense of such owners.

Sec. 1484. No person, company or corporation shall place any wire, or other appliance for the transmission or application of electricity, on the outside of any building, or in or over any of the public highways, streets, avenues, alleys, sidewalks, grounds or bridges of the city, until such person, company or corporation shall have filed with the Superintendent of the City Telegraph a general plan of such wires and appliances, showing the location and size of all conducts and wires, and the number and kind of lamps, wires, motors or appliances to be used, with the location of the same, together with a statement of the maximum amount of current to be conducted over such wires and appliances, or to be used in operating the same, and the electro-motive force of the dynamo, battery, transformer or other generating apparatus of the current, and all persons, companies or corporations maintaining any such wires or appliances on the outside of any building, or in or over any of the public highways, streets, avenues, alleys, sidewalks, grounds or bridges of the city shall, upon request of the Superintendent of City Telegraph, furnish to said Superintendent a general plan of such wires and appliances, showing the location and size of all conductors and wires and the number and kinds of wires, lamps, motors or appliances which are used, with the location of the same, together with a statement of the maximum amount of current which is conducted over such wires and appliances or used in operating the same, and the electro-motive force of the dynamo, battery, transformer or other generating apparatus of the current.

Sec. 1485. Said superintendent shall charge a fee of fifty cents per horse power used in generating the light for each inspection and examination, which shall be paid by the party requiring such service into the city treasury, the same to be placed to the credit of the fire department fund.

Sec. 1486. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of City Telegraph to keep a record of all inspections and examina-

tions made and work done by him pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, and to make a daily report of the same to the director of fire service ; and when it shall appear to the director of fire service that the construction, condition or operation of any wire, dynamo, motor, appliance or other apparatus mentioned in this chapter is not in accordance with the requirements of said chapter, or is defectively or improperly constructed, maintained or operated, it shall be the duty of said director of fire service immediately to notify the person, company or corporation owning or operating such wire, dynamo, motor, appliance or other apparatus of such defective or improper construction, condition or operation, and such person, company or corporation shall thereupon immediately place such wire, dynamo, motor, appliance or apparatus in proper condition and repair, or remove the same.

Sec. 1487. No alterations shall be made in any plant after inspection without first notifying the superintendent of city telegraph and subjecting the plant to inspection under the provisions of this chapter, providing that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the making of necessary repairs to existing conductors or apparatus ; the placing of new conductors or apparatus will not be classed as repairs under any circumstances.

Sec. 1488. Any person who shall use any electric light lamp in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter shall, upon conviction in the police court, be fined not more than fifty dollars for the first offense and not more than one hundred dollars for each subsequent offense, or not more than ten dollars for each day during which he shall continue such violation.

Sec. 1489. All electric light wires erected, operated, or used by any electric light company, or any person or persons, shall be properly and securely covered with waterproof insulation, joints included, and such wires shall be so located and arranged as not to interfere with the successful operation of existing telegraph and telephone wires.

Sec. 1490. No person shall place any such wires in any building or in any place whatsoever within the limits of the city without first obtaining a permit therefor from the Superintendent of the City Telegraph and under his direction and supervision.

Sec. 1491. No person shall place in or cause to be run into any building any electric light or power wire or wires, or maintain the same therein unless there be a perfect cut-out attached thereto and placed on the outside of such building, so that the electric current may be immediately cut off from within the building, and such cut-out shall within thirty days from the passage of this ordinance be attached to any wire or wires running into any building not now provided therewith, and the proprietor, or in case he is not the occupant of such building, the lessee, shall be held responsible for the location of such cut-out.

Sec. 1492. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the three last sections shall be fined not more than fifty dollars, or less than twenty-five dollars, and not more than ten dollars or less than five dollars for each day during which such violation shall continue.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.

SUBDIVISION I. PROTECTION OF CITY LINES.

Sec. 1493. No person shall willfully or maliciously injure any fire alarm, telegraph, telephone or other wires of this city, by throwing stones or clubs at the lines or insulators, or in any way tampering with alarm boxes, poles, lines, wires or insulators, which may lead to the injury of them in any manner whatever. No person shall remove, or cause to be removed, any telegraph or telephone wires, or poles or wires belonging to the city, except as provided in Section 1497.

Sec. 1494. When it becomes necessary to remove the

telegraph or telephone wires or poles owned by the city, for the purpose of moving buildings through the streets, avenues, alleys or public grounds of the city, or for any purpose, the person requiring such removal to be made shall notify the Superintendent of Telegraph at least twenty-four hours in advance of such required removal, who shall have the wires or poles removed and replaced, at the expense of the building mover or other person requiring such removal. A bill of such expense shall be made out by the Superintendent of the City Telegraph, and certified by him to the city auditor for collection, and if not paid on presentation, no further permits shall be issued to the person neglecting to pay such bills. All accounts so paid shall be credited to the fire department fund.

Sec. 1495. It shall be the duty of any and every member of the police and fire department, or any person under salary and employ of the city, to attend promptly to the arrest and confinement of any person who may be found injuring the boxes, poles, lines, wires or insulators connected with the telegraph, telephone or other wires of the city.

Sec. 1496. Any person violating any or either provision of this subdivision shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars or imprisoned in the workhouse, or both, at the discretion of the court; such imprisonment for the first offense not to exceed thirty days; for the second offense, sixty days; and for the third and each subsequent offense, three months.

SUBDIVISION II. REGULATION OF PRIVATE LINES.

Sec. 1497. Before any corporation, company or individual, owning or operating any lines of wires, commonly called district telegraph or telephone lines, and used or to be used for purposes of correspondence or communication, shall enter upon or use any of the streets, lanes, alleys or other public grounds of the city for the purposes aforesaid,

an ordinance shall be passed by the council granting to such corporation, company or individual the right to erect, operate and maintain such lines of wires, within the limits of the city, upon such streets, avenues, alleys or public grounds as the Board of Public Service may from time to time designate and under such rules and regulations as to location, erection and maintenance of such lines as it shall prescribe.

Sec. 1498. Whenever, after the passage of the necessary ordinance granting the right to erect and operate such lines within the city, as provided in the last section, any such corporation, company or individual shall desire to use any particular street, lane or alley, or any other public ground, for the purpose aforesaid, application shall be made to the Board of Public Service, stating the route proposed, and giving the names of all such streets, lanes or alleys, etc., desired to be so used, with the position and general plan for the erection of poles or other supports of such wires or lines.

Sec. 1499. No line erected as herein provided shall be so placed as to injure the support or working of the lines of any other company or individual previously erected, or in any way injure, obstruct or inconvenience any person in his rights to the free use of such streets, lanes, etc., as a public highway; nor shall any pole or other support be so placed as to obstruct or inconvenience any public or private drive or passage way, or so as to injure or obstruct any sewer, water or gas pipe; but unless otherwise directed by the Board of Public Service, such poles or supports shall be placed in and along the sidewalk, and within one foot of the curb line; and in no case shall such lines or wires approach nearer than twenty feet of the surface of any street, lane, alley, public ground or private drive-way over or along which such line or lines may pass.

Sec. 1500. Nothing in this subdivision shall be so construed as to give to any such corporation, company or indi-

vidual any permanent or perpetual rights to the occupancy of any such street or other highway; but the location or occupancy of any such line or lines, or the location of any pole, pier or support thereof shall be changed by the owner or owners thereof to such other location as may be directed, whenever, in the opinion of the Board of Public Service, the best interest of the city and the general public may demand it. Said owner or owners to place the streets, etc., in good order after the removal of said lines.

Sec. 1501. Any such corporation, company or individual, by and with the consent of the Board of Public Service, may place any telegraph, telephone or other instrument in connection with such lines or wires, for receiving or transmitting intelligence, in any one or more of the public offices or buildings of the city, for the use and convenience of the patrons of such lines, in their communications with such public offices or buildings, provided the same shall be done without expense to the city.

Sec. 1502. All persons, companies or corporations operating telegraph or telephone lines within said city, who now own or who may hereafter erect or acquire poles for carrying or stringing wires thereon, are required to brand or paint and maintain on the same, in plain letters, the name of the person, company or corporation so erecting and owning such poles. Any person, company or corporation violating the provisions of this section shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

Sec. 1503. This subdivision shall be understood to apply to all such corporations, companies or individuals as are now in operation in the city, so far as the same relates to the extension or alteration of old or the erection of additional or new lines.

Sec. 1504. Any company or individual now or hereafter owning and operating any telephone or telegraph or electric

light wires or cables upon poles, with the appliances used in connection therewith, and duly authorized by law and the ordinances of said city to use the streets and highways of said city, and located in or over the streets, alleys or public grounds in the City of Cleveland, is hereby authorized to construct, reconstruct or extend its system of poles and wires, with their appurtenances, upon the terms and conditions provided in the ordinance granting the right to said company and the general ordinances of said city, so as to provide for the joint occupancy, use and maintenance in common, by any two or more of such companies or individuals, of such poles in the streets, alleys and public ways within the City of Cleveland, provided such companies or individuals can mutually agree upon the terms and conditions of such joint occupancy, use and maintenance in common.

Sec. 1505. In the event of such construction, reconstruction or extension for such joint use and maintenance, it shall be in all respects subject to the general ordinances, now in force or hereafter passed, applicable to such companies or individuals respectively owning and operating such telegraph, telephone or electric wires, cables, etc., with their appurtenances, provided, however, that in all instances electric light wires shall be placed above and over telegraph or telephone wires upon poles jointly occupied, at a distance between centers of cross-arms of not less than four and one-half feet.

Sec. 1506. Nothing contained in this subdivision shall in any manner be held to change, alter or vary the terms or provisions of any grant, ordinance or resolution heretofore passed or adopted, relating to the use and occupancy, or the manner or terms thereof, of the streets, alleys and public grounds of the City of Cleveland, by either or any of said companies or individuals respectively.

Sec. 1507. That every company or individual now or

hereafter owning or operating, under a franchise granted by the city council, any telegraph or telephone or electric light or power wires, cables or conductors, or the poles or appliances used in connection therewith, now located in or over any streets, alleys or public grounds in the City of Cleveland, included in the streets and public grounds hereinafter named, shall remove or cause to be removed from above the surface of said streets, alleys and public grounds or parts thereof, all such wires, conductors, poles or appliances upon the streets and public grounds hereinafter named in Schedule A, on or before December 31, 1902; and thereafter at the rate of at least 10,560 feet street measurement for each such company or individual for each and every calendar year, beginning January 1, 1903, as hereinafter provided, upon the streets hereinafter named in Schedule B; and overhead poles, structures, wires or conductors shall hereafter be erected, constructed or maintained, except as hereinafter provided, upon any of such streets, alleys or public grounds mentioned in either schedule, from which poles, structures, wires or conductors shall have been removed.

Sec. 1508.

SCHEDULE A.

**STREETS AND PUBLIC GROUNDS FROM WHICH POLES, WIRES, ETC.,
ARE TO BE REMOVED BEFORE DECEMBER 31, 1902:**

St. Clair avenue—From W. 9th street to E. 9th street.

Frankfort avenue N. W.

Superior avenue—From W. 9th street to E. 9th street.

Long avenue N. W.—From Columbus road N. W. to W.
3rd street.

Champlain avenue N. W.—From Canal road N. W. to
Ontario street.

Euclid avenue—From Public Square to E. 22nd street.

Prospect avenue—From Ontario street to E. 14th street.

W. 9th street—From Front avenue N. W. to Superior avenue N. W.

Columbus road S. W.—From Superior avenue N. W. to Canal road N. W.

W. 6th street— From Front avenue N. W. to Superior avenue N. W.

W. 3rd street—From Lakeside avenue N. W. to Canal road N. W.

Ontario street—From Lakeside avenue N. W. to Eagle avenue S. E.

E. 3rd street—From St. Clair avenue N. E. to Superior avenue N. E.

E. 6th street—From Lakeside avenue N. E. to Euclid avenue.

E. 4th street—From Euclid avenue to Woodland avenue S. E.

The Public Square.

E. 9th street—From Summit avenue S. E. to Woodland avenue S. E.

Rockwell avenue N. E.—From Public Square to E. 9th street.

Hamilton avenue N. E.—From Ontario street to E. 9th street.

Vincent avenue S. E.—From E. 6th street to E. 9th street.

Huron road S. E.—From Ontario street to Euclid avenue.
E. 2nd street.

High avenue S. E.

Bolivar road S. E.—From Ontario street to Prospect avenue S. E.

W. 25th street—From Washington avenue N. W. to Lorain avenue.

Lorain avenue—From W. 25th street to W. 59th street.

Detroit avenue—From W. 25th street to W. 28th street.

Johnson avenue N. W.—From W. 9th street to W. 6th street.

Woodland avenue S. E.—From E. 9th street to E. 55th street.

Michigan avenue N. E.—From Canal road N. W. to Ontario street.

Howe avenue N. W.—From W. 3rd street to Ontario street.

W. 4th street—From St. Clair avenue N. W. to Lakeside avenue N. W.

Fountain court N. W.—From W. 3rd street to Ontario street.

Noble court N. W.—From W. 3rd street to Ontario street.

W. 2nd street—From St. Clair avenue N. W. to Lakeside avenue N. W.

Superior avenue N. W.—From W. 9th street to Cuyahoga river.

E. 8th place—From Euclid avenue to Prospect avenue S. E.

E. 3rd place—From Euclid avenue to Prospect avenue S. E.

Theresa court N. E.—From E. 3rd street to E. 9th street.

W. 2nd street—From Public Square to St. Clair avenue N. W.

E. 2nd place—From Rockwell avenue N. E. to St. Clair avenue N. E.

E. 4th street—From St. Clair avenue N. E. to Lakeside avenue N. E.

Sec. 1509.

SCHEDULE B.

STREETS FROM WHICH POLES, WIRES, ETC., ARE TO BE REMOVED,
BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 1903:

St. Clair avenue N. E.—From E. 9th street to Park Boulevard drive N. E.

Superior avenue N. E.—From E. 9th street to Park Boulevard drive N. E.

Payne avenue N. E.—From E. 9th street to E. 55th street.

Euclid avenue—From E. 22nd street to Lake View road N. E.

Prospect avenue S. E.—From E. 14th street to E. 55th street.

Carnegie avenue S. E.—From E. 22nd street to E. 89th street.

Cedar avenue S. E.—From E. 22nd street to E. 107th street.

Central avenue S. E.—From E. 9th street to E. 86th street.

Quincy avenue S. E.—From E. 55th street to E. 93rd street.

Scovill avenue S. E.—From E. 9th street to E. 55th street.

Woodland avenue S. E.—From E. 55th street to Woodhill road S. E.

Kinsman road S. E.—From Woodland avenue S. E. to Woodhill road S. E.

Broadway S. E.—From Eagle avenue S. E. to E. 22nd street.

Broadway S. E.—From E. 34th street to Miles avenue S. E.

E. 22nd street—From Euclid avenue to Broadway S. E.

Orange avenue S. E.—From Broadway S. E. to E. 40th street.

E. 55th street—From St. Clair avenue N. E. to Woodland avenue S. E.

Lakeside avenue N. E.—From W. 9th street to E. 9th street.

Summit avenue—From W. 3rd street to E. 9th street.

W. 25th street—From Lorain avenue to Denison avenue S. W.

Detroit avenue—From W. 28th street to W. 117th street.

Franklin avenue N. W.—From W. 25th street to W. 74th street.

Lorain avenue—From W. 59th street to Clark avenue S. W.

Clark avenue S. W.—From W. 14th street to Lorain avenue.

W. 14th street—From Abbey avenue S. W. to Clark avenue S. W.

Scranton road N. W.—From Kenilworth avenue S. W. to W. 25th street.

E. 49th street—From Broadway S. W. to Morgan Run bridge.

Sec. 1510. The Board of Public Service and the Superintendent of City Telegraph shall constitute a Board of Underground Wire Supervision, and shall designate at the beginning of each calendar year commencing January 1, 1903, and not later than the first day of March thereof, the particular territory within which each such company or individual shall remove or cause to be placed underground all such wires, conductors and appliances to the extent of 10,560 feet for the current year for each such company or individual, provided, however, that where two or more such companies shall own or control jointly such overhead system of poles, wires, conductors and appliances, and shall construct or cause to be constructed underground conduits for their wires and conductors, each such company or individual shall be credited with the number of feet street measurement so removed.

Said Board of Underground Wire Supervision shall give notice in writing to the several companies or individuals embraced in this section, not later than the first day of March in each year, of the particular territory within which such company or individual shall remove its overhead poles, wires, conductors or appliances.

Whenever in any of the streets, alleys or public grounds above named, the public interests do not, in the opinion of said board, require the electrical conductors of any such company

or individual to be placed underground, and whenever it is deemed by said board, upon examination, to be, for any cause, impracticable or inexpedient for the electrical wires, cables or conductors, of any such company or individual to be placed or operated underground, then, or in either of those cases, it shall be the duty of said board to examine and grant the application of any such company or individual for permission to deviate from said underground system, subject, however, to the regulation and control of the Board of Public Service, of the location, erection and maintenance of new poles or structures necessary to be used for sustaining new lines of wires, cables or conductors within said enumerated territory; and a copy of every such permit shall be kept on file in the office of the Board of Public Service and of the Superintendent of Telegraph, with other records relating to electrical wiring.

Sec. 1511. The company or individual operating lines of wire or electrical conductors under a franchise from the city council, about to locate a conduit or conduits under the surface of any street, alley, or public ground or part thereof within the territory designated in the preceding section, shall, before beginning work thereon, present to the Board of Underground Wire Supervision a written application, specifying the streets, alleys or public grounds or parts thereof in which conduits are to be located, and the sides and portions of the streets and the approximate size of the conduits proposed to be used and the distance from the surface of the street to the top of the conduit, and such application shall be accompanied by a map, which shall show the proposed location of the conduit with reference to the street lines and the surface of the street, and the dimensions of the conduit and the man-holes, which application and map shall be considered by said board with reference to the proposed location of the conduits in respect to other improvements, and the proposed location shall be changed as may be found necessary and be directed by such board; and in case of

such change, such application and map shall be altered accordingly by and at the expense of the company or individual constructing such conduit, and, after being corrected or changed as may be found necessary, and approved by said board, a copy of each shall be filed by said board in the office of the Board of Public Service, and the conduit shall be constructed in accordance with the said application and map; but if, in the construction of said conduit, it is found necessary to deviate from the location, depth or dimensions of said conduit or man-holes, on account of the existence of other improvements or unknown obstacles, an amended map, showing the location, depth and dimensions of the conduit and man-holes, as constructed, shall be filed with said board.

Sec. 1512. In the location, construction or repair of such conduit or conduits, no excavation or obstruction shall unnecessarily be made, placed or continued, and any excavation or obstruction made or placed in any street, alley or public ground at any time for any purpose whatever, by the individual or company constructing a conduit, his or its agents, servants or contractors, shall be properly guarded by him or it; and any pavement, at any time or for any purpose whatever torn up or displaced by such individual or company, shall be properly and speedily replaced and put in proper repair by him or it, under the supervision and to the acceptance of the Board of Public Service; and such company or individual shall pay all damages for injuries to persons, or to the property of any person or corporation, as well as to the City of Cleveland, resulting from or occasioned by or growing out of negligence or improper construction in the laying, constructing or repairing of its or his conduits, or the maintenance and use of the same; and shall fully indemnify and save harmless the City of Cleveland from and against all claims, actions or suits at law, or in equity of any name or nature for damages to persons or property resulting from, occasioned by or growing out of the

omission of such company or individual, or its or his servants, agents or contractors, to properly guard any excavation or obstruction at any time or for any purpose whatever, made, placed or caused in any street, alley or public ground, or the omission to properly or speedily replace and repave any opening or to keep said pavement in proper repair, so far as such repair may be made necessary by the interference in said pavement caused by the location, construction, use or repair of such conduit.

Sec. 1513. All work done under the provision of this subdivision shall be done under the supervision and control of the Board of Public Service, which shall have power to condemn and remove, or cause to be removed, all rejected and improper material used in restoring or repairing any street, or any paving, sidewalk or other improvement, and the same made good at the expense of such company or individual.

Sec. 1514. Any company or individual so placing wires underground in any street, alley or public ground of said city shall, upon written notice from the proper authorities of the city, that a local improvement or sewer or water main is to be repaired or constructed in such manner as will necessitate the moving or altering of any conduit of said company or individual, move or alter the same at his or its own expense, so as to permit the constructing or repairing of the improvement where ordered, and should any such person or company omit to comply with such notice the conduit may be altered or moved by the city and the cost and expense thereof recovered from said person or company, except when such removal or repairs are made necessary by the carelessness or improper construction of any improvement by or for adjoining property owners.

Sec. 1515. No conduit for electric light or power wires or conductors shall be laid in the same side of any street, alley or public ground parallel with other conduits nearer than four

feet to said other conduits, unless otherwise permitted by the Board of Underground Wire Supervision.

Sec. 1516. The distribution of wires from the conduits to buildings and other locations above ground shall be by means of poles or branch conduits, the location of which, together with the manner of constructing the same and the making of provision for the location and security of the wires and the safety of life and property, shall be under the control and direction of the Board of Underground Supervision, and in all cases where it is necessary to cross any streets, alleys or public grounds of the city, for the purpose of distributing said wires, the crossing of such streets, alleys or public grounds shall be in such manner as said Board may direct.

Sec. 1517. An appeal may be taken to the Board of Public Service by any company or individual aggrieved by any act, direction or decision of said Board of Underground Wire Supervision, by petition in writing setting forth the specific grievance relied upon, and shall be filed with the chief of fire within ten days from the receiving of notice of said act, decision or direction causing said grievance; and said Board of Public Service, after reasonable notice in writing to said aggrieved party, shall give a hearing thereon and may either approve, revoke or modify said act, direction or decision of said Board of Underground Wire Supervision as to it shall seem just and equitable.

Sec. 1518. Any company or individual violating any provision in this subdivision, or failing to comply with the requirements thereof, shall forfeit and pay to the City of Cleveland a penalty of not less than one hundred nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars for each and every week during which he or it shall violate the provisions of the same or fail to comply with the requirements thereof, such penalty to be recovered by the City Solicitor by action in the name of the city against the company or individual as aforesaid; and such

City Solicitor shall, by such action as may be necessary, compel compliance with the provisions of this subdivision.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Sec. 1519. The price which may be charged for electric light furnished to the citizens of the City of Cleveland by any electric light company established in said city shall be and the same is hereby regulated and fixed at twelve and one-half cents per thousands watt hours, when the current is measured by meter; and the electric light furnished by any such company to any citizen of said city shall be measured by meter whenever requested by such citizen, provided that the current is furnished from a constant potential system on which it is practicable to use meters.

Sec. 1520. The provisions of this chapter shall also apply to any and all electric light which may be furnished to the citizens of said city by any individual or company hereafter authorized to furnish the same.

Sec. 1521. Nothing in this chapter contained shall in any manner restrict or impair the right of said city to hereafter, from time to time, further regulate and fix the price which may be charged for electric light furnished within said city.

Sec. 1522. Upon application in writing to the Director of Fire Service, accompanied by an inspection fee of one dollar, by any consumer of electric current for electric light, power, or other purpose, furnished by any individual or company, within said city, and measured by a meter, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of the City Telegraph, under the supervision of the Director of Fire Service, to make an inspection and test of the meter designated in such application and determine the correctness of the same, and, upon the receipt of such consumer's application and said inspection fee, the Director of Fire Service shall require the company owning such meter to disconnect such meter and deliver the same at the office of the Superintend-

ent of the City Telegraph, and, if necessary, supply such consumer with another meter for use during the time required for such inspection and test. If upon such inspection and test the Superintendent of the City Telegraph shall find that such meter registers more watt hours than it should, the inspection fee of one dollar shall be returned to the person making the application, and in such event the company owning the meter shall pay into the city treasury the sum of fifty cents, which shall be placed to the credit of the fire fund, and, if upon such inspection and test the meter so inspected shall be found to register no greater number of watt hours than it should, the Board of Public Safety shall pay said inspection fee into the city treasury to the credit of the fire fund, and the company owning such meter shall be paid from such fund the sum of fifty cents for the expense of disconnecting and resetting each meter so inspected and found to register no more than it should.

CHAPTER XVII.

EXHIBITIONS.

Sec. 1523. No circus, menagerie, show or performance of any kind whatever (except pedestrian exhibitions) exhibited or performed under covering of canvas, or under any other material temporarily erected for the purpose, shall be allowed or permitted in said city within the following limits: Beginning at the intersection of Washington avenue and 38th street N. W., and running thence southerly along 38th street N. W. and the line of 38th street N. W. produced to Lorain avenue; thence easterly along Lorain avenue to Tracy street; thence northerly along 20th street S. W. to the Cuyahoga river; thence along said river to a point opposite Bolivar road; thence easterly to the center of the right of way of the Valley Railway, in the old Ohio Canal bed; then southerly along the center of said right of way to a point opposite 22nd street S. W.; thence northerly along 22nd street S. W. and 22nd street S. W. produced to Lake Erie; thence along the shore of Lake Erie to a point opposite 38th street N. W.; thence southerly to the place of beginning.

Sec. 1524. Any person violating the provisions of the last preceding section, or any person permitting his or her land to be used in violation of the provisions of said section, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined fifty dollars for such offense.

Sec. 1525. Any proprietors or managers of any theater or other place of amusement, which shall exhibit or give any en-

tertainment, called or known as a trapeze performance shall provide and use in every case of such performance, and keep properly stretched and in place, suitable netting or other like adequate protection under the performer, which shall secure the performer from personal injury in the case of accidental fall. Provided, the provisions of this section shall not apply to circuses or other shows, wherein said performance is performed on apparatus which is suspended over soft earth and sawdust. Any person being a proprietor or manager of any theater or other place of amusement, who shall violate the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, be fined a sum not exceeding fifty dollars.

Sec. 1526. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to give any public entertainment in any place or building within the city, in which entertainment any person shall use any immodest, lascivious, lewd, blasphemous or obscene language or conduct, or sing any songs or music of any immodest, blasphemous or immoral character or conduct, or take part in any song, act, farce or play in which any woman or girl, or any person attired in the garments of a woman or girl, shall make any immodest motions or signs or perform any lewd, lascivious or offensive acts or movements, or make any licentious gestures, or place herself, himself or themselves in any attitude to make exhibition of herself, himself or themselves, or, direct attention to any other person or persons while making such exhibitions, offensive to womanly modesty or common decency.

Sec. 1527. Any person conducting any such places of entertainment or amusement, as proprietor or agent, wherein any of the offenses specified in the last section are committed, shall, on conviction, be fined for the first offense not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars, or be imprisoned in the workhouse not less than ten nor more than sixty days, or both, and costs of prosecution, at the discretion of the court; and upon a second, or subsequent conviction, shall be fined not less than fifty nor

more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the workhouse not less than sixty days nor more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 1528. Any person taking any part in the unlawful amusement or entertainment mentioned in section 1526 of this chapter, as an actor, performer, or employee, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than ten nor more than thirty dollars or be imprisoned in the workhouse not less than ten nor more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 1529. It shall be unlawful for any person, either as owner, lessee, manager, or agent, to so conduct any theatrical exhibition, public show, or exhibition of whatever name or nature, for which money or other reward is demanded or received, save and except lectures on historic, literary and scientific subjects, in such place or in such a manner as to permit female attendants, employees or actresses to occupy, visit or enter any box, room, place or enclosure within any part of any building or connected with any building in which any such theatrical exhibition, public show or other exhibition is given to which any person other than the employes of such owner, lessee, manager, or agent are allowed to enter, and any part of any building in which such theatrical exhibition, public show, or other exhibition is given which is so arranged as to make it possible for any person to be and remain there hidden from the view of any other person occupying a seat or standing anywhere upon the same floor of said building, shall be deemed an enclosure within the meaning of this ordinance.

It shall be unlawful for any female attendant, employe or actress employed or assisting in any theatrical exhibition, public show, or other exhibition for which money or other reward is in any manner demanded or received, to occupy, visit or enter any box, room, or enclosure described in this section, within any part of any building in which any such theatrical exhibition, public show, or other exhibition is given, to which any person other

than any employe of the owner, lessee, manager, or agent of such building or exhibition is permitted to enter.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty dollars or exceeding fifty dollars.

Sec. 1530. It shall be unlawful for any person conducting a place of amusement to have connected therewith any so-called greenroom or private room, such as may be used as a sitting room for actors or actresses, in which liquor, wine or beer is sold or given away.

Sec. 1531. It shall be the duty of the proprietor or agent of every public hall, where dramatic performances are given, to have printed copies of sections 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531 and 1532 of this chapter posted in a conspicuous manner in the "greenroom" and each dressing room connected with such hall or place of amusement.

Sec. 1532. Any person violating any of the provisions of the two last sections shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars.

Sec. 1533. No person or persons shall engage in any sparring or boxing match, glove fight, exhibition or contest, or aid or abet the same; nor shall any person act, exhibit, show or perform, or be in any manner concerned in the acting, exhibiting, showing or performance of any indecent or blasphemous play, farce or opera, public exhibition, show or entertainment or performance of any kind whatever. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not to exceed fifty dollars for the first offense, and in any sum not to exceed one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the workhouse not to exceed thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court, for each and every subsequent offense.

Sec. 1534. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, or offer for sale, any ticket or tickets of admission to any theatrical or other exhibition to be given within the limits of the City of

Cleveland, for a sum exceeding the price of admission advertised for or charged by the owner or manager of such exhibition. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars and costs of the prosecution.

Sec. 1535. It shall be unlawful for any person to place or cause to be placed, any card, article or designation, indicating a reserved seat, in, about or upon any seat in any theatrical or other public exhibition to be given within the city limits, until there has been a bona fide sale of such seat. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars and the costs of prosecution.

CHAPTER XVIII.

COMBUSTIBLES, EXPLOSIVES AND FIRE-ARMS.

EXPLOSIVE AND COMBUSTIBLE COMPOUNDS.

Sec. 1536. Every person desiring to manufacture, transport or keep for sale or storage, or for use in any mechanical or other business, within the limits of the City of Cleveland, any petroleum, the volatile and combustible products of petroleum, benzine, turpentine, camphene, burning fluid, gunpowder, fireworks, torpedoes, caps or explosive compounds, shall make application in writing to the Chief of the Fire Department for a permit therefor, and shall state in such application the place, building, or part of building in which it is desired to carry on the business and such full description of the business as may be required by the Chief of the Fire Department, provided that this ordinance shall not apply to the keeping for sale at wholesale or retail of fireworks, except blank cartridges and blank cartridge pistols.

Sec. 1537. The Chief of the Fire Department shall immediately examine the place or building described in the application or cause the same to be examined, and if the said place or building is a safe and proper one for the business intended and within the provisions of this ordinance, the said Chief shall issue a permit therefor, and all permits so granted shall be subject to the provisions of this ordinance and shall continue in force for one year from date, provided, however, that any such permit shall

become forfeited upon the violation of any of the conditions upon which it is granted.

Sec. 1538. Every permit shall contain the name of the person to whom it was issued, a statement of the business to be carried on and a description of the place for building or part of building respecting which the permit is granted and all other particulars which may be required as necessary and proper by the said Chief.

Sec. 1539. Every person shall upon receipt of a permit pay therefor the sum of one dollar and shall, during the term of the permit, allow the said Chief and any person by him designated to enter at any time the place or building described in the permit and examine the same, and shall maintain the said place or building in a safe and proper manner as directed by the said Chief and permit the said Chief to remove or have removed from the said place or building, any article kept therein he may deem expedient to remove.

COMBUSTIBLE SUBSTANCES.

Sec. 1540. Camphene, naphtha, or the volatile and combustible products of petroleum; in larger quantities than one gallon, shall not be manufactured, refined, mixed, stored or kept upon any street or wharf within the city nor in any part of a building occupied in whole or in part as a dwelling house nor upon any floor or a building above the first floor nor upon such floor unless the foundations and walls of the building are of brick, stone or iron, and the sills and walls without apertures for the space of at least a foot above such floor; and naphtha, gasoline, or benzine not in excess of two gallons subject to the foregoing provisions may be kept in any building provided the same be kept in metallic vessels securely closed except when filling or drawing from said vessel, and be kept in a place not less than thirty feet from any stairway, elevator shaft, or other opening between floors of said building. In larger quantities than five gallons, naphtha, gasoline and benzine must be kept in a building not

less than twenty-five feet removed from any other building used as a habitation or as a manufacturing establishment, workshop, store, or for other commercial or industrial uses, provided that gasoline, naphtha or benzine in larger quantities than five (5) gallons, may be kept within six (6) feet of any such building, provided it be a quantity not in excess of fifty (50) gallons, and that the receptacle in which it is kept be underground, and provided with a ventilating pipe for the underground chamber in which such receptacle is kept, and where several tenants occupy one building the aggregate amount of benzine, gasoline or naphtha permitted to be kept in said building shall not be in excess of one gallon per tenant.

GUNPOWDER.

Sec. 1541. No person except on military duty in the service of the United States or of the State of Ohio or as authorized in a permit issued by the Chief of the Fire Department shall have in his possession or control more than one pound of gunpowder.

Sec. 1542. No person in charge of a vessel having on board more than one pound of gunpowder shall allow such vessel to remain more than twelve hours within six hundred feet of any wharf or mainland of the city, and no person in charge of any wharf shall allow more than one pound of gunpowder to remain thereon for a longer time than is necessary for its removal.

Sec. 1543. Any person desiring to transport gunpowder in quantities greater than five pounds through the streets of the city shall procure a permit therefor from the Chief of the Fire Department and pay therefor the sum of one dollar and shall use for said purpose a vehicle approved by the Chief of the Fire Department and have placed upon said vehicle in a conspicuous place the word, "Gunpowder."

Sec. 1544. No gunpowder shall be carried through the streets of said city unless it be enclosed in casks containing not more than twenty-five pounds each and cask tight and legibly marked with the word "Gunpowder," and said casks shall re-

main so tight until delivery to some person permitted to keep gunpowder and at a place designated for such keeping.

Sec. 1545. Any person authorized to sell gunpowder at wholesale or retail may keep black gunpowder not exceeding two casks of twenty-five pounds each to sell in original packages only, or equivalent thereof in small packages, each cask tight and legibly marked "Gunpowder," and not in excess of one hundred and fifty pounds of smokeless powder in packages containing not in excess of fifty pounds each, and may keep in addition thirty pounds of black gunpowder in tin or copper canisters, with tin or copper covers thereon, said canisters and casks to be deposited in a copper chest, with a copper handle at both ends and a tight cover furnished with copper hinges and a copper or brass padlock and unless otherwise specified in the permit, placed on the ground within six feet of the door over which the sign provided in Section 1547 is placed, and no person, except the person to whom the permit is issued, or his agents or servants shall open said chest, and then only for as short a time as is necessary in removing said casks and canisters as aforesaid.

Sec. 1546. Any person authorized as hereinbefore provided to sell gunpowder at retail may keep not exceeding thirty pounds under the same conditions as set forth in Section 1545, so far as applicable.

Sec. 1547. Every person authorized as hereinbefore provided, to transport, sell or keep gunpowder shall have and keep in a prominent place upon the vessel or vehicle or over the outside of the principal entrance from the street of the building in which such gunpowder is kept, a sign on which shall be painted in capital letters the word, "GUNPOWDER."

Sec. 1548. No person shall sell to any child under sixteen years of age, any cartridge, fixed ammunition of which any fulminate is a part, or any explosive substance of any description.

Sec. 1549. No person shall manufacture any gunpowder, fireworks, explosive compound, or detonating substance within the limits of the city nor within ten hundred feet of the same.

Sec. 1550. No permit shall be issued for the storage of more than one hundred and fifty pounds of gunpowder in one building and the said building shall then so long as gunpowder is stored therein, be subject to the conditions set forth in Section 1539.

The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to the keeping for sale at wholesale or retail of fixed ammunition for small arms and any transportation company, provided such transportation company shall erect and maintain according to the directions of the chief of the fire department, not nearer than two hundred feet to any building, a brick or stone magazine into which said company shall place all gunpowder and explosive compounds preparatory to delivery or shipment, provided, further, however, that such transportation company shall not allow to remain in said magazine for a time longer than twenty-four hours more than five hundred pounds of gunpowder and such quantity of explosive compound as shall be received or forwarded in one shipment.

EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS.

Sec. 1551. Every permit for the keeping for transportation, sale or storage of explosive compounds shall state the quantities and kind and the place where such explosive compound may be kept for sale or storage and shall be limited as follows:

(a) For not exceeding fifty pounds in a place distant at least 500 feet from every building used as a schoolhouse, church, theater, hall for public assemblies, any city or county building, hospital or asylum.

(b) For quantities exceeding fifty pounds in a place not nearer than 200 feet to and not further than 500 feet from the banks of the Cuyahoga river, south of Jefferson street, said place to be surrounded by an earthen parapet, 10 feet thick at the top, and with a natural slope to the bottom and so high that a line drawn from the highest point of the explosive stored

therein to the top of the parapet will pass above the highest of the surrounding buildings and distant at least fifteen hundred feet from every building used as aforesaid, and at least six hundred feet from every dwelling house occupied by persons not engaged in or about the parapet.

(c) Every class of explosive compound shall be kept in a suitable compartment, separated from every other class by suitable divisions or partitions of brick work (and in conformity with the law and the permit) but every compound of nitro-glycerine shall be kept in a compartment in the interior of which no iron or steel is exposed and only the following quantities may be kept for sale in separate compartment made of material other than iron or steel, and in places within twenty feet of any building which is regularly occupied during any portion of the day or night, viz.:

Nitro-glycerine, compounds thereof and gun-cotton and compounds thereof—four ounces.

Detonators or exploders for use with any explosive compound other than gunpowder, such number as shall contain in all not more than one-half pound of the detonating compound used.

Explosive compounds not otherwise provided for, such amount not exceeding 10 pounds, as the chief of the fire department may deem safe.

(d) Any person desiring to transport explosive compound through the streets of the city shall procure a permit therefor from the Chief of the Fire Department, and pay therefor one dollar, the said permit shall be valid for one year from the date thereof, and every person having such permit shall place upon every wagon so used a sign bearing the word "Explosives," so as to be plainly visible, said permit to be limited as follows:

No greater quantity than one hundred pounds of explosive compounds, unless expressly so stipulated in the permit hereinbefore authorized to be granted by the chief of the fire department.

ment, shall be transported in one wagon and in the following manner:

Nitro-glycerine compounds in a dry form shall be packed in wooden cases, not more than one hundred pounds in a case, and when transferred in bulk, shall be packed with at least three inches of dry sawdust between the explosive compound and the inside surfaces of the case, and when transported in cartridges, each cartridge shall be surrounded with sawdust on all sides, and a space of at least one inch between the outside of each cartridge and inside surface of the case shall be filled with sawdust.

Gun-Cotton shall be pulverized and in a compressed form and moist state.

Fulminate explosives shall be wet and contained in wooden, water-tight kegs which shall be packed in sawdust in wooden packages.

Nitrate mixture explosives and chlorate mixture explosives shall be subject to the same rules and regulations that are now or may hereafter be prescribed for the transportation of gunpowder, but the transportation of nitro-glycerine in liquid form in any quantity greater than four (4) ounces through the streets of the City of Cleveland is forbidden.

Each package containing explosive compounds shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the manufacturer and forwarder, and also plainly marked on at least three sides with the name of the contents, and the words "Explosive—Dangerous" so placed as to be readily seen by those who may have reason to handle the package.

No detonating or percussion fuse, cap, primer or other article to cause fire or explosions shall be packed in the case or barrel containing an explosive compound, nor be carried in or upon a vehicle in which such compound is being transported.

Not more than one case or barrel shall be transported in one vehicle unless such vehicle has been suitably prepared by lining

it with wood, felting, tarpaulin, oil cloth or other material, exclusive of iron or steel, and is fitted with a close cover of the same. No match, acid, petroleum, or other hazardous article shall be carried in the same vehicle with an explosive compound.

No vessel having on board more than one hundred pounds of explosive compound shall, after loading, lie to in the Cuyahoga river north of Jefferson street, and every vessel having on board more than one hundred pounds of explosive compound shall be taken from the river as expeditiously as is possible.

The Harbor Master shall designate a place south of Jefferson street in the Cuyahoga river, where vessels having on board more than one hundred pounds of explosive compound may lie to for a time not longer than is necessary to load or unload, and said loading or unloading shall be done under the personal supervision of the Harbor Master.

Sec. 1552. Any person violating any of the provisions of the foregoing sections of this subdivision shall, upon notice from the Chief of the Fire Department, at once conform to all the requirements thereof, and upon failing to do so the Chief of the Fire Department is hereby authorized to enforce, in a summary manner, such compliance.

Sec. 1553. Any person violating any of the provisions hereof, by engaging in the manufacture or transportation or keeping for sale, or storage, within the limits of the city of Cleveland, any petroleum, or volatile and combustible products of petroleum, benzine, turpentine, camphene, burning fluid, gunpowder, fireworks, torpedoes, caps or explosive compounds, without first making the application in writing herein provided for, and receiving a permit therefor, or, having received such permit, failing to carry out the restrictions and conditions imposed by said permit and by the provisions of this chapter, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined for the first offense not more than fifty dollars (\$50), and for any subsequent offense not more than one hundred dollars (\$100), and each day that any person shall con-

tinue such violation in any respect shall be deemed a separate offense.

Sec. 1554. It shall be unlawful for any individual, persons, firm or corporation to keep or store calcium carbide within the City of Cleveland, Ohio, in any quantity exceeding one hundred pounds in weight in any store, shop or other place; and all packages containing calcium carbide must be made of metal, the seams of which must be lockjointed and soldered. The can must be provided with a screw top, or its equivalent; must be water and air tight, of sufficient strength to insure handling without rupturing; must be wood or iron-jacketed, and conspicuously marked "Calcium Carbide—Dangerous if Not Kept Dry." The can must also be kept at least ten inches above the grade of the street.

Storage or possession of calcium carbide may be permitted if contained in approved metal cans holding not to exceed five pounds each when packages are enclosed in a magazine or holder constructed in accordance with the directions and subject to the approval of the Chief of the Fire Department; provided, however, that no such magazine or holder shall contain more than one hundred pounds of carbide in metal packages not exceeding five pounds each. Each magazine or holder must be kept above the grade of the street at least ten inches and be plainly marked in letters at least ten inches in height, "Calcium Carbide—Keep Dry," and the cover or door must be marked, "Keep Closed."

It is further provided, however, that where calcium carbide is stored in larger quantities than above described it must be kept above grade of the street, securely protected against water and moisture and in a building or place especially constructed and used exclusively for this purpose. Frame buildings for the storage of calcium carbide to be kept thoroughly dry, water proof and well ventilated without artificial light or heat, and located at least one hundred feet from any other building. Fireproof buildings for the storage of calcium carbide to be thoroughly fire and moisture proof, well ventilated, without artificial light or heat

and located at least fifty feet from any other building, unless special permission is given by the Chief of the Fire Department, and all such buildings used for said purpose shall be marked, "Calcium Carbide Storage."

Sec. 1555. Any individual, person, firm or corporation who shall keep or store calcium carbide in any quantity exceeding five pounds in weight shall immediately upon receiving same, notify the Chief of the Fire Department of the City of Cleveland, in writing, of its receipt, describing its exact location and its storage shall be subject to his approval as herein provided.

Sec. 1556. Whoever violates any of the provisions of the preceding two sections shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

FIRE ARMS.

Sec. 1557. No person shall fire any cannon, gun, rifle, pistol, toy pistol or firearms of any kind, or fire or explode any squib, rocket, cracker or Roman candle or other combustible fireworks or make use of any sling within the city.

Sec. 1558. The provisions of the last section shall not apply to any military company when drilling under command of any officer thereof, or to the use of firearms in the lawful defense of the person, family, or property of any person, or to the killing of any dog whose owner or possessor has not complied with the provisions of the ordinance relating to dogs, or to regular shooting galleries, or rifle or sporting clubs, having a permit from the Mayor to operate such galleries or erect targets for rifle practice.

Sec. 1559. The Mayor may, at his discretion, give permission to any person or persons, through the public press or otherwise, to discharge fireworks or firearms on any legal holiday, provided he shall give notice in the official paper of the city of his intention to grant or refuse such permission at least thirty days prior to that date; and further provided that

on the 4th day of July it shall be lawful to explode fireworks without such proclamation or permission. The Mayor may, at his discretion, give permission to any duly organized artillery company, or gun squad, to fire cannon in any public park other than the Public Square, at any time he may deem proper, provided that the permission hereinbefore authorized to be given by the Mayor, and the permission hereby given to explode fireworks on the 4th of July shall not extend to nor include blank cartridges, blank cartridge pistols, nitro-glycerine, fireworks containing nitro-glycerine, repeating marbles, toy cannons or dynamite torpedoes.

Sec. 1560. Any person violating any of the provisions of Sections 1557, 1558 and 1559 shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

Sec. 1561. Any person who shall intentionally, without malice, point or aim any firearm at or toward any other person, shall be subject to a fine of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 1562. Any person who shall discharge, without injury to any person, any firearm while intentionally, without malice, aimed at or toward any such person, shall be subject to a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the workhouse not exceeding thirty days or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 1563. Any person who shall maim or injure any other person by the discharge of any firearm pointed or aimed intentionally, but without malice, at any such person shall be subject to a fine of not less than fifty or more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the workhouse not exceeding ninety days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

PETROLEUM.

Sec. 1564. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale, for illuminating purposes, as agent or otherwise, any mineral or petroleum oil, or any oil, fluid or substance

which is a product of petroleum, or into which petroleum or any product of petroleum enters or is found as a constituent element, until after he has tested the same, or caused the same to be tested, in the manner prescribed by the laws of the State of Ohio; and if the same as thus tested will flash at a temperature less than 120° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, then it is hereby declared to be dangerous, and it shall be unlawful to sell or offer the same for sale.

Sec. 1565. It shall be the duty of any and every member of the police department, the chief engineer of the fire department and his assistants, the health officer and sanitary policemen, to attend promptly to the arrest of any person found violating the provisions of the last section.

Sec. 1566. It shall be unlawful for any person to carry on any manufactory or establishment whatsoever for the purpose of making, refining or distilling petroleum, or any of its products, within the following limits of the city, to wit: Beginning at a point on the lake shore where the line of W. 32nd street N. W. extended would intersect the same, thence southerly along such extended line of W. 32nd street N. W. to the northerly line of Detroit avenue; thence along the northerly line of Detroit avenue to a point about 230 feet west of W. 65th street N. W.; thence southerly on a line parallel with W. 65th street, and about 230 feet westerly therefrom, to a point 500 feet northerly from Walworth run (so-called); thence northeasterly, parallel with the center of said Walworth run and five hundred feet northerly therefrom, to the north line of Abbey avenue S. W. produced; thence along the north line of Abbey avenue S. W. produced to the east line of W. 19th street produced; thence along the east line of W. 19th street produced to a point five hundred feet from the southerly line of Lorain avenue; thence easterly to a point five hundred feet from Walworth run; thence parallel to said run to the center of the right of way of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St.

Louis Railway Company; thence northerly along said center of right of way to the Cuyahoga river; thence easterly along the center of said river to a point opposite the center of E. 22nd street S. E.; thence northerly along the center of E. 22nd street S. E. produced to the brow of the bank on the table-land; thence easterly along the brow of the northerly bank to and along the northerly bank of the main branch of Kingsbury run to a point five hundred feet from the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad; thence north to the south line of Kinsman road S. E.; thence easterly along the southerly line of Kinsman road S. E. to the easterly limits of the city; thence northerly along the easterly limits of the city to the shore of Lake Erie; thence along the shore of the lake to a point one thousand feet easterly of the east line of E. 55th street N. E.; thence south, parallel with E. 55th street N. E., to a point four hundred feet south of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company's right of way; thence parallel with said right of way, to a point one hundred and fifty feet from the east line of E. 55th street N. E.; thence northerly, parallel with the east line of said street, to the lake shore; thence westerly and southerly along said shore to the place of beginning; provided, that this chapter shall not be so construed as to prevent the continuing in operation of any and all manufactories within the city, of the character hereinbefore described, that were fully completed and in operation on the first day of April, 1883.

Sec. 1567. It shall be unlawful for any person to store or keep in any building within the limits described in the preceding section, a greater quantity of petroleum, crude or refined oils, than five barrels, or a greater quantity of benzine, naphtha, or other explosive petroleum substances; provided, that nothing in this section or the preceding section is intended to prohibit any common carrier from receiving, shipping or conveying through the city any of the above enumerated oils or substances as common carriers, provided it be not stored in any

building; and, provided further, that nothing herein shall prevent the storing and shipping oil at and from places within said prescribed limits, where oils were being stored and shipped on the fourth day of June, 1872, such shipments, however, shall always be made during the hours of daylight. All shipments of petroleum oils made from River avenue N. W. shall be, during the hours of daylight, and no oil shall remain on said street after sundown, for the purpose of shipping. Such oils may be shipped from Riverbed avenue N. W., between Lighthouse street bridge and the foot of Superior avenue, or such other places as may be approved by the Board of Public Service and the Chief of the Fire Department.

Sec. 1568. It shall be unlawful for any person to construct or use, or cause to be constructed or used, within the limits of the city, any petroleum or coal-oil tanks or storehouses for storing or containing petroleum or coal-oil, without first having obtained a written permit from the city for the construction of the same; and provided that no person shall use or cause to be used for the purpose of storing or containing petroleum or coal-oil, any tank or storehouse for such purpose, located within two hundred feet of any public street or any structure used for the purpose of a residence, unless such tank or storehouse is surrounded by a fireproof wall or other protection sufficient to prevent adjacent property from loss by fire resulting from the destruction of said tanks or storehouses, and unless the same are so constructed as to prevent leakage of the petroleum or oil through any portion thereof; such walls or other protection to be erected in such manner as may be approved by the Chief of the Fire Department.

Sec. 1569. No permit shall be granted to any person to construct or use as aforesaid a tank or storehouse for storing or containing petroleum or coal-oil, unless there shall be presented to the city a petition for such permit, describing the piece or parcel of land upon which such petroleum or coal-oil tank or storehouse is to be used or constructed,

Sec. 1570. Whenever a petition is presented to the city asking permission to construct or use a petroleum or coal-oil tank or storehouse, the Board of Public Service shall investigate the locality where the same is to be used or constructed, and may thereupon, if such board deems it proper and safe, grant permission for the use or construction of such tank or storehouse upon the piece or parcel of land described in the petition, or elsewhere, under such conditions and regulations as it may deem proper; which permit shall be issued by the Board of Public Service.

Sec. 1571. Any person neglecting or refusing to comply with any or all of Sections 1564 to 1570, inclusive of this chapter, or violating any of the provisions thereof, shall be fined for the first offense not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, or be imprisoned not less than ten nor more than thirty days, or both; and for any subsequent offense, in the sum of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than thirty nor more than sixty days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER XIX.

FIRES AND FIRE PROTECTION.

Sec. 1572. No person shall place any hay, straw, or other combustible substance within fifteen feet of any place where fire is kept; nor use a lighted candle or lamp in any building where hay or straw is kept, unless the same be secured in a tinhorn, or glass lantern; or keep a fire in such building without permission of one of the fire wardens.

Sec. 1573. No person shall set on fire any hay, straw, chips, shavings, barrels, or other combustible substance, or make any bonfire in any street, lane, alley, or public ground or in any lot within two hundred feet of any building, without permission from the Mayor or one of the fire wardens.

Sec. 1574. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons in charge or control of any building or premises where shavings, waste-paper or other combustible rubbish is collected, to fail and neglect to clean and remove the same out of such building or off such premises at least three times each week.

It shall be unlawful for any person or persons in charge or control of any building or premises where shavings, waste-paper, or other combustible rubbish is collected, to fail and neglect to clean and remove the same out of said building or off of such premises within twenty-four hours of the time such person shall have been notified so to do by the fire wardens.

It shall be unlawful for any person to deposit, place or cause to be deposited or placed, any shavings, waste-paper or

other combustible rubbish upon the premises of another without the consent of the owner or occupant of such premises.

It shall be unlawful for any person to use a lighted candle in any such building unless it be placed in a candlestick of incombustible material.

Sec. 1575. No person, in removing any chips, shavings, or other combustible matter, shall scatter or throw them, or direct, permit, or suffer any chips, shavings, or other combustible matter to be taken to, or thrown or scattered on any street, lane, alley or public ground; nor shall any person carry fire in or through any street or lot, except the same be placed or carried in some secure pan or other vessel.

Sec. 1576. Every occupant of any building shall deposit and keep the ashes made in and about said building in a close and secure metallic or earthen vessel, or in a brick or stone ash-room.

Sec. 1577. It shall be the duty of the fire wardens in their respective districts, to examine carefully and at all times during the year, every house, store or building, and places for the keeping and deposit of ashes, and to ascertain and report to the prosecuting attorney of the police court, all violations of the preceding sections; and also to remove or abate, in case of the neglect or refusal of the owner, any cause from which immediate danger of fire may be apprehended; and when any fire warden shall deem any building, chimney, stove, stove-pipe, hearth, oven, boiler, ash-house, or apparatus used or suffered to be used in any building or manufactory, unsafe, and shall direct anything to render the same more safe against fire, the owner or occupant thereof shall comply with such order or direction of the warden within the time fixed by the warden.

Sec. 1578. Any person violating any provision of any of the foregoing sections of this chapter shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, and be further fined in the sum of three dollars for every day said violation shall continue.

Sec. 1579. No owner of any building, whatever may be his interest therein, shall set fire to, or attempt to set fire to, or burn such building; nor shall any person owning in fee simple, or for life, or by courtesy, any land, set fire to or attempt to set fire to, or burn any building situated wholly or partly on said land. Any person violating any provision of this section shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars.

Sec. 1580. No person shall in any manner obstruct the use of any fire hydrant within the city, or have, or place any material in front thereof, from the curb line to the center of the street, and to within five feet from either side thereof. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, be fined ten dollars for each and every such offense; and any and all material found as an obstruction as aforesaid may be forthwith removed by the officers or members of the fire department of this city, and at the risk, cost, and expense of the owner or claimant.

Sec. 1581. It shall be unlawful for any person to drive or draw or cause to be driven or drawn, any wagon, cart, street railroad car or other vehicle or car over the hose belonging to the department of fire of the City of Cleveland laid on any street, alley or public ground for purpose of service in extinguishing any fire in said city or for supplying water for the same, or which may be laid upon any such street, alley or public ground by any officer or employe of said department, on account of any alarm of fire. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars, or be imprisoned for not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of said court.

Sec. 1582. All reservoirs hereafter built in the streets of the city for fire purposes shall be constructed so that the well-holes or openings shall be ten feet from the center of the street

and the covers of the same shall be laid to the established grade of the street.

Sec. 1583. Whenever the well-holes of a reservoir built in any street upon which a street railroad is now or may hereafter be constructed, shall be in the tracks or under the rails of said street railroad, the company operating said railroad shall, at its own expense, remove and rebuild said well-holes over some other part of the reservoir outside of said railroad track; the work to be done under the direction and to the acceptance of the Board of Public Service.

Sec. 1584. The chief or any of his assistants having charge of any fire shall have authority, whenever in their opinion it shall become necessary so to do for the purpose of facilitating the extinguishing of such fire, to establish fire lines about the same.

Sec. 1585. Whenever upon the occasion of any fire such lines have been established about the same, it shall be unlawful for any person, unless such person be the owner, lessee or one having some property right or interests in the burning property, or other property imperiled thereby, to enter the limits fixed by such lines.

Sec. 1586. Nothing herein contained shall operate to exclude from the limits so established any member of the fire or police department, or any person who shall have obtained a permit from the chief or one of the assistant chiefs of the fire department to so enter.

Sec. 1587. Said lines so established shall be taken charge of by the police with full power to make arrests and to prosecute persons violating the three preceding sections.

Sec. 1588. It shall be the duty of the Board of Public Safety to cause to be made, and, upon the requisition of the city editor of any newspaper of Cleveland, to issue for the use of its reporters, and at the expense of the paper making the requisition, official badges engraved with the name of the paper

to which they are issued, and numbered consecutively, which badge shall entitle the wearer thereof to admission through fire and police lines upon presentation of the same, subject to the regulations made from time to time by the Board of Public Safety. It shall be unlawful for any person to wear such badge unless commissioned for such purpose by the paper receiving the same from the Board of Public Safety, or give or lend such badge to any person not entitled to wear the same.

Sec. 1589. Any person violating any of the provisions of the five last sections shall be fined for the first offense in any sum not to exceed twenty dollars, and for every subsequent offense in any sum not to exceed fifty dollars in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 1590. Every person who shall hinder, resist, or obstruct the chief of the fire department, or any of the fire wardens, in the discharge of any of the duties imposed upon them by any of the ordinances of the city, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars.

CHAPTER XX.

HEALTH.

Sec. 1591. It shall be the duty of the Chief of Police, the health officer, or any sanitary or other policemen, when they may deem it necessary, in order to secure or preserve the public health, to enter upon the premises or into the house, manufactory, workshop or other place of any person within the city to ascertain any nuisance that may there exist, to inspect drains, vaults, cellars, cesspools, water closets, earth closets, cisterns, wells, privy vaults, sewers, yard and grounds of such premises, to examine into the condition of persons inhabiting or working in such places, and when satisfied that apartments used for lodging or working therein are damp, ill lighted, ill ventilated, improperly constructed or liable from overcrowding or filth to become infected with infectious, malignant, pestilential, or dangerous diseases, or are not properly provided with pure water, and with privies, or water closets, or with sewers, drains or cesspools, they or any of them shall serve a written notice upon the owner, agent, lessee, occupant, tenant or other person in charge of such premises, to correct or remove the nuisance or objection therein named, and if such owner, agent, occupant, lessee, tenant or other in charge, neglect or refuse to obey such notice, the chief of police or health officer is hereby fully authorized to put the same in proper order at the expense of such owner, occupant, agent, lessee, tenant or other person having charge thereof.

Sec. 1592. Whenever the health officer shall ascertain that a nuisance affecting or endangering, in his opinion, the public health, exists on any premises, or in any house, manufactory, workshop, or other place within the city, he shall notify in writing any person owning, leasing, occupying, having control of, or acting as agent for such premises, house, manufactory, workshop, or place, to abate and remove such nuisance within a reasonable time, to be stated in such notice, or in case of necessity the same may be abated or removed by the health officer without such notice.

Sec. 1593. Upon the neglect or refusal of any owner, lessee, occupant, agent or other person having control of such house, manufactory, workshop, or other premises within the city, to comply with such notice, the health officer may abate such nuisance, and the owner, occupant, agent, lessee or other person having control of such house, manufactory, workshop, or other place or premises, in addition to the penalty provided in this subdivision, shall be liable to said city for the cost of such abatement or removal, to be recovered in a civil action before any justice of the peace in the city, or other court having jurisdiction thereof.

Sec. 1594. The health officer shall have power, when complaint is made, or reasonable belief exists, that any dangerous, infectious or contagious disease exists in any locality or house, to visit such locality or house, make all necessary investigations by inspection and on discovering that such dangerous, infectious or contagious disease exists, to send the person so diseased to the pest house or hospital, and, if necessary, to disperse the inhabitants of such house or locality.

Sec. 1595. The health officer may, with the consent of the chief of police, order any furniture, clothing, or other property to be destroyed, removed or disinfected, whenever he may deem it necessary for the health of the city.

Sec. 1596. The health officer may remove out of the city

any person who is not a resident thereof, and who is supposed to be infected with any dangerous, malignant, contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease, or to the city hospital or pest house, when he shall deem such removal necessary to prevent the spread of such diseases, and that such removal can be made without danger to the life of such person.

Sec. 1597. Any person who shall fail or refuse to comply with any order or notice given to such person by the director of police or health officer, in pursuance of any of the provisions of this subdivision, shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars.

LODGING HOUSES.

Sec. 1598. A lodging house shall be taken to mean and include any house or building or portion thereof which is maintained for the purpose of harboring, receiving or lodging, free or for hire for single night, or for less than a week at one time, or any part of which is let for any person to sleep in for any term less than a week.

Sec. 1599. No keeper of any lodging house shall receive lodgers who has not first secured a permit for that purpose from the Board of Public Safety of the City of Cleveland. It shall be the duty of the health officer, under the direction of the Board of Public Safety, to inspect the premises in which said lodging house is located, or to be located, and which desires a license, to examine its plumbing, light, ventilation and sanitary condition, and see that the same conforms to the terms and conditions of this ordinance and the rules and regulations of the health department of the City of Cleveland. And no permit shall be issued by the director of police until said inspection is made and the conditions are complied with and said lodging house is found to be in a sanitary condition.

Sec. 1600. It shall be the duty of the health officer of the City of Cleveland to inspect the lodging houses in the City of

Cleveland once a week, to examine into their condition, and it shall be the duty of said health officer to notify the owner of any building used and occupied by a lodging house, or the proprietor of said lodging house, of any failure to observe the terms of this ordinance, or the rules and regulations of the health department, and upon the failure of said owner or lodging house keeper to keep said lodging house in sanitary condition, the license heretofore referred to shall be forthwith revoked by said Board of Public Safety.

Sec. 1601. In every house used as a lodging house, every room used for the accommodation of lodgers, except rooms in the attic, shall be in every part not less than eight feet in height from the floor to the ceiling; and every room so used in the attic of any such building shall be at least eight feet in height from the floor to the ceiling throughout not less than one-half the area of such room. Every such room shall have at least one window connecting with the external air, or a ventilator of perfect construction, connecting it with a room or hall which has a connection with the external air, and so arranged as to produce a cross-current of air. The total area of window or windows in every room communicating with the external air shall be at least one-tenth of the superficial wall area of every such room; and the top of one at least of such windows shall not be less than seven feet and six inches above the floor, and the upper half at least shall be made so as to open the full width. Every room so used of a less area than one hundred square feet superficial floor surface, if it does not communicate directly with the external air, and is without an open fireplace, shall be provided with special means of ventilation by a separate air shaft extending to the roof, or otherwise, as the health officer may prescribe.

Sec. 1602. No owner, lessee or keeper of any lodging house shall cause or allow the same to be overcrowded, or cause or allow so great a number of persons to dwell, be or

sleep in any such house or any portion thereof, as thereby to cause any danger or detriment to health, and at least 400 cubic feet of space shall be provided or allowed for each bed or lodger.

Sec. 1603. Every person who shall be the owner, lessee or keeper or manager of any lodging, shall provide or cause to be provided for the use of the lodgers therein, adequate lavatories, privies or water-closets and the same shall at all times be kept in such cleanly and wholesome condition as not to be offensive or dangerous or detrimental to health. One water-closet shall be provided for every twenty beds. And no offensive smell or gases from or through any outlet or sewer or through any such privy or water-closet, shall be allowed to pass into such house or building.

Sec. 1604. No person having the right and power to prevent the same shall knowingly cause or permit any person to sleep or remain in any cellar, or in any place dangerous or prejudicial to health, by reason of a want of ventilation or drainage, or by reason of the presence of any poisonous, noxious or offensive substance or otherwise.

Sec. 1605. Every lodging house and every part thereof shall be kept clean and free from any accumulation of dirt, filth, garbage or other matter in or on the same, or in the yard, court, passage, area or alley connected with or belonging to the same. The owner or keeper of any lodging house or part thereof shall thoroughly cleanse all rooms, passages, stairs, floors, windows, doors, walls, ceilings, privies, cesspools and drains thereof of the house or part of the house of which he is the owner or lessee, to the satisfaction of the health officer so often as he shall be required by or in accordance with any regulation or order of said officer, and shall well and sufficiently, to the satisfaction of the said officer, whitewash the walls and ceilings thereof twice at least in every year, and in the months of April and October, unless the said health officer

shall otherwise direct. All floors and stairways must be sound, smooth and either painted or shellacked. And all such stairs and rooms shall be properly lighted.

Sec. 1606. The owner or keeper of any lodging house or part thereof shall, whenever any person in such house is sick of contagious disease, and such sickness is known to such owner or keeper, give immediate notice thereof to the health officer, and thereupon said officer shall cause the house to be inspected, and may, if found necessary, cause the house to be immediately cleansed or disinfected at the expense of the city in such manner as they may be deemed necessary and effectual; and he may also cause the blankets, bedding and bed clothes used by any such sick person to be thoroughly cleansed, scoured and fumigated, or in extreme cases to be destroyed.

Sec. 1607. The owner or keeper of any lodging house shall, at the request of the health department, provide in connection with the same a room detached or set off from said sleeping room, which may be used for disinfecting the clothes and belongings of the lodgers therein, and such owner or keeper of said lodging house shall cause the clothes and belongings of all persons using said lodging house to be thoroughly disinfected each night.

Sec. 1608. Every keeper of such lodging house shall keep a register or record of all persons who lodge therein, with their names and residence, which register or record shall always be open to inspection by the police department.

Sec. 1609. Any person or persons violating, disobeying, neglecting or refusing to comply with or resisting any of the provisions of this ordinance, or who shall refuse to comply with any of the sanitary regulations of the health department concerning any of the matters or things mentioned in this ordinance, shall have his permit for the keeping of said lodging house revoked by the Board of Public Safety.

Sec. 1610. Any person or persons maintaining or keeping

a lodging house under the terms of this act, who has not first received a permit from the Board of Public Safety shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of not less than \$10.00 and not more than \$100.00.

Sec. 1611. It shall be the duty of every undertaker or other person before removing the body of any person who died from, or while having any contagious or infectious disease, from one house, building or structure to another, to obtain a permit from the health officer so to do.

Sec. 1612. It shall be the duty of every undertaker or other persons before removing any human corpses from any house, building or structure for burial, cremation or any purpose whatever to obtain from the health department or police station a permit so to do, but before obtaining such permit, such undertaker or other persons having charge of said burial shall deposit in the office of the health department or at any police station his certificate setting forth as nearly as can be ascertained the date of death, name of deceased, age, color, sex, date of birth, whether married, single, widowed or divorced, occupation, birthplace, place of death, residence, street number, ward, cause of death, both the chief and contributing cause, duration of illness, place of intended interment, father's birthplace, mother's birthplace, name of undertaker, name of attending physician. And no person shall assist in or assent to, or allow any such interment, or other disposition of, or aid in or assist in preparing any grave or place of deposit for any such body for which such permit shall not have been granted authorizing the same, nor shall any railway company or its employes, or the owners or captains of any steamboat or any other means of conveyance, or their employes, receive any such body for which such permit shall not have been granted.

Sec. 1613. It shall be unlawful for any superintendent or sexton of any cemetery in or near to the city to receive

for burial or deposit in any tomb or vault the body of any deceased person until the undertaker, or person in charge of such body, shall have presented to the superintendent or sexton a certificate or permit from the health officer for such interment or deposit; and such superintendent or sexton of each cemetery within or near the city shall transmit to the office of the health officer a weekly report, embodying the above items and facts of and concerning each and every interment or deposit made in the cemetery, vault or tomb under its supervision.

Sec. 1614. Such superintendent or sexton shall make returns of permits issued to him by the health officer before twelve o'clock on Monday of each week.

Sec. 1615. No dead body, or part of a body, of any human being, shall be in any manner carried or conveyed from, into or through the city by any person or persons, by means of boat, vessel, car, stage or other means, public or private, without a permit first granted by the health officer, provided, that the same effect may be given by the health officer to a burial or transit permit issued by any proper authority of any place or jurisdiction when the death of the person named in the permit shall have occurred within such place or jurisdiction.

Sec. 1616. It shall be unlawful for any person to introduce, or to aid and assist in introducing, into the city the smallpox or any other dangerous, pestilential, contagious or infectious disease.

Sec 1617. The Chief of Police shall take such measures as he shall deem necessary to prevent the spread of smallpox by issuing an order requiring all persons residing or temporarily stopping in the city, or any part thereof, to be vaccinated within such time as he shall prescribe, and all persons refusing or neglecting to obey such order, either as it respects themselves or their children or wards, or any of the mem-

bers of their households over whom they have control, shall, upon conviction before any competent court, be liable to a fine of not more than fifty dollars; provided, that it shall be and is hereby made the duty of the Board of Public Safety to provide for vaccination of all such persons as are unable to pay for the same at the expense of the city.

Sec. 1618. All school trustees, school teachers, school directors or others having authority in or control of schools, are hereby forbidden to receive into or allow to attend any school, public or private, any pupil not vaccinated within the preceding five years, or not having had the smallpox or varioloid.

Sec. 1619. Every pupil entering a school shall bring a certificate from a physician stating that he or she has been vaccinated within the preceding five years, or has had the smallpox or varioloid.

Sec. 1620. Whenever the condition of any person sick with the smallpox, or other dangerous, contagious, infectious or pestilential disease, is such as not to admit of removal to the city hospital or smallpox hospital, or if from any other cause the Chief of Police shall determine not to remove any person so sick to the city hospital or smallpox hospital, then the house or place wherein such person is kept shall be considered as a hospital, and all persons residing in or in any way concerned within the same shall be under the control and direction of the Chief of Police, and access to or egress from such house or place shall be subject to such regulations as he may prescribe.

Sec. 1621. Any person having smallpox, or any dangerous, pestilential, infectious or contagious disease, who shall wilfully expose himself in the public streets, public places, conveyances or vehicles, or any driver or owner of such vehicles or conveyances who does not immediately disinfect the same after conveying such diseased person, and any

person who gives, lends, sells, transmits, conveys or exposes any clothing, rags, bedding or other things which have been exposed to infection or contagion, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, as prescribed in Section 1635.

Sec. 1622. It shall be and it is hereby made the duty of every physician, surgeon, midwife or other person attendant upon a case of smallpox, epidemic cholera, epidemic dysentery, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, yellow fever, puerperal fever, measles, epidemic erysipelas, hydrophobia or other dangerous, contagious or pestilential disease, and every householder, tenant or agent in whose house a case of any such disease occurs, to report every such case to the office of the health officer within twenty-four hours after first having knowledge of the same, giving the number of the house, the street, avenue or lane upon which it is situated, and the name of the occupant or occupants, with the name and age of the different persons, if known.

Sec. 1623. The Board of Public Safety shall, when it is deemed inexpedient to send persons suffering with the smallpox or cholera to the city hospital or smallpox hospital, require all such persons to be kept closely confined within their respective dwellings or places of abode, and shall cause a yellow flag, or suitable notice, with the name and character of the disease printed in large letters thereon, to be hung or posted up in the most conspicuous place on the front of such dwelling or place of abode in which such disease exists, and it shall be unlawful for the occupants thereof, or any other person or persons, to remove such flag or notice so long as the Chief of Police shall require the same to remain.

Sec. 1624. It shall be unlawful for any person to attend the funeral of any person who shall have died of smallpox; provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the near relatives of the deceased person, and other adult

persons not exceeding six in number, as may be provided by rules of the Chief of Police.

Sec. 1625. When any person shall have died of smallpox, the corpse shall be buried within thirty-six hours after death, and shall not be removed by any person from the building where such person shall have died until removed for burial, and shall then be taken immediately to the place of burial, without being taken into any church or other building.

Sec. 1626. No person other than those having a written permission from the Chief of Police or health officer shall remain in, enter or depart from, any house where any person is sick with the smallpox or other dangerous contagious, infectious or pestilential disease, or while the corpse of any person who shall have died of such disease is within the house, nor within ten days after such corpse shall have been removed, or the person so sick therewith has become entirely recovered of such disease, and such building, the clothing, beds and other household goods therein, shall have been thoroughly disinfected or disposed of otherwise to the satisfaction of the health officer.

Sec. 1627. No person, except the Chief of Police, the health officer and the employes of the smallpox hospital, shall visit such hospital during the time when any case of smallpox or any other infectious disease shall prevail therein, without first having obtained a written permit from the health officer.

Sec. 1628. No child shall be suffered by parents, guardians or others in control of said child to attain the age of one year without having been vaccinated.

Sec. 1629. No child from any family in which there shall be a case of scarlet fever or diphtheria shall attend any school in this city, unless convalescence in such case shall have been thoroughly established. In all such cases the

attending physician shall certify in writing that this section has been complied with, the certificate to be presented to the teacher of the school before the child is readmitted.

Sec. 1630. In every case where death has occurred from scarlet fever or diphtheria, the body of the deceased shall be thoroughly disinfected and enclosed in a tight burial case, which shall not thereafter be opened. The funeral of such person shall be strictly private, and in no case shall children be allowed to attend the same; and the room in which the deceased person was, and the clothing and bedding used during the sickness, shall be thoroughly disinfected.

Sec. 1631. The body of no person who may have died of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria or other dangerous contagious, pestilential or infectious disease, shall be removed in a carriage or other conveyance used by the public.

Sec. 1632. In the care and burial of all bodies of persons dying from smallpox, diphtheria or scarlet fever, it shall be the duty of the undertaker, or other person acting as such, to place every such body within the casket in which it is to be buried, within six hours after being first called upon to take charge of the same, the casket then to be closed and not again opened. It shall also be the duty of the undertaker, or other person taking charge of any funeral services, where the corpse is that of a person dying from smallpox, diphtheria or scarlet fever, to furnish or provide for such funeral not more than three two-horse carriages, besides a hearse, and publicly notify all persons attending such funeral of the name and contagious character of the disease from which the person has died.

Sec. 1633. All funeral services held in connection with the burial of the body of any person dying from smallpox, diphtheria or scarlet fever, must be private, including only the nearest family relatives and other adult persons not exceeding six in number, the head of the family to be held responsible for the observance of this section.

Sec. 1634. The body of any person dying from small-pox, diphtheria or scarlet fever, must in no instance be taken into any church or chapel for funeral services.

Sec. 1635. Any person violating any of the preceding provisions of this subdivision shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned not less than ten nor more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 1636. No sewer vaults or sewer pipe vaults shall hereafter be constructed within the limits of the City of Cleveland, but every building and all premises within the limits of the city shall be furnished with water closets, or privy vaults of sufficient size and number to accommodate all persons who work in or inhabit such buildings and premises, or use such water closets or privy vaults; and all such buildings and premises abutting upon or contiguous to a street in which a sewer exists shall be furnished with water closets, properly connected with such sewer, and with water, if there be water on such street. Any owner or agent of any such buildings and premises who shall fail, within thirty days after receiving notice so to do from the health officer, to construct such water closets or privy vaults, or to connect such water closets with sewer, or to connect the same with the water supply, as herein provided, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this section; the owner, agent, lessee and any other person having control of the premises on which such water closets or privy vaults are situated shall keep such water closets or privy vaults in constant good repair and condition.

Sec. 1637. Any person intending to construct a privy vault or cesspool shall first obtain a written permit so to do from the health officer, which permit shall designate the location on lot, distance from any house, well or spring, the kind of vault or cesspool, whether to be made watertight or

otherwise, and depth thereof, and shall state that ventilation is required. In case any less depth than ten feet is allowed in the construction of any privy vault, such permit shall state that the owner, agent, occupant, or person in charge of the same, shall submit to all requirements thereafter made by the health officer or the Chief of Police intended to keep said vault clean and in good condition. Any person violating such permit, or constructing any such vault or cesspool without obtaining the same, or disregarding the rules, orders or regulations of the Chief of Police, shall be punished as prescribed in this subdivision.

Sec. 1638. No privy vault, or privy or water closet, or other receptacle or place used for the deposit of night soil or other waste, shall be allowed by the owner, lessee, agent, tenant, occupant or other person having charge of the premises upon which such privy vault, privy or water closet, or other receptacle or place used for the deposit of night soil or other waste shall be situated, to become foul, nauseous or offensive, and when, in the opinion of the health officer, or any of his subordinates, any privy vault, privy, water closet or cesspool shall need cleaning or disinfecting, it shall be his duty to at once notify such owner, lessee, agent, tenant, occupant or other person having charge of the premises upon which such nuisance is situated, to have such nuisance abated by disinfecting or cleaning, as the case may be.

Sec. 1639. No person shall throw into or deposit in any water or privy closet, vault, sink, privy, or cesspool, any offal, ashes, garbage, swill or other substance, except that of which any such place is the appropriate receptacle, and the owner, lessee, agent, tenant, occupant or other person having control of any building or premises to which such water or privy closet, vault, sink, privy or cesspool appertains shall be considered and held responsible for any violation of this section.

Sec. 1640. No privy vault, sink or hole, used as a place of deposit for night soil in the city, shall be allowed by the owner, lessee, agent, tenant or occupant of the premises upon which such privy vault, sink, or hole shall be situated, to become filled within two feet of the general surface of the ground in its immediate vicinity; nor shall any such person allow the contents of any privy vault, sink or hole to be drained into any hole or excavation in the ground; nor shall any such person allow the contents thereof to be covered with earth or other substances and allowed to remain in the ground, without a written permit from the health officer.

Sec. 1641. No abandoned well shall be used as a sink, cesspool or privy vault, if such well is within five hundred feet of any well or spring used by any person for domestic purposes.

REMOVAL OF NIGHT SOIL.

Sec. 1642. Any person wishing the removal of night soil from his premises shall call at the office of the health officer and pay for the removal of the same. In case any privy vault, privy, water closet, drain, sewer connection or cesspool is in use by the inhabitants of more than one lot or building owned or leased by different persons, the owners, lessees, agents, occupants or other persons having charge of such buildings or lots shall be liable for a proportionate part of the expense of cleaning, disinfecting or purifying such privy vault, privy, water closet, drain, sewer connection or cesspool.

Sec. 1643. The removal of night soil shall be under the charge of the Board of Health, which board shall, upon the application of the owner, agent or occupant or other person having charge of the premises upon which a privy is located, clean such privy within as short a time as the same can be done.

Sec. 1644. No person shall remove soluble night soil or clean any vault, sink, cesspool or other place containing

fluid or semi-fluid filth, except by means of some airtight or pneumatic apparatus or process.

Sec. 1645. No contents of any sink, cesspool, privy vault, or other filthy place or soluble night soil shall be transported through any of the streets, avenues, alleys or other public places of the city, except in some airtight apparatus that shall prevent the contents from emitting nauseous or unwholesome odors, vapors or gases.

Sec. 1646. No vehicle for the removal of night soil shall be allowed to stand, except while being loaded, on any public street, avenue, alley, lane or public ground in the city.

Sec. 1647. No person shall remove, or cause to be removed, or transport or handle the contents of any privy vault within the City of Cleveland, without a permit to remove the same is first obtained from the Chief of Police or health officer. Every permit granted by the health officer for the removal of the contents of any privy vault shall give the name of the person intending to do the work, describe the premises where the work is to be done and state where the contents are to be deposited. Every person to whom such permit is granted shall make a return of every permit issued him within five days after the work has been performed, certifying the number of yards removed from the vault or vaults therein described, and the place where the same was deposited.

Sec. 1648. It shall be the duty of every owner, tenant, lessee or occupant of any and every house, dwelling, building or place of business in the City of Cleveland, before the 10th day of August, 1898, to provide, or cause to be provided, and at all times thereafter to provide, keep and maintain a suitable watertight metallic-covered vessel or vessels sufficient to contain all the garbage, offal or other refuse matter in or which accumulates upon said premises. Such vessels shall be of such size and dimensions as to be easily handled by

one man, and it shall be the duty of such owner, tenant, lessee or occupant to put and place, or cause to be put and placed, all garbage, offal and other refuse matter in or which accumulates upon said premises into such vessel or vessels as the same accumulates; provided, that no ashes, night soil or other refuse matter except garbage, offal, animal and vegetable matter which is liable to ferment, decay, putrefy, decompose or become offensive, or a menace to the public health, shall be put or placed in such vessel or vessels; nor shall such vessel be filled to within nearer than three (3) inches of the top thereof.

Such occupant or occupants shall, within the hours scheduled for the collector of garbage to appear upon the premises for the collection of garbage, keep or place such metallic vessel or vessels in the alley in the rear of such premises, and upon premises not abutting upon or bounded by an alley at a place in the rear of the building, and not more than twenty-five feet from the rear of the house, or at a place designated by the health officer, most accessible to the person or persons collecting the garbage and offal.

OFFENSIVE TRADES AND PREMISES.

Sec. 1649. No distiller, tanner, soap boiler, brewer, tallow chandler, meat packer, dyer, livery stable keeper, manufacturer or other person shall discharge out of or permit to flow from his still house, tannery, oil refinery, brewery, manufactory, shop, packing house, soap factory, tallow chandlery, dyeing house, stable or other place, any foul or nauseous liquids, or substances whatsoever, that may be or are liable to become foul, putrid, nauseous, offensive or dangerous to public health.

Sec. 1650. No fat, tallow, lard or other grease shall be melted or rendered, except when fresh from the slaughtered animal and taken directly from the places of slaughter in the city and in a condition free from sourness and taint and all

other causes of offense at the time of rendering; and all melting and rendering is to be in steam-tight vessels, which shall not blow off during the process of steaming and rendering. The gases and odors therefrom shall be destroyed by combustion, or other means equally effective, and according to the best and most approved means and processes, and everything preceding, following and in connection with such melting and rendering, and the premises where the same shall be conducted, must be kept clean and free from all offensive odor and other cause of detriment to the public health.

Sec. 1651. No fat, lard or grease shall be brought into the city to be rendered or melted, and none is to be rendered or melted that has come from any place outside of the city, except as part of the living or dead animal.

Sec. 1652. Every soap boiler, tallow chandler, oil maker, slaughter house owner or other person rendering or melting lard, tallow, grease or other fat, shall, between the months of March and October, inclusive, render or melt at least once every twenty-four hours.

Sec. 1653. No person owning or occupying any yard, room, building, stall or other place where animals are slaughtered, dressed or kept alive or dead, shall allow such room, yard, building, stall or other place to become nauseous, filthy or unwholesome, or shall neglect to thoroughly cleanse and purify the same at least once in twenty-four hours, or to use suitable disinfectants once a week, and oftener if necessary, between the months of March and October, inclusive, and shall also keep painted or whitewashed thoroughly all wood work, except floors and counters, in any building, room, yard, stall or other premises aforesaid.

Sec. 1654. No person shall keep for more than twenty-four hours any uncured hides, except at the place where the same are to be manufactured.

Sec. 1655. No person shall cause, or suffer or permit

any skunk or coon skins, or other skins of any kind, or the skins of any other animals, which emit an offensive odor, or are in a condition detrimental to the public health, to be dressed, cleaned, kept, stored or received in or upon the premises owned or occupied by him or them.

Sec. 1656. No owner or occupant, lessee or agent, or other person having control or charge of any tallow chandler shop, soap factory, tannery, brewery, distillery, hide house, slaughter house, pork or beef packing house, livery stable, barn or other place, shall suffer the same to become foul, nauseous or offensive, or to emit any nauseous or offensive odors.

Sec. 1657. No person shall boil, heat, dry, keep, store or manufacture any offal, blood, bones, putrid, sour or offensive fat, tallow or lard, or sludge acid, copperas from sludge acid, or potasic cyanide, or any animal or vegetable matter that would generate noisome, offensive or unwholesome odors or vapors, nor shall the business of bone crushing, bone boiling, bone grinding, bone or shell burning, acid restoring, manufacturing copperas from sludge acid, lime varnish, lamp black, or potasic cyanide making, gut cleaning, skinning or making glue from any part of dead animals, distilling liquor or alcohol or sludge acid, or other substances that may generate noxious or offensive odors or gases, heating, drying, storing, shipping or transporting any blood, scrap, fat, grease or offensive animal or vegetable matter, or manufacturing compost or materials for manure, be allowed or conducted in the city without a written permit from the chief of police.

Sec. 1658. No dead undressed and unslaughtered animals, or any part thereof, shall be kept, rendered or tried out within the limits of the city.

Sec. 1659. No person shall suffer or permit any cellar, vault, privy drain, pool, sink, privy, sewer or other place upon any premises or grounds belonging to or occupied by him or them to become offensive or injurious to public health.

Sec. 1660. All cellars, lots and parcels of land in the city, upon or in which pools of stagnant water may stand or collect, or which may be moist or wet, by means of defective drainage or otherwise, shall be drained or sewered by the person owning, controlling or occupying such cellar, lot or parcel of land, or in default thereof, after due notice so to do by the chief of police or health officer, the same may be sewered or drained by the city, at the expense of such owner, controller or occupant.

Sec. 1661. No owner or occupant or other person having control or charge of any lot, tenement, premises, building or other place shall cause or permit any nuisance to be or remain in or upon such lot, tenement, building or other place, or between the same and the center of the street, lane or alley adjoining.

Sec. 1662. The keeping of hogs within the limits of the city is prohibited except upon written permission granted by the chief of police, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.

Sec. 1663. No person shall throw or deposit or permit to be thrown or deposited, any dirt, paper, filth, sweepings of any storehouse, shop or office, or any ashes, shavings, filthy water, offal, straw, wood, stones, earth, manure, refuse matter or rubbish of any kind whatever into any street, lane, alley or public ground or place used as street, lane, alley, or public ground.

Sec. 1664. Whenever any catch basin is cleaned it shall be the duty of the person so cleaning it to at once fill such catch basin with clean water to a height covering the stench trap.

Sec. 1665. No person shall clean, scale, or wash any fish, meat, clothes, carriage, buggy or any other thing tending to create a nuisance, on any of the streets, lanes, alleys, public grounds or markets of the city.

Sec. 1666. No person shall keep or use any hog pen, goat pen, chicken coop or barnyard adjoining to or abutting upon any lot upon which any other person resides, or so near thereto as to be offensive, or in such manner that the contents of such hog pen, goat pen, chicken coop or barnyard are discharged on said lot, or any street, lane or alley in the city.

Sec. 1667. No person shall deposit or use, or allow to be deposited or used, to fill up or raise the surface or level of any lot, grounds, gulley, ravine, water course, dock, wharf, pier or other place in the limits of the city, any animal or vegetable substances, street sweeping, dirt gathered in cleaning yards, buildings, docks, slips, or waste of mills, or factories, or any materials which are offensive, or tend by decay to become putrid, or render the atmosphere unwholesome or offensive.

Sec. 1668. No person shall fill in with earth, dirt, or other material or substance, any gully, ravine, water course, lot, or land, situated within the city, lying below the general level of the surrounding lot or lands, or the established grade of the nearest street or avenue, unless he shall first obtain a written permit so to do from the director of public works. Such gully, ravine, water course, lot, or land, shall be properly drained, if deemed necessary in the opinion of the director of public works, by the person filling the same, and such permit shall prescribe the method to be followed in the drainage thereof, and the same shall be strictly complied with by the person obtaining such permit.

Sec. 1669. No person owning or controlling any cars, flats, wagons, or other vehicles, or any boats or vessels having in or upon them any substance noisome, offensive or filthy, shall allow such cars, flats, wagons, or vehicles, boats or vessels, to remain standing or lying anywhere within the limits of the city, longer than to discharge or to receive their lading.

Sec. 1670. No person shall allow any water from any well, spring, fire plug, hydrant, ice house, or other place over which he has control, to run to waste, so that it shall form, or be liable to form, a stagnant pool or mud hole, on any premises belonging to him, or under his control, or in any street, lane, alley, avenue, or other public grounds within the city.

Sec. 1671. No owner or possessor of any animal which shall have died from diseases, or been accidentally or designedly killed, shall knowingly suffer the same to lie on any public grounds, street, lane, alley or avenue or other place, or on any private lot or premises within said city, without immediately reporting the same to the nearest station house; nor shall any person throw such animal or any vegetable or animal matter, filth or garbage, whether solid or fluid, into the river, harbor, canal, or any stream or pool of water, or into any street, lane, alley or avenue, or public grounds, or in any private lot or premises in the city. Dead animals lying upon the public highways or elsewhere must be reported to the nearest police station house or the Cleveland Garbage Disposal Plant immediately. No person shall transport dead animals, swill, garbage, fat, bones, offal or any decayed or putrid or stinking animal or vegetable matter through any of the streets, lanes, alleys, avenues or other public grounds of the city except by written permit of the Board of Health, and the same shall be transported in vehicles or barrels that shall be air or water tight, so that no odors or liquids shall escape.

Sec. 1672. No manure from stables, slaughter houses, barns, or any other place within the city, shall between the months of May and September, inclusive, be allowed to accumulate for a longer time than seventy-two hours, or in a greater quantity than one two-horse wagon load; provided, that slaughter houses or other places which accumulate a

greater quantity than one two-horse wagon load in twenty-four hours shall remove the same every day.

Sec. 1673. Any person who violates any preceding provision of this subdivision shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars for the first offense, and not exceeding one hundred dollars for each subsequent offense.

Sec. 1674. Whoever, as owner, lessee, occupant or agent of any real estate, lot or premises within the city, shall cause, suffer or permit any dead animal or dead animals to be buried in or upon such real estate, lot or premises, without first obtaining a written permit from the health officer so to do, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than five dollars and not more than fifty dollars for the first offense, and not less than twenty-five dollars and not more than one hundred dollars for the second and each subsequent offense.

Sec. 1675. No person shall keep, stable, or coral any cow, calf or other bovine animal within the city, other than in licensed stock and slaughter yards, nearer than twenty-five feet to any house, building or place in use as a place of human habitation, and in the keeping such animals the distance they shall be kept from human dwelling places are prescribed to be and shall not be less than as follows, to wit:

For one animal, as above specified, twenty-five feet.

For two animals, as above specified, fifty feet.

For three animals, as above specified, seventy-five feet.

For four animals, as above specified, one hundred feet.

And for each additional animal, as above specified, more than four, there must be at least twenty-five additional feet distance observed.

Sec. 1676. All stables or places where any cow or bovine animal is kept confined within the city, must be provided with water-tight floors and water-tight manure pits or tanks

holding not to exceed two cubic yards of manure, such pits or tanks to be emptied whenever filled or whenever the health officer shall give notice to do so.

Sec. 1677. Any person violating any of the provisions of the two next preceding sections shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not more than ten dollars nor less than five dollars for each and every offense; and the further sum of five dollars for each day said violation is continued, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 1678. It shall be unlawful for any person within the City of Cleveland to engage in the business of slaughtering animals for food, packing them for market or rendering the offal, fat, bones or scraps from such animals, or any dead carcass, or any animal matter whatever, or to engage in the manufacture or production of fertilizers or glue, or the cleaning or rendering of intestines, unless he shall have obtained a permit for such business.

Sec. 1679. The city clerk is hereby authorized to issue a permit for such business only to such person or persons who have first applied in writing for the same to the health officer and by him recommended; such permit to be signed by the Mayor; in all such cases the application shall specify the place and the character of the business for which a permit is desired, and the applicant shall pay into the city treasury for such permit, when the same covers four-footed animals, the sum of ten dollars per annum, and when the permit is limited to the slaughtering and preparing food of chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, game birds and other fowls, the sum of two dollars per annum, which said sum shall be credited to the sanitary fund.

Sec. 1680. Any license so granted may be revoked by the Mayor whenever it shall appear to his satisfaction that the person so licensed shall have violated any provision of any ordinance of the council or any statute of the state of

Ohio relating to the business of slaughtering, packing, or rendering, or the manufacturing of fertilizers or glue.

Sec. 1681. The chief of police, the health officer, or any sanitary officer, shall be permitted free entrance at all hours of the day or night, when in operation, to all buildings used for the purpose specified in this subdivision, and to free and unrestrained examination of all apparatus or utensils used in such manufacture or in the disposition of gases generated in such manufacture.

Sec. 1682. Any person who shall violate any provision of this subdivision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined a sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars; and one hundred dollars a day for each and every day he shall continue to carry on said business without a license; and upon a second or any subsequent conviction, for the like offense, he shall, in addition to the same fine imposed for the first offense, be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period of not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days; and the Mayor shall revoke his license immediately on being notified of such conviction.

TRANSPORTATION OF OFFAL AND DEAD ANIMALS.

Sec. 1683. No person shall remove or carry, or cause to be removed or carried, by agent or otherwise, in or through any of the streets, squares, courts, lanes, alleys, avenues, or places of the city, any house offal, slaughter house offal, or any filth or any refuse substances from any slaughter house, dwelling house, or other place in the city, or the carcass of any dead animal, or part thereof, not killed for human food, unless such person or persons so removing or carrying the same, or causing the same to be so removed or carried, shall have procured a written permit so to do from the chief of police or health officer, prescribing such terms and conditions

as may be deemed essential to the health and comfort of the citizens.

Sec. 1684. No person shall sell, barter, or give away, or cause to be sold, bartered, or given away, by agent or otherwise, any house offal, slaughter house offal, or any filth, or any refuse substances from any slaughter house, dwelling house or other place in the city, or the carcass of any dead animal, or part thereof, not killed for human food, unless the person or persons so buying or receiving the same shall have a written permit from the chief of police or health officer to remove or carry the same in or through the streets, avenues, squares, courts, lanes, alleys, or places of the city.

Sec. 1685. No person shall remove or carry, or cause to be removed or carried, by agent or otherwise, in or through any of the streets, avenues, squares, courts, lanes, alleys or places in the city, any house offal, slaughter house offal, or any filth, or any refuse substance from any slaughter house, dwelling house, or other place in the city, or the carcass of any dead animal, or part thereof, not killed for human food, unless the same shall be removed or carried in carts or wagons, effectually covered, and in accordance with the terms and regulations prescribed by the chief of police or health officer.

Sec. 1686. Upon the death of any animal in the city, the same not having been killed for human food, the owner or keeper thereof, or person killing the same, shall report the same to one of the police stations of this city within eight hours after the death of such animal.

Sec. 1687. Any person who violates any provision of this subdivision shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars.

UNWHOLESOME FOOD, ETC.

Sec. 1688. No person shall bring into the city, or sell or offer for sale, in any market, public or private, any cattle,

sheep, hog or lamb, or any meat, fish, game or poultry, that is diseased, unsound, unwholesome, or which for any other reason is unfit for human food. The fact of any cattle, sheep, hog or lamb being in any stockyard or slaughter house pen shall be considered sufficient evidence that the same is being exposed there for sale; and the fact that the carcass of any cattle, hog, sheep or lamb, or any part thereof, is found in any slaughter house or any public or private market or place, dressed and prepared as such meats usually are for market, shall be deemed sufficient evidence that the same is for sale for human food; and no animal, or any part thereof, or any fish, game or poultry, that has been examined and condemned by the Superintendent of Markets or his assistants, shall be held, sold or offered for sale for human food in any market or place in the city.

Sec. 1689. No person shall hold, sell or offer for sale for human food, the meat of any animal killed when far enough advanced in pregnancy to make the meat from the same unwholesome and unfit for human food, nor the meat of any animal killed while in an overheated or feverish condition.

Sec. 1690. No person shall bring into this city, or sell or offer for sale, any cattle which have been exposed to or that are liable to communicate the cattle disease, nor the meat or milk of any such cattle.

Sec. 1691. No blown, raised, stuffed, putrid, impure, tainted, heated, soured, or unwholesome meat, or the meat of any part of any animal, fish, bird, fowl or game that is diseased or that may have died from disease or accident, and which has not been properly slaughtered, bled, dressed and cleaned, shall be sold, bought, held or offered for sale for human food within the city. It is hereby made the duty of the Superintendent of Markets to enforce the provision of this section in all public markets within the city, and the duty

of the health officer to enforce its provisions in all other markets and places within the city.

Sec. 1692. No calf, pig or lamb, or the meat thereof, shall, be bought, held, sold or offered for sale for human food in the city, which, when killed, was less than one month old.

Sec. 1693. No person shall hold, sell, or offer for sale, or bring into the city, any decayed or damaged vegetables or fruit.

Sec. 1694. Upon any cattle, meat, birds, fowls, fish, vegetable or other substances and materials used for human food being found by any inspector or sanitary officer in a condition which is, in his opinion, unwholesome and unfit for use as human food, or in a condition or of a quality in any ordinance of the city condemned or forbidden, he shall cause the same to be examined by two reputable persons, reasonably competent to judge in respect thereto, whom he may conveniently find, and if both said persons disagree with him in opinion in respect thereto, he shall take no action and give no order relative to the same until he has been instructed by the health officer; and if one of said persons agrees with him in respect to said articles, then such inspector or officer may forbid the same being offered or exposed for sale, or being sold for human food, till the owner or person in charge, or other proper person, has obtained the consent of the health officer to their being so offered, used or sold. If both such persons agree with him in opinion, he may order the same to be removed, and thereupon, or if the health officer shall have approved the judgment of said inspector, it shall be the duty of the owner or person in charge thereof to speedily remove such articles, materials or substances from any market, street, or place, public or private, and not sell or dispose or offer to sell or dispose thereof for the purpose of human food. In default of such removal, and also in case of disobedience of such order, and also in all

cases where, in the opinion of the inspector of such articles, materials or substances, by reason of their being in a damaged or offensive condition would, if allowed longer to remain, be dangerous to health, the same may be caused to be removed by any inspector or sanitary officer to some suitable place, at the expense of the party who should have removed the same.

Sec. 1695. No person shall keep, retain, or allow, or employ to be kept or retained, within the limits of the city, any horse, ass or colt having the disease known as glanders, or farcy.

Sec. 1696. No animals shall be kept in any place of which the water, food and ventilation are not sufficient and wholesome for the preservation of their health and their good and safe condition.

Sec. 1697. No cellar or basement story of any house or building within the city shall be let or rented by any person for the purpose of being used as living rooms or a dwelling place by any person or persons.

Sec. 1698. Any person violating any preceding provision of this subdivision shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not more than fifty dollars.

BREAD.

Sec. 1699. All bread baked and offered or exposed for sale in the City of Cleveland shall be made of good and wholesome flour, or meal, or both, and sold by avoirdupois weight. To each loaf of bread shall be attached a label or stamp plainly showing its weight and the firm name of the manufacturer thereof, and it shall be unlawful for any person to make, sell, offer to sell, or procure to be sold, any bread other than such as shall be in accordance with the provisions of this section.

Sec. 1700. It shall be lawful for the Chief of Police, health officer or any member of the department of police, duly

authorized by the chief, to enter, in the day time, into any house, store, bake-house, warehouse, or other building where any bread is baked, stored, deposited, or offered for sale, to search for, view, try, and weigh any or all bread that shall be there found, and if, on any search, there shall be found any bread made in violation of or contrary to any of the provisions of the last section, it shall be the duty of such officer who discovers any such violation to at once report the same to the health officer, with a statement of the facts constituting such violation.

Sec. 1701. Whoever violates any of the provisions of this subdivision shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not more than ten dollars for the first offense, and not more than fifty dollars for each subsequent offense.

MILK.

Sec. 1702. No person shall sell, offer or have for sale in the city, any unwholesome, impure, watered or adulterated milk, or milk known as swill milk, or milk from cows that for the most part are kept tied up in stables, or that are fed on swill, garbage or other like substances; nor any butter or cheese made from any such milk.

Sec. 1703. No person shall bring or send into the city for sale, or sell or offer for sale, any milk without a written permit so to do from the Board of Health, who shall grant permits to all applicants on condition that no milk shall be sold contrary to the provisions of the preceding section, and for which permit the applicant shall pay into the city treasury the sum of one dollar, which shall be credited to the sanitary fund; and any permit so granted may be revoked by the said Board by written notice, when it shall appear that the party has violated any provision of this chapter, relating to the selling of milk; such permit, subject to such revocation, shall be good for one year from the first day of January of the year of issue. Before obtaining a permit the

applicant shall state the number of cows owned by him, if any, the name and postoffice address of any and all persons from whom he purchases milk, and the amount, and he shall state the number of gallons of milk sold by him or them each day, and the amount sold by himself each day, as near as he can estimate the same; and such statement shall be entered in a book, which shall be open to inspection by the public.

Sec. 1704. All dairies, including the cows, cow stables, milk houses and milk vessels, the owner or owners of which offer milk for sale within the corporate limits of the city, shall be subject to inspection by the inspector of food. That officer and his assistants may enter any place where milk is sold or kept for sale, and all carriages used in the conveyance of milk within the corporate limits of the city, and whenever he has any reason to believe milk found therein is impure or adulterated, he shall take specimens thereof and subject them to satisfactory test, or, if the health officer so desires, to chemical analysis, the result of which he shall record and preserve as evidence, and a certificate of such result, sworn to by the analyzer, shall be admissible in evidence in all prosecutions under this chapter.

Sec. 1705. All grocers, bakers and other persons having or offering for sale milk, shall at all times keep the name or names of the dairymen or persons from whom the milk on sale is obtained, and the number of their permit, posted in a conspicuous place wherever such milk may be sold or kept for sale; and all milk wagons shall have the name of the owner and number of the wagon painted thereon plainly and legibly.

Sec. 1706. Any person violating any of the provisions of this subdivision, upon conviction, shall be fined in any sum not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for the first offense; and for the second offense double the fine for the first offense, and in addition be imprisoned for not less

than ten nor more than thirty days; and the Board of Health may revoke the permit granted to such person immediately on being notified of such conviction.

ICE.

Sec. 1707. No person shall cut, or in any manner quarry out, or store for present or future domestic or culinary use, or sell, or offer or expose for sale, within the limits of the City of Cleveland, any impure ice, or any ice which shall contain filth, or any foreign matter or substance which, when the ice shall have become melted, will render the water impure or the use of the same unhealthful or unwholesome; provided, the above shall not apply to ice used for cooling or refrigerating purposes, where such ice does not come in contact with any article of food or diet.

Sec. 1708. All sellers of ice at the time of the delivery shall be provided with a suitable scale, steelyard, balance or other apparatus for weighing, duly adjusted and sealed by the city sealer, with which to weigh the quantity of ice sold, if required by the buyer, and the said scale, balance, or steelyard, or other apparatus thereon, or the beam to which it may be attached, or other implements for handling ice, shall project or hang outside or beyond the side or end of the wagon or vehicle when not in motion. And every wagon, van or vehicle used for the delivery of ice used for cooling or refrigerating purposes shall have marked on both sides thereof in letters not less than six inches in length the words "Ice for cooling purposes only."

Sec. 1709. No person shall cut any ice in the Cuyahoga river or any of its branches nor from any clay hole, pond, or other body of water within the City of Cleveland, where the same is filled with stagnant water, or has been defiled by sewerage, or has been used as a dumping ground for refuse, garbage, ashes or other material tending to injure or destroy the purity of the water.

Sec. 1710. No ice shall be brought within the City of Cleveland or offered or exposed for sale in said city which has been cut or taken from any river within three miles of any town or city of over ten thousand inhabitants, or cut or taken from any pond, lake, hole or excavation where the water has become stagnant or has been defiled by the dumping of any sewerage, garbage, ashes or other substance tending to make the water filthy or unhealthy, or from any pool or pond where cattle or other animals have pastured in any lot or land within one thousand feet of any sewer outlet.

Sec. 1711. It shall be the duty of the health officer to cause all places and vehicles in which ice may be sold, offered for sale, or exposed for sale, or stored or kept, to be inspected as often as he may deem necessary, but not less than four times a year, and no ice shall be kept, sold, or offered for sale, stored, exchanged, transported, conveyed, carried or delivered, or be in the care, control or possession of anyone which shall upon analysis by such methods, instrument, apparatus or chemicals as shall be deemed necessary by the health officer be found to contain any nitrogen as nitrates, or any pathogenic bacteria, or more than five-tenths (0.5) parts nitrogen as nitrates in one million, or more than two parts of chloride in one million, or more than five-tenths parts albuminoid ammonia in one million, or over one hundred colonies bacteria in one cubic centimeter, or any colonies of bacteria of the gas producing kind; and the loss on ignition at a red heat must be less than one-half the total solids. In ice which has been stored or packed no account shall be taken of the ammonia or nitrates.

Sec. 1712. No person shall sell, offer for sale, or expose for sale, or store or keep for the purpose of selling, any ice not up to the standard required in the last section, without a written permit from the Mayor and health officer, which permit shall set forth the purpose for which said impure

ice is stored and kept for sale, and it shall be the duty of the health officer to forthwith seize and confiscate any ice not coming up to the standard required in said section, unless the person keeping said impure ice has a permit as set forth in this section.

Sec. 1713. Any person violating any of the provisions of this subdivision shall be fined fifty dollars for the first offense, and one hundred dollars for each subsequent offense.

WORKSHOPS.

Sec. 1714. All factories and workshops shall be kept in a cleanly condition, free from the affluvia of a drain, privy, or other nuisance; also from all gases, vapors, dust and other impurities generated by manufacturing process or handicraft, and injurious to health.

Sec. 1715. All the walls and ceilings inside a factory or workshop, whether plastered or not, and all passages and staircases (if they have not been painted with oil or varnished within seven years), shall be lime-washed once within fourteen months, and if they have been so painted or varnished, shall be washed with hot water and soap within the same period; factories and workshops which may appear not to require to be so cleaned, may be excepted by the health officer.

Sec. 1716. It shall be unlawful for any person manufacturing, using or preparing for market metallic lead, or any of its preparations, within the limits of the city, to neglect or refuse to perform any precautions ordered taken by the Chief of Police or health officer for the protection of the health of any workman or workmen in the employ of said manufacturer. A refusal to comply with the orders of said Chief of Police or health officer will subject such manufacturer to the penalty prescribed in this subdivision.

Sec. 1717. All manufacturers of metallic lead, or any of its preparations, shall furnish and have on hand, for the use of their employees, baths, sponges for covering the nose and mouth, soap and scrubbing brushes in sufficient quantity

for the use of such employees, and drinks acidulated with sulphuric acid.

Sec. 1718. The health officer shall visit, or cause to be visited by an officer, all factories, workshops or other places of employment within the city, as often as necessary, to see that the provisions of this chapter are complied with, and shall have such other arrangements made as may be deemed necessary for the safety and health of the employees, and it shall be unlawful for any person to refuse to such officer admission to any factory, workshop, or other place of employment.

Sec. 1719. It shall be the duty of all employers of females in any mercantile or manufacturing business or occupation, to provide and maintain seats for the use of such female employees, and to allow their occupancy at any time when the nature of the business or employment will permit, for the preservation of their health.

Sec. 1720. It shall be the duty of the health officer to make inspection of all mercantile and manufacturing occupations and establishments where females are employed, to ascertain if the preceding section is complied with, and to institute and prosecute suits for the violation of the same.

Sec. 1721. Any person violating any of the provisions of this subdivision shall be fined not less than ten dollars or more than fifty dollars, or be imprisoned not less than five days or more than sixty days, or both, at the discretion of the court, for each and every offense.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Sec. 1722. A notice served on the owner or agent of any property, or left at the residence of the owner or agent, or if, after due search, neither can be found, or both reside out of the city, posted on the front door, or wall, or fence of such property, and an advertisement inserted for one week in the daily newspapers of the city, shall be considered sufficient and

ample service. The cost of such advertisement shall be assessed and collected the same as any other tax in favor of the city, or may be added to the cost or damages of suit when such suit is brought.

Sec. 1723. No butcher, milk dealer, green grocer, fruit dealer or other person dealing in any substance or material used for human food shall refuse to allow any person authorized by the chief of police or health officer to fully inspect any and all said substances and materials held, offered or intended for sale, and shall answer all reasonable and proper questions asked by such persons or persons relative to the conditions thereof, place where such substances and material may be, and of whom produced. The fact of such substances and materials being found in the possession or on the premises of any aforesaid dealer, shall be deemed sufficient evidence that such substances and materials are held for sale.

Sec. 1724. The health officer and sanitary police of the city shall have the same power to make arrests as is by ordinances and law conferred upon the regular police of the city, in all cases where any person shall violate the statutes, ordinances, orders, rules or regulations relating to the health of the city.

Sec. 1725. Whoever violates any provision of this subdivision shall be fined not more than fifty dollars.

CHAPTER XXI.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS.

BILLS AND CLAIMS.

Sec. 1726. In all cases where work or material shall for any purpose be by any person furnished to or for the City of Cleveland, the person so furnishing such work or material, or both, shall be required to make out a detailed account of the items of such labor or material, or both, as the case may be, with the charge of each item set opposite the same; provided, however, that in all estimates on contracts for special improvements except final estimates, it shall be sufficient, unless the city auditor shall otherwise require, for the chief engineer to certify to a statement showing the total value of the work or material furnished, the amount of all estimates previously given thereon, the percentage retained, and the balance due the contractor.

Sec. 1727. No claim against the city shall be paid until the same be approved by the proper officer, board or council committee having charge of the class of expenditures to which the claim belongs. Except in the case of contracts or purchases made by heads of departments or other officers of the city, in accordance with law, and the payment of salaries and compensation of officers and employes, for which money has been appropriated by ordinance, no claim shall be paid until the payment thereof be authorized by the council.

EMIGRANTS.

Sec. 1728. It shall be unlawful for any person in any railroad depot or station, or any grounds adjacent thereto, or at any of the steamboat landings in the City of Cleveland, to prevent any emigrant or other passenger from repairing to any hotel in said city, or to any other place where such emigrant or other passenger may wish to seek lodgings or entertainment, or to intimidate such emigrant or passenger from going where he pleases.

Sec. 1729. On the arrival of railroad cars in the several depots or stations, bringing emigrants or other passengers, such cars shall be opened, and all emigrants and passengers shall be permitted to go out and go to any hotel or other public or private house in said city, as they shall choose, and shall be allowed to go their own way; and every person who interferes in any way by intimidating such emigrants and passengers, or threatening them, or by commanding them to go to any particular place or places, or to keep away from any particular lawful place or places, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 1730. It shall be unlawful for any person in any of the railroad depots or stations, or at any of the steamboat landings in said city, to detain any emigrants or other passengers in any room, building, lodging apartment, restaurant station, depot, or at any other place, contrary to the will of said emigrants or other passengers; and it shall be unlawful for any person or persons at such places to shut up such emigrants or other passengers in any place and refuse to allow them to leave at their own pleasure, or to lock them in any room, building or enclosure, contrary to the wishes of any such emigrants or other passengers.

Sec. 1731. Any person who violates any of the provisions of the last three preceding sections shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five nor more than forty dollars, or im-

prisoned not more than ten days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

JUNK DEALING.

Sec. 1732. Each and every person in the City of Cleveland who purchases or trades for any iron, brass, copper, lead, rope, or any other articles usually kept by junk dealers, except from regular and legitimate dealers, shall keep a book and enter therein each and every lot of such articles so purchased or traded for, and the amount thereof, and the price paid therefor and from whom received.

Sec. 1733. Every person who by the preceding section of this chapter is required to keep such book, shall exhibit the same whenever called upon by any person claiming to have lost any article usually kept by junk dealers.

Sec. 1734. No person shall purchase from, or trade with, for any article mentioned in this chapter, or any article usually kept by junk dealers, any minor not publicly and legitimately engaged in such business.

Sec. 1735. Any person violating any provision of this chapter shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned in the workhouse, or both, at the discretion of the court; such imprisonment, for the first offense, not to exceed thirty days; for the second offense, ninety days; for the third offense, six months; and for the fourth and each subsequent offense, one year.

LICENSE, BLANKS, ETC.

Sec. 1736. All blank licenses, permits, certificates, or other papers of like kind, for the issue of which money accrues to any fund of the city, shall be classified according to the fee charged, and shall be ordered only by the city auditor, to be by him furnished the respective city officers charged with their issue.

Sec. 1737. When said blanks are so furnished by the

city auditor, upon request of the proper officer, he shall charge said officer with the gross amount of fees in the blanks so furnished, and credit him from time to time with all moneys by him deposited with the city treasurer for the proper account.

Sec. 1738. All automobile licenses collected under and by virtue of the provisions of Section 1316 shall be credited to the general fund; that fees collected under and by virtue of the provisions of Sections 173 to 1120, inclusive, be credited to the general fund.

Sec. 1739. That fees derived from street car licenses issued under and by virtue of the provisions of Section 1899 of the Revised Ordinances of the City of Cleveland be credited to the street fund; and that the fees collected from market gardeners be credited to the market fund.

Sec. 1740. Every person, whether principal or agent, who proposes to temporarily open a store or place for the selling of wearing apparel or other goods, wares or merchandise, within the City of Cleveland, shall, before opening such store and before offering for sale such wearing apparel, goods, wares or merchandise, or any part thereof, within said city, after having complied with the provisions of Section 4402-1 to Section 4402-9 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Ohio relative to obtaining a state license as an itinerant vendor, exhibit such state license to the clerk of the City of Cleveland, and procure from said clerk a local license to open such store or conduct such sale, and shall pay to said clerk therefor the sum of \$2.00.

Sec. 1741. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the City of Cleveland, before issuing to the itinerant vendor the license provided in the preceding section, to record in a proper book, to be kept for that purpose, the state license in full, and shall endorse upon said state license "local license fees paid," and shall affix his official signature, with the date of such endorse-

ment, upon said state license. The clerk shall then issue the local license above specified, which local license shall entitle the itinerant vendor to conduct sale thereunder for any period less than ninety (90) days from the date thereof, but such license shall not be transferable.

Sec. 1742. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the next preceding two sections shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$100 nor less than \$25.00, or imprisoned not more than six (6) months, or both, and each day that such store or place of business is kept open or such sale conducted without such license, shall be held to constitute a separate offense; provided, that this ordinance shall not apply to any farmer or producer who sells any article of provision or vegetable produced or grown by him, nor to the manufacturer of any article made or manufactured by him, nor to sales made to dealers by commercial travelers or selling agents in the usual course of business, nor to bona fide sales of goods, wares and merchandise by sample for future delivery.

NUISANCES.

Fixed Bridges.

Sec. 1743. It shall hereafter be unlawful for any individual or corporation to build or maintain, at any point across the Cuyahoga river, within the limits of the city, any bridge unprovided with a swing, or draw, so that the same cannot easily be swung or drawn, and allow to pass any and all vessels navigating said river without interruption.

Sec. 1744. If any person or corporation, or the officers of such corporation, shall build any bridge across said river within the city, not provided with a swing or draw, as aforesaid, or shall allow any such bridge already built to remain without the construction of a swing or draw therein, he, it or they shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not

exceeding fifty dollars for the first offense, and one hundred dollars for every subsequent offense, and ten dollars per day for every day subsequent to the first conviction that such bridge is allowed so to remain.

Sec. 1745. The Mayor is hereby authorized to use the entire force of the city to tear down and abate any such bridge as a nuisance.

REFUSE MATTER, ETC.

Sec. 1746. No distiller, refiner, or person dealing in or handling petroleum, having his refinery, yard, building, or dock situated within the limits of the city, or within the water course jurisdiction of the city, shall cause or suffer to be discharged out of, or permit to flow from his refineries or stills, or from any building, yard, tank, dock, tank-kettle, or place in or about any yard, tank, dock, or refinery, into the Cuyahoga river, or into any stream running into the same, any petroleum, tar, residuum, gasoline, or other refuse matter, not including spent acid or alkali, when the same shall have been entirely freed from tar residuum or oily matter.

Sec. 1747. The absence of proper apparatus for taking care of and preventing the flowing of these substances into the river, or any stream running into the same, shall be deemed sufficient evidence of the violation of the preceding section of this chapter; and any works, refineries, docks, or yards, so found without said apparatus, shall be suspended from running until such time as they are provided with the necessary apparatus for preventing such nuisance.

Sec. 1748. All refineries, docks, yards, or works where oils or tar are refined, treated, or handled, shall be thoroughly cleaned of all waste, oils, tar, residuum or other waste matter, and kept free from the same; but such waste or refuse matter may be stored in tanks or barrels.

Sec. 1749. Any person violating any provision of the

last three sections shall, on conviction thereof, be fined for the first offense not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, and for each succeeding offense not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars.

BARKING DOGS.

Sec. 1750. On complaint made to the police of a dog owned or kept in the city, which by barking, biting, howling, or in any way or manner disturbs the quiet of any person, the police shall issue notice of such complaint to the person owning, keeping or permitting such dog to be kept; and if the person so notified neglects to cause such dog to be forthwith removed and kept beyond the limits of the city, or to be destroyed, he shall be fined one dollar for every day during which such neglect continues, if the judge before whom the complaint is heard is satisfied that such dog has disturbed the quiet of any person in the city.

LOAN BROKERS.

Sec. 1751. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to engage in business of a chattel mortgage or salary loan broker, or to engage in the business of lending money upon loans secured by mortgages, bills of sale or any other contract involving as security the forfeiture of rights of personal property, or upon assignments, bills of sale or other conveyance of salary or wages within the City of Cleveland, without first having obtained a certificate of registration from the clerk of said City of Cleveland so to do.

Sec. 1752. The clerk of said City of Cleveland shall issue to any person, firm or corporation the certificate of registration provided for in Section 1751, upon the payment to the City of Cleveland of one (\$1.00) dollar.

Sec. 1753. Such person, firm or corporation so registered shall give to each pledgor, mortgagor or assignor a card upon which is written or printed the name of the person, firm or

corporation making said loan, the name of the pledgor, mortgagor or assignor, the article or articles pledged, mortgaged or assigned, and the actual and correct amount of the loan, the rate of interest and when payable, the actual and true amount of loan charges and expenses, the date when the loan is made and the date when the loan is payable. Such person, firm or corporation shall always give to the pledgor, mortgagor or assignor a receipt for each payment of principal, interest or other charges made on the loan or on behalf of the pledgor, mortgagor or assignor.

Sec. 1754. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation so registered to receive as an evidence of indebtedness for any loan, any paper or other writing signed in blank, but all blank spaces thereon shall be filled in with ink, with the proper words or figures, and if the contract entered into does not require the filling in of any blank spaces on such evidence of indebtedness, then a line in ink shall be drawn through such space or spaces.

Sec. 1755. Every such person, firm or corporation shall file with the auditor of the City of Cleveland, on or before ten o'clock a. m. on each and every Tuesday, a record of each and every loan made during the calendar week immediately preceding; said record shall be made upon cards or blanks furnished by said city auditor. The card or blank provided by the city auditor shall require that the statement of such person, firm or corporation shall give the name of the person, firm or corporation making the loan, the name of the pledgor, mortgagor or assignor, the article or articles pledged, mortgaged or assigned, the actual and true amount loaned, the rate of interest and when payable, the actual and true amount of loan charges and expenses, the date when the loan was made, and the date when the same is payable. Such record so filed with the city auditor shall remain in the office of said auditor as a permanent record, open to inspection and examination at all reasonable hours.

Sec. 1756. All certificates of registration shall be for a term of one (1) year.

Sec. 1757. It shall be the duty of every person having obtained a certificate of registration from said clerk of the City of Cleveland to post the same in a conspicuous place in his place of business.

Sec. 1758. When any person or persons, either for themselves or as an officer, agent or employe of any person, firm or corporation, violates any of the provisions of this subdivision, such person shall, upon conviction for the first offense, be fined in any sum not less than five dollars (\$5.00) or more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) and the costs of the prosecution, or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, or both, within the discretion of the court, and for a second offense, in addition to the penalties enumerated above, the certificate of registration of the person, firm or corporation so offending may be revoked, and shall, upon the order of the court so to do, be revoked by the clerk of the City of Cleveland.

CHAPTER XXII.

MISDEMEANORS.

DISTURBANCES.

Sec. 1759. No person shall keep a disorderly house or place, or house for the resort of persons of bad reputation, or a house or place to which persons of bad reputation or immoral character resort or congregate.

Sec. 1760. No person shall suffer to be committed in any house, building, or premises by him or her kept or occupied, any immoral or indecent acts or any tippling or drunkenness, or any loud or boisterous conversation, or any other noises offensive to good morals, or tending to disturb the public peace and quiet.

Sec. 1761. Any person violating any provision of the two last sections shall be subject to prosecution before the police court, and, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor in the workhouse, or both, at the discretion of the court; such imprisonment for the first offense not to exceed thirty days; for the second offense, ninety days; for the third and each subsequent offense, six months.

Sec. 1762. It shall be unlawful for any person to commit or promote any disturbance, or to break the peace or quiet of the city, or any portion thereof, by committing or promoting a breach of the peace. Any person violating any

of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor in the workhouse, or both, at the discretion of the court; such imprisonment for the first offense not to exceed thirty days; for the second offense, sixty days, and for the third and each subsequent offense, three months.

Sec. 1763. Whoever unlawfully assaults or threatens another in a menacing manner, or unlawfully strikes or wounds another, shall, upon conviction in the police court, be fined not more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

DISORDERLY AND INDECENT CONDUCT.

Sec. 1764. If any person shall willfully conduct himself in a noisy, boisterous, rude, insulting, or other disorderly manner, by either words or acts, toward any other person, with intent to abuse or annoy such person, or so as to annoy the citizens of the city, or any portion thereof, or disturb the good order and quiet of the same, the person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor in the workhouse, or both, at the discretion of the court; such imprisonment for the first offense not to exceed thirty days; for the second offense, ninety days; for the third and each subsequent offense, six months.

Sec. 1765. If any person shall knowingly and willfully constitute or make himself a part of any noisy, boisterous or disorderly assemblage of persons, countenancing the same by his presence, which annoys the inhabitants of the city, or any portion thereof, or disturbs the good order and quiet of the same, the person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

Sec. 1766. If any person shall unlawfully and willfully

use any scandalous, obscene, lewd, filthy or other indecent language to any other person, or of or concerning any other person in the hearing of another, or others, or shall make any immodest, lewd or indecent act to or in the known presence of any other person, the person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding thirty dollars, and for the second or any subsequent offense shall be imprisoned in the workhouse not exceeding thirty days, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 1767. It shall be unlawful for any person over fourteen years of age willfully to make any indecent exposure of his or her person in any public place or in any place where there are other persons to be annoyed or offended thereby. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars, or imprisoned in the workhouse for a period of time not to exceed twenty days, or both.

Sec. 1768. No person shall indecently exhibit any stallion or bull, or let any such stallion to a mare or any bull to any cow within the limits of the city, unless in some enclosed place out of public view. Whoever violates any provision of this section shall be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars or less than ten dollars.

Sec. 1769. It shall be unlawful for any person to commit any indecent, immodest, lewd or filthy act, or to utter any lewd, lascivious or filthy words in the hearing of other person or persons, publicly in the city, or to make any immodest, obscene or insulting allusions or gestures to or about any other person publicly, or where the same can be publicly seen in the city. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this section shall be subject to prosecution before the police court of said city, and, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned at

hard labor in the workhouse, or both, at the discretion of the court; such imprisonment for the first offense not to exceed thirty days; for the second offense, ninety days; for the third and each subsequent offense, six months.

Sec. 1770. It shall be unlawful for any person to print, publish, exhibit, circulate, sell, expose or offer for sale, within the limits of the city, any indecent, immodest, obscene, scandalous or libelous picture, book, print, newspaper or publication, or any picture, book, print, newspaper or publication calculated to excite scandal, or having a tendency to create a breach of the peace. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be subject to prosecution before the police court, and, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor in the workhouse, or both, at the discretion of the court; such imprisonment, for the first offense, not to exceed thirty days; for the second offense, ninety days; for the third and each subsequent offense, six months.

Sec. 1771. No person shall exhibit or cause to be exhibited upon any street within the limits of the said city of Cleveland, or upon any bill board, fence, building or structure, or in any window, or at any other place within the limits of said city, or permit to be exhibited upon premises under the control of such person, company or corporation within said city limits, any obscene, lascivious or indecent placard, poster or advertisement. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of the same shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars or more than fifty dollars for each offense, or more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 1772. It shall be unlawful for any person to solicit another, either by words or by acts, in any street, avenue, lane, alley, public ground or public place in the City of

Cleveland, to commit or become a party to any immoral act or conduct. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the workhouse for not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 1773. It shall be unlawful for any owner or occupant of any premises within the city to keep or suffer to be kept in or on said premises a house of ill fame. It shall be unlawful for any person to reside in a house of ill fame, or to visit such house for the purpose of prostitution. It shall be unlawful for any person to place, keep or permit to be placed or kept in any house of ill fame, any telephone or messenger call box or instrument, or to permit or require any messenger boy to enter any such house for any purpose whatsoever. Any person violating any provisions of this section shall be subject to prosecution before the police court, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor in the workhouse, or both, at the discretion of the court; such imprisonment for the first offense shall not be more than thirty days; for the second offense, ninety days; for the third and each subsequent offense, six months.

Sec. 1774. It shall be unlawful for any person to bathe in Lake Erie, the Cuyahoga river, Ohio canal or any other body of water within the city limits in a naked state, or with his person so much undressed as that there is an indecent exposure of the body publicly, or where he may be publicly seen. Any person violating any provision of this section shall, on conviction thereof, for the first offense be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars, and for any subsequent offense may be fined in any sum not exceeding thirty dollars, or imprisoned in the workhouse for any period not exceeding three days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 1775. That whoever knowingly directs or advises any female person to enter any house of prostitution, assignation or ill fame, for the purpose of her being engaged in prostitution or lewdness, and whoever directs or advises any female person to enter any house of prostitution, assignation or ill fame, under the pretense of providing employment for such female person, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or both.

Sec. 1776. That any agency, association or organization, by means of which, or through which, any female person shall be directed or advised to enter any house of prostitution, assignation or ill fame, is hereby declared a nuisance and shall be abolished.

Sec. 1777. That any person in charge of or connected with any such agency, association or organization, as aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days, or both.

GAMBLING.

Sec. 1778. If any person shall keep a room, building, arbor, booth, shed, tenement, water craft or float to be used or occupied for gambling, or if any person being the owner of any room, building, arbor, booth, shed, tenement, water craft or float, shall rent the same to be used or occupied for gambling, the person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, as provided in Section 1784.

Sec. 1779. If any person, being the owner or lessee of any room, building, arbor, booth, shed, tenement, water craft or float, shall know that any gambling table, implement or

apparatus for gambling are kept or used in such room, building, arbor, booth, shed, tenement, water craft or float, for winning or gaining money or other property, and shall not forthwith cause a complaint to be made against the person or persons so keeping or using such a room, building, arbor, booth, shed, tenement, water craft or float, such person or persons shall be taken, held and considered to have knowingly permitted the same to be used and occupied for gambling, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, as provided in Section 1784.

Sec. 1780. The Mayor or any police officer of the city shall seize, or direct to be seized, any instrument, device or thing used for the purpose of gambling, or on, by or with which money or other articles may be lost or won; and all such instruments, devices or things shall be demolished or destroyed under the direction of the Mayor, upon it being adjudged by the court that such instruments, devices or things were used, kept or intended for the purpose of gambling.

Sec. 1781. If the owner or keeper of, or any person within, any gambling tenement or room shall refuse to admit the Mayor or any member of the council, or any member of the police force, to enter the same, it shall be lawful for them, or either of them, to enter or cause the same to be entered by force, by breaking the doors or otherwise, and to arrest, with or without warrant, all persons found therein; and such persons found therein shall be taken, held, and considered to have visited said place for the purpose of gambling, and, upon conviction, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, as provided in Section 1784.

Sec. 1782. If any person shall obstruct or resist the Mayor, or any member of the council, or any member of the police force, in the performance of any act by this chapter authorized to be performed by them, or either of them, the person so obstructing or resisting such officer or officers, or

either of them shall, on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, as provided in Section 1784.

Sec. 1783. If any person shall give such information as will procure the arrest and conviction of any person for a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, such informer shall have and receive one-third of the fine assessed in every case, whenever the same shall have been collected and paid into the city treasury.

Sec. 1784. Any person violating any of the next preceding six sections of this chapter, or any of the provisions thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; such imprisonment for the first offense not to exceed thirty days; for the second offense, ninety days; for the third offense, six months, and for the fourth and each subsequent offense, one year.

Sec. 1785. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, or offer for sale, any article or property of any description whatever through the medium of any game of chance, or any plan, device or scheme wherein hazard is a constituent element, or where any gift or prize is offered as an inducement to purchasers. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or be imprisoned in the workhouse, or both, at the discretion of the court; such imprisonment for the first offense not to exceed thirty days; for the second offense, ninety days; for the third offense, six months; and for the fourth and each subsequent offense, one year.

PRIZE FIGHTING.

Sec. 1786. It shall be unlawful for any person within the city to give any person a challenge to fight in the ring (commonly called prize fighting), either in writing or verbally, whether said challenge is given or sent to any person

residing in the city or elsewhere, or to make an agreement with anyone to fight with or without a ring, as aforesaid, or to act as second, or friend, or abettor in any such fight, or to assist in any way in getting up such fight, or encouraging the same by taking any part or in furthering the preliminary arrangements thereto, whether such projected fight is for reward or without reward in any way. And it shall be unlawful for any person within the city to train and prepare any person for a fight with any other person, whether such fight is to take place in the city or elsewhere. Any person violating this section, or any of its provisions, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars, or be imprisoned in the workhouse not more than twenty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Sec. 1787. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or give away intoxicating liquors of any kind to a person under the influence of liquor at the time, or who is in the habit of becoming intoxicated.

Sec. 1788. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or give away to any minor under the age of eighteen years any intoxicating liquor whatever.

Sec. 1789. Any person keeping an establishment where liquor of any intoxicating character is kept for sale shall be deemed guilty of violating the provisions of the two last sections, as well when the liquor sold or given away is sold or given away by an agent or servant as by himself or herself; provided, the court is satisfied that the accused permits such liquors to be sold in his establishment from day to day in violation of this chapter. In prosecutions under the last two sections it shall not be necessary to prove what particular kind of liquor was sold or given away, but it shall be sufficient to prove the same to have been intoxicating liquor.

Sec. 1790. Any person violating any provision of sections 1787 and 1788 of this chapter shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned in the workhouse, or both, at the discretion of the court; such imprisonment for the first offense not to exceed thirty days; for the second offense, ninety days; for the third and each subsequent offense, six months.

Sec. 1791. Any person who shall disturb the good order and quiet of the city by intoxication or drunkenness shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof before the police court, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor in the workhouse, or both, at the discretion of the court; such imprisonment for the first offense not to exceed thirty days; for the second offense, sixty days; and for the third and each subsequent offense, three months.

Sec. 1792. It shall be unlawful for any person, or dealer in or manufacturer of lager beer or any other intoxicating liquor, to place or allow to remain in any exposed or public place, sidewalk, curb, street or alley within the city limits, any keg, barrel or other package containing the leavings of lager beer or any other intoxicating liquor.

Sec. 1793. It shall be unlawful for any person, or dealer in or manufacturer of lager beer or other intoxicating liquor, to sell or give to any minor, or permit any minor to take, the leavings of any package containing lager beer or other intoxicating liquor.

Sec. 1794. Any person violating any provision of the last two sections shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned in the workhouse, or both, at the discretion of the court; such imprisonment not to exceed thirty days for the first offense; ninety days for the second offense; six months for the third and each subsequent offense.

Sec. 1795. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, the owner or owners, agent or agents, occupant or occupants of any saloon, ale, beer or porter house, or other place or places in the City of Cleveland where intoxicating liquors are sold at retail for any purpose or in any quantity otherwise than upon a prescription issued in good faith by reputable physicians in active practice, or for exclusively known mechanical, pharmaceutical or sacramental purposes, to cause, permit or allow such saloon, ale, beer or porter houses or other place or places to be or remain open on any day of the week between the hours of twelve o'clock at night and five o'clock a. m., standard time, or to harbor or permit any person or persons to be or remain in any such saloon, ale, beer or porter house or other place or places in the City of Cleveland where intoxicating liquors are sold at retail, for any purpose or in any quantity, otherwise than upon prescription issued in good faith by reputable physicians in active practice, or for exclusively known mechanical, pharmaceutical or sacramental purposes, on any day of the week between the hours of twelve o'clock at night and five o'clock a. m., standard time. Any person or persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars and not less than twenty-five dollars for the first offense, and not more than one hundred dollars and not less than twenty-five dollars, and be imprisoned in the workhouse not more than sixty nor less than ten days, at the discretion of the court, for each subsequent offense.

MUSIC IN SALOONS.

Sec. 1796. It shall be unlawful for any keeper or proprietor, or other person in the interest of such keeper or proprietor, or any lessee of any saloon, restaurant, room or place wherein ale, porter, beer, wine or liquors are usually made a traffic, or in any building, room or place connected there-

with, to have, permit or suffer therein any vocal or instrumental music between the hours of ten o'clock p. m. and eight o'clock a. m. on any day of the week, without having first obtained a permit from the Board of Public Safety.

Sec. 1797. The Board of Public Safety may at its discretion grant such permits for a period not to exceed three months at any one time; and a conviction in the police court of said city for a violation of any ordinance of the city governing such places shall be cause sufficient for the forfeiture of such permits. No permit shall be given to any person to have, permit or suffer vocal or instrumental music between the hours of ten o'clock p. m. and eight o'clock a. m. in what are commonly known as concert saloons; nor to any person who has heretofore been engaged in carrying on such saloons; nor to any person of disreputable character; nor to any person whose permit shall at any time have been forfeited as above provided. Such permit shall bear the name of the person to whom granted, the name of the street and number of the building wherein such music is to be employed, and the terms upon which the same is granted, as well as a clause specifying the condition of forfeiture, and shall be signed by the Secretary of the Board of Public Safety and bear the seal of the city, and it shall not be transferable. Such permit shall continue in force for three months unless forfeited as herein provided.

Sec. 1798. It shall be the duty of the Board of Public Safety to keep a proper record and duplicate of each permit granted, and all moneys collected for such permits shall be immediately paid into the city treasury to the credit of the police fund.

Sec. 1799. Any person holding a permit as hereinbefore provided shall, upon demand, show the same to any police officer of the city.

Sec. 1800. Every person violating any of the provisions

of the last four sections shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, and forfeit the permit as above provided.

DANCE HALLS.

Sec. 1801. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, society, club or corporation, to hold a public dance or public ball within the limits of the City of Cleveland without having first obtained a permit therefor from the Mayor.

Sec. 1802. The terms public dance and public ball shall be understood to mean public gatherings where the public has the right to participate if they pay a stated admission for, or a fee charged for taking part in any dance.

Sec. 1803. It shall be unlawful to continue a public dance or public ball after the hour of two o'clock a. m.

Sec. 1804. It shall be unlawful to permit any person to attend or take part in any such public dance or public ball as described in Section 1802, who has not reached the age of eighteen years, unless such person be in company with a parent or guardian.

Sec. 1805. The Chief of Police, a captain, a lieutenant or a sergeant of police shall have the power, and it shall be their duty, to cause the place, hall or room where any dance or ball is held or given to be vacated whenever any provision of any ordinance with regard to public dances and public balls is being violated, or whenever any indecent act shall be committed, or when any disorder of a gross, violent or vulgar character shall take place therein.

Sec. 1806. Any person, persons, society, club or corporation who shall violate the provisions of any ordinance with regard to public dances and public balls, shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than \$25.00 and the costs of prosecution, and not more than \$50.00 and the costs of prosecution, for each and every offense, and on default of

payment thereof shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Sec. 1807. The person, persons, society, club or corporation desiring a permit to hold a public dance or a public ball shall use the following form of application, a copy of which shall be secured from the Mayor: "Application. Cleveland, Ohio,.....190... The Mayor, Sir: The undersigned, on behalf of....., hereby makes application for a premit to give a public dance at No.....street, on, 190... It is hereby expressly agreed that said dance shall be conducted in strict accord with the provisions of law regulating public dances and public balls, and the undersigned agrees that the permit is given and accepted subject to the provisions of this application, and that he shall be held responsible for any violation of any provision of law or ordinance regulating such public dance. The owner or lessee of the premises in which such dance is to be held is....., address, No..... street (avenue). Name Occupation Address

Sec. 1808. Sections 1801 to 1807 inclusive, shall in no way interfere with private parties given at homes of people, or with dances given by societies or corporations where the attendance is restricted to the members of the society, club or corporation, or where persons are present by invitation and no admission fee is charged.

STALLS IN SALOONS.

Sec. 1809. It shall be unlawful for any person, the owner, agent or occupant of any ale, beer or porter house, or other place within the City of Cleveland where intoxicating liquors are sold at retail for any purpose or in quantity, to construct, place, maintain or to permit the construction of any stall in any such ale, beer or porter house or other place

where intoxicating liquors are sold, as aforesaid. The word "stall" as used in this section shall be taken and held to mean any apartment, room, place or enclosure, used or to be used in connection with any ale, beer or porter house, or other place where intoxicating liquors are sold at retail, and used or intended to be used to enable any person or persons visiting or resorting to such house or place to drink intoxicating liquor within the privacy of such apartment, room, place or enclosure. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any place where intoxicating liquors are sold upon prescription issued in good faith by reputable physicians in active practice, or for exclusively known mechanical, pharmaceutical or sacramental purposes; nor shall they apply to any place where such liquors are manufactured and sold by the manufacturer of the same, in quantities of one gallon or more at any one time.

Sec. 1810. Any person, the owner, agent or occupant of any such ale, beer or porter house, or other place where intoxicating liquors are sold, as aforesaid, who shall violate any of the provisions or requirements of the last section, shall, on conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction, be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for each and every offense; and each day's continuance of any such stall, after the commencement of a prosecution for such violation, shall constitute and be a separate offense, punishable as provided in this section.

GIRLS IN SALOONS.

Sec. 1811. It shall be unlawful for any keeper or proprietor of any saloon, restaurant, theater or room or place wherein ale, beer, porter, wine or liquors are sold, to employ any girl or woman other than the wife of such keeper or proprietor, in or in connection with said saloon, restaurant, room or place, in waiting on customers, or in soliciting or urging any person or persons to purchase any ale, beer, por-

ter, wine, liquors or any other article of any kind whatsoever therein or in connection therewith sold, or to perform any services whatsoever, either with or without compensation, in or about said room or place where said ale, beer, porter, wine, liquors or other articles are sold or kept for sale; or to pay or to agree to pay to any girl or woman, other than the wife of such keeper or proprietor, any money or other thing of value for services rendered in assisting in the sale or in soliciting persons to buy any ale, beer, porter, wine, liquors or any other article.

Sec. 1812. It shall be unlawful for any girl or woman to be employed or to render service of any description whatsoever, either with or without compensation, in or in connection with any ale, beer, or porter house, or in any room or place in which ale, beer, porter, wine or liquors are sold or delivered, either as waiter, bartender, solicitor or in any other capacity which shall render it necessary for her to render service of any kind whatsoever, or to be in or remain in any room of said ale, beer, or porter house, or any other building, room, tent, stall, or place in which any ale, beer, porter, wine or liquors are sold, kept for sale, delivered or drank. Provided, that this or the preceding section shall not prevent any keeper or proprietor of such place or places from employing his wife in such place or places.

Sec. 1813. Every person employing any girl or woman, or permitting or suffering any girl or woman to render service either with or without compensation in any such place or places contrary to the provisions of the last two sections, or of either of them, shall, on conviction thereof be fined in any sum not less than twenty dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, for every day or part of day such person shall be employed, permitted or suffered to so render service in violation of either or both of said sections; and every girl or woman who shall be employed in such place or places, or who shall render ser-

vices therein contrary to the provisions of said sections, shall on conviction thereof be fined in any sum not less than twenty dollars nor exceeding fifty dollars.

SUNDAY REGULATIONS.

Sec. 1814. It shall be unlawful for any owner of a billiard or pool saloon or room, or any owner or keeper of a billiard or pool table at any grocery or other public place, to permit or suffer any person to play at the game of billiards or pool in such grocery, saloon, or public place on the Sabbath day, commonly called Sunday. It shall be unlawful for any person to play at the game of billiards or pool at any grocery billiard or pool saloon, or public place on the Sabbath day, commonly called Sunday. Any person convicted of having violated any of the provisions of this section shall be fined for the first offense not exceeding fifty dollars; for the second offense not exceeding fifty dollars or imprisoned in the workhouse not exceeding thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court; and for the third and each subsequent offense may be fined one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the workhouse not exceeding ninety days or both at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 1815. It shall be unlawful for any person to keep open any barber shop for the purpose of shaving, hair cutting or hair dressing, within the city, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday.

Sec. 1816. No person shall carry on the business of shaving, hair cutting or hair dressing on Sunday, either in barber shops, hotel rooms, private residences, or in any manner engage in such occupation on such day, within said City of Cleveland.

Sec. 1817. The provisions of the last three sections shall not be held to apply to those persons who conscientiously observe any other day of the week as the Sabbath, nor so construed as to extend to works of necessity and charity.

Sec. 1818. Any person violating any of the provisions of Sections 1815 and 1816 of this chapter shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding five dollars.

BEGGARS, VAGRANTS, TRAMPS, ETC.

Sec. 1819. If any common beggar, any common prostitute, any habitual disturber of the peace, any known pick-pocket, any gambler, any burglar, any thief, any watch stuffer, any ball game player, any person or persons who practice any trick, game or devise with intent to swindle, any person who abuses his family, or any suspicious person who can give no reasonable account of himself, shall be found in the city, any such person or persons shall be subject to prosecution before the police court, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor in the workhouse, or both, at the discretion of the court; such imprisonment for the first offense not to exceed thirty days; for the second offense ninety days; and for the third and each subsequent offense, six months. The term "common beggar" as used in this section, shall not be construed or defined as to prevent persons that are regularly connected with any charitable institution from soliciting or begging alms for or in behalf of such charitable institution.

Sec. 1820. Any person loitering about any bar room, dram shop, gambling house, house of ill fame, or wandering about the streets, either by day or night, without any lawful means of support, and without being able to give any reasonable account of himself, or of property found in his possession, or obtains his living by criminal means, and practices, or is the companion and associate of criminals and dissolute persons, shall be deemed and held to be a suspicious person.

Sec. 1821. If any person shall be found within the limits of the city loitering about saloons, taverns, dram shops, or houses of ill fame, or wandering about the streets, either by

day or night, and not having any known place of residence, or any visible means of support, and not being able to give any satisfactory account of himself, such person shall be subject to prosecution before the police court, and on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor in the workhouse, or both, at the discretion of the court; such imprisonment for the first offense, not to exceed thirty days; for the second offense, ninety days; for the third and each subsequent offense, six months.

NUISANCES ON STREETS.

Sec. 1822. Any person who shall permit or assist any minor under the age of sixteen years, upon any of the streets, sidewalks, alleys, or public places, in the city, to play upon any musical instrument for money, or in expectation of receiving money, or any other valuable consideration, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 1823. Any person who shall, upon any of the streets, sidewalks, alleys, parks or public places in the city, play upon any musical instrument, for the purpose of soliciting alms or contributions of money therefor, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor.

Sec. 1824. Any person violating either of the last two sections, or any provision of the same, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 1825. No person shall run, trot, rack or pace any horse or horses, in the city, for any bet or stakes in money or other property, or for any reward to be given the owner or rider of such animal which shall excel in speed, or for the purpose of determining the speed of any horse; nor shall any person be concerned therein as better, staker, stakeholder or judge. No owner, in whole or in part, of any animal shall

suffer the same to be engaged in racing contrary to the provisions of this section.

Sec. 1826. It shall be the duty of the Chief of Police of the city to attend at a place where he shall know, or be informed, that any race is about to be run, contrary to the provisions of the last section, and there give notice of the illegality thereof, and endeavor to prevent such race, by dispersing the persons collected for the purpose of attending the same, and upon his own view to arrest any person or persons offending against the preceding section.

Sec. 1827. Any person violating any provision of Section 1825 of this chapter shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 1828. Whoever purposely places or causes to be placed in or upon any avenue, street, alley, road, highway or public way, any tack, nail, piece of iron, broken glass, bottle, briar, thorn or other obstacle except such substance as may be placed on any such avenue, street, alley, road, highway or public place, by proper authority, for the repair or construction of the same, which may injure, cut or puncture any pneumatic tire, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than fifty dollars nor less than five dollars.

SOLICITING PASSENGERS.

Sec. 1829. It shall be unlawful for any person, as a runner, for the benefit of himself or another, on any pier, wharf, boat, or vessel, or in any railroad depot or building, or upon any ground used for railroad purposes, or any street, lane, alley, or public ground, to ask, solicit, or engage any person to take passage in any water craft or stage, running from the city to any other point, or any railroad, or any line of conveyances, or recommend any particular hotel, tavern, or house of public entertainment, or solicit or ask passengers to repair to any such hotel or public house named by such runner. This

section shall not be construed so as to prevent hackmen and carriage drivers from pursuing their avocation by offering, in a quiet and orderly manner, to carry persons to such points as they may desire to go to in the city and vicinity, nor to prevent any runner for any hotel who shall wear a badge, with the name of the house he represents plainly printed thereon, on his hat or cap, from offering to any person, in a quiet and orderly manner, a printed circular or business card of the house he represents. Provided always, that such hackmen and carriage drivers do not solicit passengers for any particular railroad, water craft or public house, or attempt to influence passengers in their choice of the same. Any person violating any provision of this section shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Sec. 1830. No person shall willfully destroy, injure, deface or remove any sign, gate, fence, post, gate-post, or any building, or any portion of any building in the city, nor shall any person willfully, maliciously and without lawful authority, cut down, root up, injure, destroy or remove any fruit or ornamental tree, cultivated root or plant, fruit or shrubbery, attached to the land of another, or standing on any street, lane, alley or public ground of this city. Any person violating any provision of this section shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars, or imprisoned in the workhouse, or both, at the discretion of the court; such imprisonment for the first offense not to exceed thirty days; for the second offense, sixty days; and for the third and each subsequent offense, three months.

Sec. 1831. No person shall enter any building or dwelling house, or any barn, shed or other out building, or premises, railroad car, locomotive, boat or vessel, without the consent of the owner thereof, for the purpose of sleeping or lounging therein. Nor shall any person unlawfully, or without the consent of the owner thereof, enter any unoccupied or unfinished dwelling or

other house or building, for the purpose of sleeping or lounging therein. Any person violating any provision of this section shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor in the workhouse, or both, at the discretion of the court; such imprisonment for the first offense not to exceed thirty days; for the second offense sixty days; and for the third and each subsequent offense, three months.

Sec. 1832. No person shall willfully injure, remove or destroy any gas lamps, lamp posts, gas lanterns or gas pipes in any street, lane, alley or public ground of the city. No person shall light or extinguish any gas lamp placed on any street, lane, alley or public ground, or open, fill up or injure any stop-cock boxes, or unlawfully open a communication with any street service pipe, or other pipe, by turning cocks or otherwise. Any person violating any provision of this section shall, on conviction thereof, be fined any sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

Sec. 1833. Whoever shall willfully interfere with, molest, destroy, injure, remove or tamper with, in any manner or form, any coal oil or fluid lamp, or any part thereof, used for lighting any of the public streets of the city, whether owned and controlled in whole or in part by any private person for the purposes aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, or be imprisoned not more than sixty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 1834. The Mayor is hereby authorized to offer a reward of ten dollars, whenever and as often as he may deem necessary, to any person who shall furnish information which will lead to the detection and conviction of any person who shall willfully destroy, break or in any manner injure any gas lamps, oil lamps, lanterns or lamp posts belonging to the City of Cleveland.

Sec. 1835. It shall be unlawful for any person to tear down, remove, destroy, cover up, mutilate, obliterate or otherwise injure any proclamation or official notice, any sign or handbill, notice, poster, or advertisement containing a notice of any meeting, lec-

ture, theater, show, play or concert, or any public or private sale of property at a specified time, which may be lawfully put up within the limits of the city, until after they have served the purpose for which they were put up; provided, that this section shall not be so construed as to prevent any person owning or controlling bill boards used for advertising purposes from changing or removing advertisements or notices which he may post thereon, or to prohibit any owner from removing advertisements or notices placed or remaining on his property without his consent. Any person violating any provision of this section shall, on conviction thereof, be fined for the first offense in any sum not exceeding ten dollars; and for the second offense in any sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding fifteen days, or both, at the discretion of the court; and for the third and each subsequent offense, in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Sec. 1836. Whosoever steals anything of value, which value is less than thirty-five dollars, or buys, receives or conceals anything of value which has been stolen, taken by robbers, embezzled or obtained by false pretense, knowing the same to have been stolen, taken by robbers, embezzled or obtained by false pretense, shall, upon conviction thereof in the police court, be fined not more than two hundred dollars or imprisoned in the workhouse not more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

POSTING BILLS.

Sec. 1837. No person shall stick or post any advertisement, poster, sign, handbill, or placard of any description, upon any public or private building, or upon any tree, post, fence, voting booth, bill board, carriage steps, flagging, curbstone, or any other structure or thing whatever, the property of another, without permission of the occupant or owner of the same, nor paint, mark,

write, print, or impress, or in any manner attach any notice or advertisement or the name of any commodity or thing, or any trade mark, symbol, or figure of any kind, upon or to any sidewalk, step, or stone, or anything whatever the property of another, without first obtaining permission of the owner of such sidewalk or other thing on which they desire to place such notice, advertisement, name, mark, or figure, under penalty of any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, and five dollars for every day such violation shall be continued. Provided, however, that it shall be unlawful for any person to stick, post, or attach any advertisement, poster, sign, handbill, or placard of any kind or description upon any telegraph or telephone pole within the limits of said city, without first having obtained permission from the Council.

Sec. 1838. It shall be unlawful for any person distributing handbills, circulars, or other advertisements, to ring the door bell, sound the door knocker, or otherwise call the inmate or inmates of any residence to the door for the purpose of receiving such handbill, circular, or other advertisement which he or any person with him may be distributing.

Sec. 1839. It shall be unlawful for any person to hire any other person to distribute any handbill, circular or other advertisement, contrary to the provisions of the last section.

Sec. 1840. Any person violating any of the provisions of the last two sections shall be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding five days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

DISTRIBUTING PATENT MEDICINE SAMPLES.

Sec. 1841. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, agent or agents to distribute any drug, or patent medicine or combination of drugs, by sample of the same or otherwise, by throwing, placing or depositing the same upon the porch, doorstep, sidewalk, lawn or premises of any person or persons within the limits of said city; provided that this ordinance shall not be

construed to prohibit or prevent firms, companies or persons engaged in the drug business of the manufacture of patent medicines or medical articles from pursuing such business by delivering upon order such articles as may be handled by them in the conduct of such business.

Sec. 1842. That any person or persons violating any of the provisions of the next preceding section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars nor less than five dollars for each offense.

Sec. 1843. Any child entering or playing in any building in course of erection or on the premises of any such building shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in the police court, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five dollars. Nothing in this section, however, shall be construed to apply to any child entering such building on any lawful errand.

Sec. 1844. It shall be unlawful for any child under the age of fourteen years to be on the streets or sidewalks of said city between the hours of 9 o'clock p. m. and 6 o'clock a. m. of the following morning, unless accompanied by his parent or guardian, or some person over the age of sixteen years. And it shall also be unlawful for any parent or guardian of any child under the age of fourteen years to allow said child on the streets or sidewalks between the hours of 9 o'clock p. m. and 6 o'clock a. m. of the following morning, unless such child is under the care of some person over the age of sixteen years, with the consent of such parent or guardian.

Sec. 1845. Any parent or guardian of any such child violating any of the provisions of the last section shall, upon conviction of the same in the police court, be fined not more than five dollars for the first offense, nor more than fifteen dollars for the second offense, and twenty-five dollars for each and every offense thereafter. Also any such child violating the provisions of

the last section may, upon conviction of the same, be fined any sum not to exceed ten dollars.

Sec. 1846. It shall be unlawful for any person to place or construct or cause to be placed or constructed any barbed wire fence on or along any street or public highway, or the street or highway line of any lot or parcel of land within the limits of the city. Any person violating any provision of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not more than twenty-five dollars, nor less than ten dollars.

Sec. 1847. It shall be unlawful for any person to place or keep on any window-sill, railing or balcony, top of porch or any other projection from any house or other building in the City of Cleveland, such building being located on or near the street line, any earthen flower-pots, wooden box, or other article or thing whatever, for the cultivation or retention of flowers, shrubs, vines, or any other article or thing whatever, unless every such flower-pot, box or other article is securely and firmly fastened or protected by iron railings, so fastened as to render it impossible for any such pot, box, or other article to fall into the street. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined in any sum not more than ten dollars nor less than one dollar.

Sec. 1848. It shall be unlawful for persons having no occupation or business at the places hereinafter named, to congregate upon or occupy the sidewalks, or at the corners of any street of the city, or in such manner as to occupy the sidewalks in front of any dwelling or place of business in the city, or in such manner as to occupy the sidewalks in Monumental Park or other public parks of the city, or in front of any place of worship or amusement. And it shall be and it is hereby made the duty of the police force of the city to prevent such gatherings or occupation of sidewalks and street corners, and to arrest persons found violating the provisions of this section. Whoever violates any provision of this section shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars.

Sec. 1849. Whoever being the owner, lessee, or manager of any public place, commonly known as refreshment garden, who shall have or keep in such garden apartments, commonly known as stalls, shall provide such stalls with lights and keep the same lighted during the hours of night that such garden may be kept open; and furthermore, at least one side of such stall shall be open and exposed so as to afford an open view from the outside, into the exterior of such stall. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, or be imprisoned for not exceeding thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER XXIII.

STEAM RAILROADS.

Sec. 1850. No locomotive or railroad car shall be moved within the limits of the city at a greater speed than at the rate of four miles per hour, unless all street crossings are protected with safety gates, provided with red signal lights illuminated with at least one white street lamp on each side of the tracks during all the hours of darkness and properly attended day and night by competent persons to operate said gates and lights, and all such gates, signals, illuminations and attendants shall be to the satisfaction of the board of control. And in no event shall any locomotive or car be moved at a speed greater than at the rate of four miles per hour between the Cuyahoga river and Front street or between Euclid avenue and Alabama street, or between Tracy street and the old river bed, or across Columbus or Leonard streets on Cleveland Center or at any point where the track is parallel and abutting upon or through any street. It shall be unlawful for any railroad locomotive or engine or switching engine within the limits of the City of Cleveland, with or without cars attached, to run at a greater speed than eight miles per hour.

Sec. 1851. Whenever a signal has been given to let down the gates or other contrivances located at the crossing of any street by a steam railway track or tracks in the City of Cleveland, or whenever said gates or contrivances are in fact down for the approach of any engine, train or handcar which is cross-

ing or about to cross any such street, it shall be unlawful for any person to go or stand within the enclosure made by such gates or contrivances so let down or about to be let down, and it shall be unlawful for any person to ride, push, draw back, lift, place or drive any horse, cart, wagon, velocipede, bicycle, or other vehicle within the enclosure made as aforesaid, or upon or against the gates or contrivances, after such signal has been given or the gates or contrivances are in the act of being let down, or are in fact down. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars.

Sec. 1852. Every railroad company having the ownership or control of any locomotive running within the city limits, shall furnish such locomotive with a bell; and any engineer or other person having in charge a locomotive running within the city limits, as aforesaid, shall have the bell thereof rung, while running between the Cuyahoga river and any railroad depot north of Front street, or while crossing any of the streets or alleys of said city, which streets or alleys are used by teams or foot passengers.

Sec. 1853. No railroad company, conductor, engineer or other person in the employ of any railroad company, shall suffer or permit any locomotive, car, or train of cars, to stand on any street, lane or alley of the city, for any period of time, when such street, lane or alley is at a railroad crossing used by teams or foot passengers, except that they may be permitted to stand on the northerly half on Front street. No railroad company shall keep standing upon any track or side track empty or loaded cars or engines nearer than 200 feet from the nearest side line of said streets so crossed by said railroad company's tracks—provided, that this requirement shall not interfere with the necessary stoppage when attached to an engine engaged in the actual work of switching cars and making up or dividing trains and the handling

of freights therein and on said railroad, nor with such cars or engines when unloading or loading freights, fuel or water at any established place of business, fuel stand or water tank, and steam shall not be blown off at any place nearer than one hundred feet of any street crossing.

Sec. 1854. It shall be unlawful for any person in charge of any train of cars, part of train, car or locomotive to permit the same to remain stationary upon any draw bridge, or upon any device or appliance controlling or affecting the opening or closing of any such bridge, and no such train of cars, part of train, car or locomotive shall, while crossing such bridge, or passing over or upon any such device or appliance aforesaid, be permitted to come to a stop unless necessary; and whenever in such case any such train of cars or part of train, car or locomotive for any reason cannot continue in a forward direction across and off such bridge, device or appliance aforesaid, such train of cars, part of train, car or locomotive shall be immediately backed off of such bridge, device or appliance aforesaid; and provided further, that after the proper signals for the opening of any such bridge have been given, no more than one train of cars, part of train, car or locomotive going in the same direction shall be passed over any such bridge, device or appliance, until such bridge, device or appliance shall have been moved and returned to its position.

Sec. 1855. Any person violating any of the provisions of the next preceding two sections shall be fined not more than fifty dollars nor less than ten dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days nor less than ten days or both.

Sec. 1856. All railroad companies having a track or tracks within the city, together with their employees, shall be governed by the following rules and regulations:

I. No locomotive, car or train of cars shall cross or enter upon any street within the city limits, at a greater rate of speed than six miles an hour, nor at a less rate of speed than three miles an hour, nor without the conspicuous exhibition of a flag by day, or a light by night, at the crossing of any of said streets.

II. No train of cars shall cross any of the streets within the city, without sufficient motive power attached to start and stop said train without delay, nor shall any train of cars or locomotive be stopped across said streets; and when any train of cars shall, by unavoidable accident, be stopped across any street or streets, the train shall be at once cut, so as to clear the said crossing or crossings.

III. No train consisting of more than forty cars shall cross any of said streets.

IV. No engine shall be run across any street with open cylinder cocks, nor shall cylinder cocks be opened while said engine is on said street.

V. After one locomotive, train of cars, or section of a train, shall have crossed any of said streets, no other locomotive or cars shall be permitted to cross until all detained persons shall have had full time to cross, as may be determined by the police in the neighborhood.

VI. No flag or light shall be exhibited upon said crossings, as above provided, until the approaching train has arrived within three hundred feet of the crossing.

Sec. 1857. The Mayor and all the police officers of the city shall see that the foregoing rules and regulations are strictly complied with.

Sec. 1858. It shall be the duty of each railroad company whose track is located within the limits of the city, to place at the crossings of all such streets as shall be designated by the Board of Public Service and within thirty days after receiving notice to that effect from said board, a conspicuous painted sign, calling attention to the passing of cars and locomotives while the bell is ringing.

Sec. 1859. All steam railroad companies occupying in whole or in part any street or streets within the limits of the City of Cleveland, are required to clean all such streets so occu-

pied at least three times per year, or oftener if required by the Board of Public Service. Upon failure of any steam railroad company to comply with this section, the superintendent of streets is hereby authorized to clean any street so occupied, at such company's expense.

Sec. 1860. Any railroad company, or any officer or employee of a railroad company, violating any of the provisions of the foregoing sections of this chapter shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars; and said railroad companies shall be liable for all accidents growing out of a violation of any section of this chapter, and also for all fires occasioned by the use of insufficient or defective screens over the smoke stacks of their locomotives.

Sec. 1861. Before any street is crossed by the track or tracks of any railroad company, the permission to cross such street within the city shall conform to the requirements and conditions contained in this chapter, and such other conditions as the council may see fit to impose.

Sec. 1862. Any steam railroad company operating within the City of Cleveland be and the same is hereby required to maintain not less than two incandescent lamps at each street or public thoroughfare crossed by its track or tracks unless such company shall maintain an electric arc light at any such crossing, in which case, incandescent lamps will not be required. Such company shall, at its own expense, place in position at each street or public thoroughfare crossed by its track or tracks two lamp posts similar to those in use in other parts of the city, so placed that they will be diagonally on opposite sides of the streets and tracks. On streets in which there are gas mains the illuminating power shall be gas, and on streets in which there are no gas mains the illuminating power shall be vapor. The lamps shall be provided with incandescent mantles and shall be kept lighted during all of the hours provided in the city's schedule for lighting street lamps.

If any steam railroad company operating within the City of Cleveland shall fail within thirty days to provide the lamps herein provided for, then the Board of Public Service is authorized to place the posts and lamps or order the same done and charge the cost thereof, as well as the cost of maintenance, to such company, and such cost shall be made a lien upon the property of the company as provided by law.

Sec. 1863. It is hereby provided, that on the written petition of any railroad company to the Board of Public Service, said board may, if there be no travel across any street, lane, alley or public ground, at the intersection of the same with the track of said company, exonerate said company, by a written license, from the necessity of complying with the provisions of the last three sections, at such points of the intersection; and, provided further, that where special provision is made by ordinance for lighting the tracks of any railroad company, such special provision shall govern.

CHAPTER XXIV.

STEAM WHISTLES AND SIGNALS.

STEAM WHISTLES.

Sec. 1864. No whistle connected with any railway engine shall be sounded or used within the limits of the City of Cleveland, except as a signal to apply the brakes in case of immediate or impending danger.

Sec. 1865. No person shall blow or cause to be blown the steam whistle of any vessel propelled by steam while lying at any wharf in the City of Cleveland, or when approaching or leaving such wharf, or navigating the Cuyahoga river in said city, except when absolutely necessary as a signal of danger or in the cases and under the circumstances prescribed by the rules of navigation, or the laws and regulations of the United States requiring the use of such whistles.

Sec. 1866. No person shall blow or cause to be blown, within the limits of the City of Cleveland, the steam whistle of any stationary engine as a signal for commencing or suspending work, or for any other purpose, except as specified in the next following section.

Sec. 1867. Nothing in this subdivision contained shall be construed as forbidding the use of steam whistles as alarm signals in case of fire or collision, or other imminent danger, nor for the necessary signals by the steam engines of the fire department of the city, nor as a signal for commencing work

in the morning and at noon and suspending work at noon and at night, provided said signal does not continue for a period to exceed thirty seconds at any one time.

Sec 1868. Any person violating or failing to comply with any of the provisions of this subdivision shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

SIGNALS.

Sec. 1869. No person shall blow, or cause to be blown the steam whistle of any tug or steamer, while lying at any wharf in the City of Cleveland, or when approaching or leaving such wharf, except in the cases and under the circumstances prescribed by the laws and regulations of the United States, requiring the use of such whistles, as follows: One long and two short whistles for the opening of the L. S. & M. S. railway bridge, at the government piers, not to exceed ten seconds in duration. Two short whistles repeated, with intervals between, for Willow street bridge, and all other bridges across the old river bed. Two signals for Main street bridge. Three signals for the Superior street viaduct draw. Four signals for the central viaduct draw and for Center street, Columbus street, Seneca street, Middle Seneca street, upper Seneca street, Jefferson street bridges, and all railway draw-bridges above the Superior street viaduct draw; such signals not to exceed two seconds in duration.

Sec. 1870. The Board of Public Service is hereby required to provide and maintain on the easterly approach of each of the viaducts, at or near the draw thereof, and on the south draw span of the Columbus street bridge, vessel signals; such signals shall be a red ball not less than fifteen inches in diameter, for use in daylight, and a red lantern for night time, and the same kind of signals for all other city draw-bridges; said signals to be placed near the center of the bridge, except at the viaducts and the Columbus street

bridge, and be so arranged when elevated as to be seen easily up or down the river.

Sec. 1871. It shall be unlawful for any tug or other steam craft to give more than one call or signal to open a draw-bridge, unless the captain, bridge tender, or other person in charge of the draw-bridge shall fail to promptly run up the red ball or lantern on the bridge signaled to be opened.

Sec. 1872. All bridge tenders and other persons in charge of draw-bridges in the City of Cleveland, shall always be on duty and constant watch during the hours assigned to them, and shall, as soon as they hear the signal given by any tug or other steam craft for their bridge to be opened, immediately run up the red ball during the day, or a red lantern during the night, and in addition to the above mentioned signals, ring the bell, or give such other signal as may be on the bridge, so that the person or persons in charge of the approaching craft may know that the bridge is to be opened for them to pass through; the red ball or light to be lowered as soon as the vessel has passed the draw. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be subject to dismissal.

Sec. 1873. It shall be unlawful for the owner, officer. or other person in charge of any tug, steamer or other vessel navigating the Cuyahoga river or old river bed, to attempt to pass the viaduct, or any other city draw-bridge, until the red ball or lantern is up, or approach so near to either viaduct or other city bridge at such times as to damage the same while being opened or closed.

Sec. 1874. The captain, bridge tenders or other persons in charge of either of the viaducts or any of the draw-bridges, shall not close the same against vessels or boats seeking to pass through, until passengers and teams have been delayed fully ten minutes by the said draws of the above mentioned bridges being open.

Sec. 1875. Whenever, between the hours of 7:15 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., persons, teams or vehicles have been delayed fully ten minutes, by reason of the viaducts or other draw-bridges being open for vessels or boats to pass through, it shall be the duty of the captain, bridge tender or other person in charge of the draw-bridge, to lower the red ball or red lantern, and immediately close such draw and keep the same closed for fully ten minutes for such persons, teams or vehicles to pass over (if so much time shall be required), when said draw shall be opened again and be kept open (if necessary for vessels or boats to pass) for a like period of ten minutes, and so on alternately if necessary, during the hours aforesaid.

Sec. 1876. Whenever at any alarm or fire, any fire engine, hose cart or other fire apparatus shall approach any draw-bridge for the purpose of crossing the same, toward such fire, the captain, bridge tender or other person in charge of the draw, shall, if such bridge is open, lower the signal and close the said draw as soon as practicable, or if closed, keep it closed until such engine, hose cart or other fire apparatus shall have had an opportunity to pass over said draw-bridge, notwithstanding vessels or boats may thereby be delayed.

Sec. 1877. Whenever a funeral procession may be crossing a draw-bridge, and a signal be given by a vessel or boat passing up or down the Cuyahoga river, to open the draw, the captain, bridge tender or other person in charge of the draw-bridge, over which the procession is passing, shall raise the red ball or lantern, but shall not ring the bell or give such other signal as may be on the bridge, or open the draw, until the procession has passed over. After raising the red ball or lantern, indicating that the vessel signal has been recognized, he shall immediately lower the red ball or lantern, and keep the same lowered until the procession has passed when he shall again raise it.

Sec. 1878. In case of danger or inability to open any draw-bridge, the captain or tender in charge thereof shall lower the red ball or lantern, and give three bells to engineer on Main street and Lower Seneca street bridges and central viaduct, and six bells to engineer on Superior street viaduct, and the engineer shall then give three whistles to check vessel, and one long whistle to stop the vessel. On all other bridges, in such case the captain or bridge tender shall lower the red ball or lantern.

Sec. 1879. Any person violating any of the provisions of this subdivision shall be fined not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars, and shall also be liable to the city for all damage that may be done to any of the draw-bridges by collision or otherwise.

Sec. 1880. The Harbor Master shall see that the provisions of this subdivision are fully and faithfully observed, and, when necessary, he may call on the chief of police for aid.

CHAPTER XXV.

STREET RAILROADS.

Sec. 1881. Every individual, company or corporation to whom shall hereafter be granted the privilege to construct and operate street railroads in the City of Cleveland, and all persons, companies and corporations operating roads already established, shall be guided, governed and regulated by the following and such further conditions and restrictions as the council shall hereafter ordain.

Sec. 1882. All applications for permission to construct and operate street railroads in the city shall be made to the council in writing, setting forth the name and address of the applicant, the termini of the proposed line, the streets in which it is proposed to construct the same, the number of tracks to be laid in each street, with such turnouts, side tracks, and turntables as may be necessary, all of which shall be delineated on a plat to be furnished with the application. Each applicant shall also at the time of making the application, deposit with the city clerk the sum of twenty-five dollars to pay the cost of publishing the notice of such application and advertising for proposals for carrying passengers, which will be refunded in the event said applicant fails to obtain the permission asked for by reason of not being the lowest bidder.

Sec. 1883. Upon the receipt of such application by the council it shall be referred to the Board of Public Service to report what objections, if any, there are to such project, and if

said board shall report that no serious objections appear to exist, or the council shall deem the objections reported by the board insufficient, said application shall be again referred to the board, and the city clerk ordered to publish notice in the official paper of such application, and to advertise for three consecutive weeks for proposals for carrying passengers over said proposed roads; said proposals to specify the rates of single cash fare, the number of commutation tickets in packages to be sold for one dollar, the number of commutation tickets in packages to be sold for fifty cents, and the number of commutation tickets in packages to be sold for twenty-five cents.

Sec. 1884. All proposals made pursuant to the advertisement required by the last section shall be received at the office of the Board of Public Service, and shall be accompanied by a bond acceptable to said board in the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, which said sum shall be therein stated as liquidated damages conditioned for the acceptance, within thirty days from the date of the passage of an ordinance granting the same, of a franchise containing the terms and conditions specifically set forth in this chapter, and by other ordinances then in force pertaining to the construction, operation, regulation, and maintenance of street railroads in the City of Cleveland, as well as such other and further terms, conditions, and stipulations as may be mutually agreed upon between the bidder and said board and the City Council. Said proposals shall be opened by the board at its next regular meeting after the expiration of the time specified in said advertisement; and it shall then and there proceed to ascertain which of the individuals, companies, or corporations competing propose to carry passengers at the lowest rate of fare, and shall as soon thereafter as practicable notify such individual, company or corporation of its determination.

With said proposal shall be filed all consents and private

contracts of property owners along the proposed route held by such bidder making said proposal at the time of making said proposal.

Sec. 1885. The individual, company or corporation thus designated shall within four months after such notice, file with the Board of Public Service, the written consent of a majority of the property holders on the line of the proposed street railroad represented by the foot front of lots abutting on the street along which such road is proposed to be constructed, and shall also pay to the city auditor the sum of twenty-five dollars, if it be the original applicant, otherwise fifty dollars, to cover the expense of all necessary proceedings in the matter. Upon the filing of the written consent of the property holders as herein provided, and the payment of the twenty-five dollars or fifty dollars, as the case may be, the board shall transmit to the council an ordinance setting forth the name of such person, company or corporation, the termini of the road, and the streets through which the same is to run, with the number of tracks to be placed in each. It shall specify the street or streets of those designated of less width than sixty-seven feet, with a roadway of forty feet or under, and provide that on any street wherever the tracks of two street railroads, or of a street railroad and a steam railroad, cross each other at a convenient grade, the crossing shall be made with crossing frogs of the most approved pattern and materials and be kept up and in repair at the joint expense of the individuals, companies or corporations owning said tracks, and such other conditions and restrictions as it shall deem just and proper or may be required by law.

Sec. 1886. Within thirty days after the final passage of the ordinance granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad, the grantee thereof shall file with the Board of Public Service a written acceptance of the terms and conditions of said ordinance, and a bond to the satisfaction of the board,

in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, conditioned for the construction and equipment of said road within six months from the date of passage of the ordinance, for the faithful compliance with the terms and conditions of the said ordinance, and to save the city harmless from any and all claims by reason of the construction and operation of said street railroad.

Sec. 1887. Any individual, company or corporation owning, operating, or having the right to construct a street railroad, that desires to extend the same, or to lay an additional track or tracks to be used in connection therewith, shall make application to the council which application shall be referred to the Board of Public Service for consideration and report. Said board shall, if it approves the same, prepare an ordinance providing for such extension, or the laying of such additional track or tracks, upon such terms and conditions not inconsistent herewith, as it shall deem just and proper, and shall transmit the same together with the application, to the council; provided, that before such ordinance is transmitted the applicant for such grant shall file with said board the written consent of a majority of the property holders on the line of the proposed street railroad represented by the foot front of lots abutting on the street along which such extension or additional track is proposed to be constructed; and provided, that no right in any such extension or additional track shall be made to continue beyond the period specified in the grant for the main line. Nothing herein contained shall operate to prevent the grant of a right to extend any road already in operation upon the same gauge now in use.

Sec. 1888. The provisions of this chapter so far as applicable, and unless otherwise provided, shall be considered as entering into and forming part of every grant hereafter made, whether specifically set forth or referred to in the ordinance making the grant or not,

Sec. 1889. No grant under the provisions of this chapter shall be made for a longer period than twenty-five years from the date of each grant.

Sec. 1890. Said individuals, companies and corporations shall perform all and singular the conditions of this chapter, together with all and singular the further and future orders of the council in relation to said railroads.

Sec. 1891. In case of failure to perform either of the above-named conditions, the privileges granted to any individual, company or corporation, under this chapter, shall become null and void, upon the adoption of a resolution by a two-thirds vote of all the members of the council, to that effect.

Sec. 1892. No track shall be laid within twelve feet of the curb line of the sidewalk, except by permission of the council and the Board of Public Service. All tracks hereafter laid in paved streets shall be of uniform gauge of four feet, eight and one-half inches, and with eight inch girder grooved rail, the top of the flange or lip of which shall not be more than one-half inch lower than the upper surface of the head of the rail; and the outer edge of the head of the rail shall be at right angles to its upper surface. Said tracks shall be laid in such manner as to be the least impediment to the free and ordinary use of the streets and passage of wagons, carriages and other vehicles on or across them at any point, and in any and all directions with suitable bridges at all gutters, so as to permit the free flow of water under the same, and on such grades as are now or may hereafter be established by the council, and subject at all times to be taken up and relaid by and at the expense of the individual, company or corporation owning or operating the same, whenever deemed necessary by the council or board of control, for the purpose of grading, regrading, paving, repaving any street or highway, constructing sewers or laying water pipes therein.

Sec. 1893. Any such individual, company or corporation

shall not charge more than the sum proposed in the proposition upon which said grant is awarded, for each passenger carried.

Sec. 1894. Any individual, company or corporation to whom the privileges herein named shall be granted shall be required upon notice from the Board of Public Service to pay to the city treasurer the amount estimated by the Board of Public Service to be the value of the paving for sixteen feet in width for a double track, and seven feet in width for a single track, in all streets or portions of streets that are paved at the time such grant may be given, said amount to be placed to the credit of the general fund.

Sec. 1895. Any individual, company or corporation to whom the privileges of this chapter have been or may be granted by the city, shall be required to pave and keep in constant repair sixteen feet for a double track, or seven feet for a single track, all of which pavement shall be of the same material as the balance of the street is paved with, of any street or portion thereof through which said street railway may pass, whenever the council shall deem it necessary to pave or repave such street or portion thereof, and also to pave with such material as shall be recommended by the Board of Public Service and approved by the council, and keep in constant repair the space between the rails for a single track railway, and between the two outer rails for a double track railway, upon all unpaved streets during the continuance of their grant. Whenever such individual, company or corporation shall for any reason, whatever, abandon any street or part thereof now or hereafter occupied by street railroad tracks, including all switches, turnouts and turntables, said individual, company or corporation shall, within thirty days from such abandonment, remove all rails, stringers and other material used in the construction of said roads, turnouts, switches, etc., from said street, and put and repair, and repave such portion

of said streets, if said street has been paved, to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Service and a willful neglect to use said road for a period of six months shall be considered an abandonment within the meaning of this section ; but nothing herein shall be construed to authorize an abandonment of any road or part thereof without the consent of the council. In case of failure to comply with the requirements of this section, within a reasonable time after notice from the Board of Public Service, the city may pave or repair the said space or any part thereof, or remove the said rails, stringers and other material and place said street in good condition and repair, and collect the cost thereof from the individual, company or corporation in default.

Sec. 1896. Each and every street railroad company owning or operating a line of street railroad in the City of Cleveland, shall be required to extend across its track or tracks the lines of all cross-walks now laid or authorized to be laid by the city, or which may hereafter be so laid or authorized, upon all the paved and unpaved streets and alleys of the city within sixty days after notice from the Board of Public Service so to do ; and upon the paving or repaving of any street or alley, all walks shall be laid or relaid across the tracks by the company or corporation owning or operating the same, at the same time that the adjoining pavement in the roadway is being laid. All walks to be laid with good and sound Medina stone, or such other kind of stone as is used in the balance of the walk, and with the same number of lines and width of stones, all stones to be of sufficient length to extend entirely across each track from rail to rail, and also across the devil strip (so-called) when said strip is to be paved by the company or corporation owning or operating any such street railroad.

Sec. 1897. Any individual, company or corporation to whom the aforesaid privileges shall be granted, shall sprin-

kle, or cause to be sprinkled, the space between the outer rails of their tracks through any street through which their railroad may be built, in such manner as that such space shall at all times be kept free from dust; and such individual, company or corporation violating the provisions of this section shall forfeit to the City of Cleveland a penalty of ten dollars for each day during which such individual, company or corporation shall fail to keep such space free from dust as aforesaid, which said penalty may be recovered by suit or action before any justice of the peace or other court of competent jurisdiction in the name of the City of Cleveland and for its use.

Sec. 1898. Whenever snow falls or ice accumulates to a depth which interferes to any extent with the running of cars on the tracks of any street railroad, the individual, company or corporation owning or operating said roads may cause the tracks thereof to be cleaned of said ice or snow, so far as it can be done by sweeping, shoveling, or scraping, and after the same is carefully and diligently done, a quantity of salt or brine barely sufficient to remove the ice that remains on the rails of said tracks may be applied to said rails on all curves and hills, but on no other part of said road, except under the written permission of the Board of Public Service; and it shall be the duty of any individual, company or corporation operating any such street railroad to distribute or cause to be distributed, the snow or ice so swept, shoveled, or scraped from said tracks, evenly over the streets adjacent thereto, so that it shall be level over the surface of said streets, and shall not interfere with the free use and occupancy of the same by the public. After each cleaning of the said tracks from the ice and snow as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of any individual, company or corporation owning or operating street railroads in the territory lying between the Cuyahoga river and E. 9th street on the east

side of said river; and on W. 25th street from Detroit avenue N. W. to Lorain avenue, and on Detroit avenue N. W. from W. 25th street to W. 29th street, on the west side of said river, to clean all crosswalks, including those on the boundary streets herein named, from curb to curb, within said territory. If the individual, person, company or corporation using said tracks shall neglect or refuse to clean said crosswalks, or to remove the accumulation of ice or snow between two lines of tracks or adjacent thereto, within three hours after each cleaning of the said tracks as aforesaid, the Board of Public Service shall cause the same to be cleaned and removed, and the expense thereof shall be charged to and collected from the said person, company or corporation. Any individual, person, company or corporation violating any provision of this section shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding forty dollars for each and every offense.

Sec. 1899. Every street railroad company owning or operating any street railroad in the City of Cleveland shall pay to the city, at the office of the city clerk, a license fee of ten dollars per annum for each and every car at any time used or operated by such company. Upon receipt of such license fee the city clerk shall issue to such railroad company a license for each and every car used or operated, which license shall bear conspicuously upon its face the number of the car for which it is issued, and shall terminate on the thirty-first day of January next following the date of its issue. Every such street railroad company shall post said license in a conspicuous place within the car for which it is issued, and the use or operation of any car without such posted license shall be deemed a separate offense for each day it is so operated. Every such street railroad company shall number each car used or operated by it with a different number, which shall be displayed inside such car in at least one conspicuous place, as near as practicable to the license herein

mentioned. Every such street railroad company, shall on or before the thirty-first day of January of each year and at such other times as herein specified, file with the city clerk a full and complete statement of all cars used or operated by such company, which statement shall designate each car so operated by number, shall state whether such car is an open or closed car, and shall be verified by the oath of the president or managing officer of such railroad company. If at any time after the thirty-first day of January in each year such company shall use or operate any car or cars not designated in the annual statement hereinbefore required, it shall, before so using or operating such car or cars, file with the city clerk a supplementary statement thereof as herein required, and shall pay to the city clerk a license fee of ten dollars for each of said cars, and thereupon the city clerk shall issue a license for each of said cars, expiring as herein provided. The provisions of this section shall apply to all persons, companies or corporations now or hereafter owning or operating any street railroad in said city. Any such railroad company, person, company or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction in police court, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars.

Sec. 1900. The president and secretary of every such company or corporation shall, on the first Tuesday in June, in each year during the continuance of its grant, furnish to the city council a full and complete list of the stockholders and officers thereof, and such statement shall be verified by oath of said president and secretary.

Sec. 1901. The city shall not be held liable to any such individual, company or corporation for damages that may occur from any breakage of any sewer or water pipe, or from any delay that may be caused by the construction or repairs of sewers or bridges, the laying of water or gas pipes, or the necessary repairing of the same, for removing build-

ings over or along said track, or for any other delay or damage that may be caused by fire or water. All rights vested in the council or Board of Public Service, in respect to care, control, management and improvement of streets or highways, or in the construction of sewers, culverts, drains, and the laying of water or gas pipes therein, the necessary moving of buildings thereon, etc., are in no way to be impaired or affected by any privilege that may be granted to any individual, company or corporation, except as herein provided; but the rights and privileges granted by virtue of this chapter, shall be subject thereto, and any individual or company to whom such grant is made shall be liable for any loss or injury that any person may sustain by reason of any carelessness, neglect, or mis-conduct of their agents or servants in the management, construction, or use of said tracks or railways, and such individual, company or corporation shall indemnify and hold the city harmless from any damage that may be claimed by property holders, or by any person on account of the laying of the track or tracks, or in the use or by reason thereof, or by running cars thereon.

Sec. 1902. No person shall be allowed in any way to obstruct any street railway track or tracks, by excavations or by processions, between the hours of five o'clock in the morning and twelve o'clock midnight; subject, however, to the provisions of Section 1271 of the revised ordinances. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars, on conviction before the police court, and costs of prosecution.

Sec. 1903. No material of any kind, substance or vehicle containing the same, or any other obstruction, except such as are necessary for the use of the apparatus of the fire department in case of fire, shall be placed upon the track or tracks of any street railway, or left so as to obstruct the

free passage of cars; and no building material shall be deposited within five feet of the track. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a fine of not less than five dollars and not to exceed fifty dollars, and shall be subject to a further fine of twenty-five dollars for each day thereafter that said obstruction remains unremoved.

Sec. 1904. The cars shall be entitled to the track or tracks at all hours, and any vehicle upon the track or tracks shall turn out and not obstruct the track or tracks within a distance of fifty feet of an approaching car, and the driver of any vehicle refusing to do so, when notified by the ringing of the car bell or otherwise, shall be liable to a penalty as hereinafter provided. Provided, that if any person or persons shall have cause to remove any building or any large or heavy substance, it shall be unlawful for him or them to obstruct any street railway track or tracks within the city with such building or heavy substance, between the hours of 5:30 o'clock in the morning and 11 o'clock in the evening, except for the purpose of crossing any street railway track or tracks, when the same may be obstructed for a period not to exceed eight minutes, between 8:30 o'clock a. m. and 12 o'clock (noon) and from 1:30 to 4:30 o'clock p. m., and any person or persons so obstructing any street railway track or tracks for a greater length of time as hereinbefore set forth, or violating any provisions of this section, shall be fined not less than five dollars and not exceeding twenty dollars, on conviction thereof before the police court.

Sec. 1905. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect in any manner the ordinances now in force or hereafter passed, regulating the management of the viaducts or prescribing the terms upon which street cars are permitted to cross the same.

Sec. 1906. Any boy or girl, under the age of 15 years

who shall step onto or off of any street car upon any street of the City of Cleveland, while the same is in motion, or shall catch at or hold on to any part of any such street car while the same is so in motion, or shall sit upon the steps of any such moving street car, while the same is in motion or under way on its tracks, or shall enter or go upon any such street car, whether the same is in motion or still, for the purpose of vending any newspaper or other article of merchandise, shall be subject to, and pay a fine of not exceeding ten dollars as the court in its discretion may determine.

Sec. 1907. The causing, permitting or continuing of any excessive, unnecessary and avoidable noise in the operation of any street railway car or motor operated or moved in or upon any street, alley, lane, public place or private right-of-way within the limits of the City of Cleveland, shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be a public nuisance.

Sec. 1908. That owners, managers and operators of street railway cars within the limits of the City of Cleveland, shall keep all cars, motors and tracks operated by them in such condition of structure, mechanism and repair as that no excessive, unnecessary and avoidable noise shall be caused when such motors or cars are operated or moved on any street, alley, lane, public place or private right-of-way, in said city.

Sec. 1909. When a complaint is made to the Board of Public Service of the City of Cleveland, of excessive, unnecessary and avoidable noise made by a motor or car, or cars or motors, operated on any line or portion of any line of street railway within the limits of the City of Cleveland, and said Board of Public Service shall find that any of the provisions of Section 1908 are violated, he shall at once serve an order in writing upon the manager of said line, or portion of line, to abate and prevent the continuance of the noise complained of within not more than five days from the date of said order.

Sec. 1910. Any person violating any of the provisions of the next preceding three sections and who fails or refuses to comply with the order of the Board of Public Service relating thereto as hereinbefore provided, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined not to exceed fifty dollars for each offense, and the operation of each car or motor causing such excessive, unnecessary and avoidable noise for every day or part of a day subsequent to the expiration of the five days after the service of the written notice by the Board of Public Service hereinbefore provided for, shall constitute a separate offense thereunder.

Sec. 1911. Any individual, company or corporation to whom the privileges aforesaid have been or shall be granted, shall place and maintain upon said railways approved cars with modern improvements for the convenience and comfort of passengers, and they shall run cars thereon as the public convenience may require, and under such direction as the council may from time to time prescribe.

Sec. 1912. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation operating a street railroad in the City of Cleveland, to run any car or cars thereon which in any part thereof projects beyond the inner rail of the track to exceed eighteen inches, or beyond the outer rail of the track to exceed twenty-four inches.

Sec. 1913. Every individual, company or corporation to whom shall be granted the privilege to construct and operate street railroads in the City of Cleveland, and all persons, companies and corporations operating roads already established, shall remove or cause to be removed from all open street railroad cars, the step on the side toward the inner rail, and place, or cause to be placed, on such cars an iron rail or other suitable device to prevent passengers from entering or leaving cars on said inner side. Any individual, company or corporation owning or operating a street railroad in the City of Cleveland, who shall neglect or refuse to com-

ply with the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction of the same in the police court shall be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for such offense, and shall pay a further fine of three dollars per day for each and every day they fail to comply with this section after being notified by the Board of Public Service, through its secretary to make the necessary changes as required by this section. It shall be the duty of the chief of police to report to the mayor the non-compliance of any street railroad company with the provisions of this section.

Sec. 1914. Every person, company or corporation owning, managing, or operating any street railway cars within the City of Cleveland, shall cause each and every such car, so owned, managed, or operated, to be equipped and provided with suitable fenders and safeguards, to protect persons using the streets from being thrown or drawn under the wheels of such car, or from being run over by such car. Any such person, company, or corporation failing or refusing to comply with the requirements of the foregoing section shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars for each car run or operated in violation of this ordinance; and each day that such car shall be so run or operated shall be taken and considered as a separate and distinct offense.

Sec. 1915. All street cars operated by any corporation, company or person, within the City of Cleveland, shall have placed upon the platform of each car a jackscrew of sufficient strength to lift at least one end of the car in case of accident, and any corporation, company or person failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be fined in the sum of ten dollars for each and every separate offense.

Sec. 1916. Every person, company or corporation own-

ing, managing or operating any cars propelled by means of electricity as a motive power, within the City of Cleveland, shall cause each and every such car, so owned, managed or operated to be equipped and provided with the latest and best improved quick-acting safety brake other than the chain brake, for the better protection of pedestrians and the prevention of accidents. Any such person, company or corporation operating any such cars in the City of Cleveland, after September 1, 1899, failing or refusing to comply with the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined twenty-five dollars for each of such cars so run without being equipped with such safety brake; and each day that such car shall be so run and operated shall be taken and considered as a separate and distinct offense.

Sec. 1917. Upon every grip and motor car operated for the carriage of passengers in the City of Cleveland, there shall be placed a modern improved and efficient guard or pilot for the better protection of pedestrians, or the prevention of accidents and no eight wheel street car or street cars shall be operated or run on any street, avenue or highway in the City of Cleveland unless the same be equipped with air, electric or momentum brakes, and no street railway company operating cars on any of the streets or avenues of the City of Cleveland, and no president, manager, superintendent or other officer of any such street railway company who shall have charge, supervision or control of the running and operation of cars, upon such railways in the City of Cleveland, shall cause or permit the operation or running of any such car upon or in any such streets or avenues of such city unless the same is equipped with such air, electric or momentum brakes, provided that any street railway company or companies now operating cars on any of the streets or avenues of the City of Cleveland, is hereby given until the first day of March, 1905 to complete the equipment of all of its eight wheel cars

with such air, electric or momentum brakes, except that all fifteen bench cars operated shall from the passage of this ordinance be required to be so equipped.

Any violation or failure to comply with any of the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and the running of any such car on any one day without such brake, safety guard or pilot as is herein provided for, shall be considered a separate offense for each day that such car is so run, and for such car so run without such safety guard or pilot, and air, electric or momentum brake.

Sec. 1918. All street railroad companies now operating or hereafter authorized to operate in the City of Cleveland, shall within three months from the passage of this ordinance, construct and erect to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Service, sufficient trolley guards upon the trolley wires maintained by them across the tracks of steam railroads within the City of Cleveland, in order to guard against the danger of trolley wheels slipping from said trolley wires while crossing said steam railroad tracks.

Any person, company or corporation failing to comply with the requirements of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars for each day any such trolley wire is left unguarded as herein provided.

Sec. 1919. Each and every motor car, propelled by means of electricity as a motive power, each and every grip car, propelled by means of an underground cable as a motive power, upon any of the lines of street railway within the City of Cleveland, shall, at all times hereafter, while being so operated thereon, between the hours of sunset and sunrise, be equipped and provided, by and at the expense of the individual, company or corporation so operating the same, with a headlight attached to and in front thereof.

Sec. 1920. No person, corporation or company owning or operating a street railway within the City of Cleveland shall employ any person in the capacity of motorman, unless such person has had, within one year prior to the date of his employment, at least twenty days' practical experience in the handling of electric motor cars; provided, that twenty days of training, ten days of which shall be continuous, in the actual operation of motors under an experienced motorman, shall be deemed to qualify persons for employment under this section. Any owner, company or person violating the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.

Sec. 1921. It shall be unlawful for any motorman, gripman, street car driver, or other person or persons having the charge or control of any motor car, grip car, or other car, being operated upon any track of any street railroad in the City of Cleveland, to permit, allow, or cause the same to pass any other motor car, grip car, or other car which has stopped on a parallel or opposite track of said street railroad for the purpose of receiving or letting off a passenger or passengers when going at a rate of speed exceeding two miles per hour, and the driver, motorman, gripman, or other person having charge or control of any such car shall immediately cut off or release the motive power and have complete control of the car, and shall exercise all possible care and vigilance upon approaching any such car having stopped for the purpose of receiving or letting off a passenger or passengers, as aforesaid.

Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

Sec. 1922. Electric motor cars, when crossing any of the swing or draw-bridges of the city shall not approach nearer to each other than sixty feet upon the same track, nor to the trail or rear car of any preceding train upon the same track. Any person or persons in charge of any motor car, either as

motorman or conductor, who shall allow his car while crossing any draw-bridge to approach nearer to any other motor or trail car upon the same track than the distance named shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty dollars for the first offense and not less than fifty dollars for each succeeding offense.

Sec. 1923. From the 15th day of March until the 15th day of December of each year, every person, company or corporation in charge of any car or cars on any street railroad crossing the Superior street viaduct or the Central viaduct shall, before crossing the draw-bridge of either of said viaducts, cause such car or cars to come to a full stop not nearer than one hundred nor further than one hundred and fifty feet from such draw-bridge. Every person, company or corporation who violates any provision of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be fined in any sum not less than five nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 1924. Every individual, company or corporation owning or operating a street railroad in the City of Cleveland shall, from the 1st day of November to the 1st day of April of each year, cause all cars on such street railroad while in operation, to be heated and kept heated to a temperature of not less than 60° Fahrenheit. Any individual, company or corporation owning or operating a street railroad in the City of Cleveland, and any officer or employe of such individual, company or corporation who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction in the police court, be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for each offense.

Sec. 1925. It shall hereby be the duty of the chief of police to report to the mayor the noncompliance of any street car company with the provisions of the last section.

Sec. 1926. Each and every street railway company, oper-

ating a street railway within the City of Cleveland, shall run daily at least one car upon each of its lines throughout its entire length, both ways, once each hour, between twelve o'clock midnight and six o'clock in the morning.

Sec. 1927. Each car or train of cars operated on any street railroad within the City of Cleveland, shall have thereon a conductor for the purpose of collecting fares and for the better accommodation and protection of passengers and the public. Whenever, upon any street railroad on which cars are operated by means of electricity as a motive power, trail cars are used or any car is attached to any other car while in operation, there shall be on each train of cars so connected together, a motorman, conductor, and a trolleyman. Each trail car operated upon any street railroad shall be provided with a cord or other suitable appliance connected with a signal bell upon the front car, and so arranged that passengers on such trail car may conveniently signal for the car to be stopped.

Sec. 1928. It shall be unlawful for any street railroad company in the City of Cleveland, occupying the streets of the city with its tracks and cars, to cause or permit their employes to work over twelve hours, to include the time for meals and lay overs, of each and every day while in their employ. By reason of such employment for the number of hours specified in this section there shall be no deduction of salaries or wages of such employes made, ordered or paid; but such period of twelve hours shall constitute and be considered as a day's work.

Sec. 1929. The following rules and regulations are hereby established for the government and operation of street railroads and shall be observed and complied with by every individual, company or corporation owning or operating a street railroad within the City of Cleveland, and by the agents, officers, and employes of any such individual, company or corporation:

I. No cars shall be run at a greater rate of speed than is herein provided. On Ontario street and on any street west of Ontario street and east of the Cuyahoga river; on W. 25th street, between Bridge avenue and Lorain avenue; on Lorain avenue, between W. 25th street and W. 26th street; on Orange avenue between E. 9th and E. 34th streets, and on Superior avenue N. W., from W. 9th street to W. 25th street, the rate of speed shall not exceed six miles per hour. On any other street between Ontario street and E. 9th street, and on W. 25th street, between Detroit and Bridge avenues, the rate of speed shall not exceed eight miles per hour. On the Central viaduct, Kingsbury Run viaduct, Petrie street bridge, or any other bridge or viaduct in the city, the rate of speed shall not exceed eight miles per hour; but provided that on the draw of any such bridge or viaduct, and within two hundred feet of such draw, the rate of speed shall not exceed five miles per hour. No car operated by means of electricity as a motive power shall pass around any curve at a greater rate of speed than four miles per hour. In all other cases the rate of speed shall not exceed twelve miles per hour.

II. On Superior avenue, between Ontario street and W. 9th street, and on any street north of Superior avenue and between Ontario street and W. 9th street, no car shall approach another car on the same track within a distance of thirty feet. On Superior avenue, between Ontario street and W. 9th street, cars going in the same direction, on parallel tracks, shall not approach each other within a distance of thirty feet, except between half-past 4 o'clock and half-past 6 o'clock p. m. On Euclid avenue, between Public Square and E. 9th street; on Prospect avenue, between Ontario and E. 9th streets; on Ontario street, between Superior avenue and the Central market house; on Superior avenue N. W., between W. 9th street and Detroit avenue, and on W. 25th street between Detroit avenue and Lorain avenue, cars going in the

same direction shall not approach each other within a distance of fifty feet. In all other portions of the city cars going in the same direction shall not approach each other within a distance of two hundred feet.

III. All cars shall be provided with a signal bell or gong, which shall be sounded at least one hundred feet distant from any car coming in an opposite direction, and shall be continually sounded while passing such car. On all cars such bell or gong shall also be sounded at least one hundred feet distant from any street intersections, and shall be continuously sounded while passing the same.

IV. Any car approaching another car which has been stopped for any purpose, and any car approaching a curve, shall do so with the greatest care, and shall be under complete control of the person running the same.

V. Cars shall be stopped at all street intersections, and at such other places as the council may designate, whenever any person may desire to leave or enter the same.

VI. No car shall be allowed to stop on a cross-walk, nor in front of any intervening street, except to avoid collision, or to prevent danger to persons or property in the street; nor shall any car be left standing in any street or highway at any time unless the same be waiting for passengers.

VII. When a car is required to stop at the intersection of streets to receive or leave off passengers, the car shall be stopped so as to leave the rear platform over the further cross-walk.

VIII. The conductor, gripman, motorman or other person in charge of each car shall keep a vigilant watch for all teams, vehicles, persons on foot, and especially for children, either on the track or tracks, or moving toward the same, and on the first appearance of danger to such team, vehicle, or person, said car shall be stopped in the shortest time and space possible.

IX. The conductor shall not permit any aged or infirm person, or any woman or child, to enter or leave a car while the same is in motion.

X. The conductor shall distinctly announce to passengers the names of the streets along the route and the streets or places wherever the cars cross any other railroad track.

XI. All cars shall be plainly marked on both sides with appropriate lettering, indicating the streets or routes upon which the same run, and after sunset the same shall be provided with colored signal lights so as to sufficiently distinguish the cars of different routes.

XII. In all cases where fire apparatus in answering an alarm, or police patrol wagons shall take the car tracks cars going in the same direction, on the approach thereof, shall stop in order to let the said apparatus or patrol wagons pass and retake the tracks in front of the car.

Sec. 1930. Any employe of an individual, company or corporation, owning or operating a street railway, who shall violate any of the provisions of this chapter, or aid or abet the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction of the same shall be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars for each offense.

REPEALS.

Sec. 1931. The following ordinances and parts of ordinances are hereby repealed:

1. The ordinance entitled "An ordinance to revise, amend, rearrange and consolidate the existing ordinances of the City of Cleveland in force on the 14th day of December, 1896, passed December 21, 1896."

2. All ordinances and parts of ordinances enacted subsequent to the 21st day of December, 1896, and prior to the 1st day of January, 1907, in conflict with any of the provisions of this ordinance.

Sec. 1932. The repeal of the foregoing ordinances or parts of ordinances shall not affect any right, property or claim, which was vested in the City of Cleveland, or any act done, or any right accruing, or accrued, or established, or any suit, action or proceeding had or commenced in any civil case, before the time when such repeal shall take effect; nor shall such repeal affect any offense committed, or any penalty or forfeiture incurred, or any suit or prosecution pending, at the time of such repeal, for any offenses committed, or for the recovery of any penalty or forfeiture incurred, under any of the ordinances or parts of ordinances so repealed, and provided that all ordinances not embraced in this revision and not herein repealed shall remain in full force, and provided further that nothing herein contained shall affect the term of service of any officer or employe heretofore elected or appointed.

Sec. 1933. This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage and legal publication,

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